

# SYLLABUS

**Subject:** History

**Grade:** 7

**Book:** History 7

**Number of lessons per a year:** 72 (NB: The following syllabus covers only the lessons taught in English)

**Number of lessons per a week:** 2

**Written by:** Horváth Orsolya, Király Ágnes

## THE AGE OF NATION-STATES AND IMPERIALISM

**Number of lessons: 10**

	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>KEY TERMS, DATES, NAMES, TOPOGRAPHY...</b>	<b>MAIN AIMS OF THE LESSON</b>
1	Europe after Napoleon	balance of power, Holy Alliance, liberalism, nationalism, 1848, Paris, Spring of Nations, Vienna, Pest, Metternich, Napoleon III, 1852, second French Empire, referendum	Introduce Europe after the reign of Napoleon, examine the importance of the balance of power, introduce the new ideas that spread in Europe, examine the events of 1848 and the changes in France under Napoleon III
2	The Unification of Italy	Italy, Cavour, Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, 1859, battle of Solferino, Lombardy, Nice, Savoy, 1860, Sicily, Garibaldi, Redshirts, Victor Emmanuel II, Kingdom of Italy, 1861, 1871, Rome	Clarify the geographic and political division of the Italian peninsula, examine the steps to unification, follow the territorial changes on the map
3	The Unification of Germany	Austria, Prussia, Little German solution, Greater German solution, Otto von Bismarck, Denmark, Battle of Königgrätz, 1870, Sedan, Alsace-Lorraine, 1871, Versailles, William I, German Empire	Describe the features of nationalism, examine the events that led to German unification, understand the connection between different European events and their impact on German history
4	Victorian Britain	Queen Victoria, world trade, political parties, monarchy, working class, Reform Bill 1832, British Empire, India, British East India Company, Indian Mutiny, 1857, Opium Wars, self-governance, Canada, New Zealand, Australia	Describe Britain in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, explore the social and political conditions, clarify the role of the British Empire in world trade, examine life during Queen Victoria's reign

5	Civil War in the United States of America	Alaska, Louisiana, Mexico, Texas, Florida, North and South, slavery, plantations, Abraham Lincoln, Confederate States of America, Union, Robert E. Lee, Emancipation Proclamation, 1863, Gettysburg, Ulysses S. Grant, Appomattox	Compare and contrast the economy of the northern and southern states, examine the background to the civil war, clarify the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation, understand the long-lasting results of the civil war, explore the concept of basic human rights
6	The Industrial Revolution and Its Effects	age of steel, heavy industry, monopolies, chemical industry, new inventions, Edison, light bulb, telegraph, Bell, telephone, motorcars, Zeppelin, Charles Darwin, X-rays, Freud, Titanic, trade unions, Model T, socialism, Karl Marx, communism, anarchism	Recall previous study of industrial development, examine the novelties and developments of the second half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, analyse the importance of new inventions and their effects on the economy and social life, introduce the new ideas and clarify their impact on politics and society
7	Age of Imperialism	imperialism, raw materials, 'scramble for Africa', colonisation, 'Eastern Question', Crimean War, Ottoman Empire, Bosphorus and Dardanelles, Congress of Berlin, 1878, alliances, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente	Explain the term 'imperialism' and discuss its background, understand the reason for colonisation and follow the territorial changes on the map, identify the major conflicts in Europe and analyse the problems in the Balkans, introduce the general tension that led to the formation of alliances
8	Reading: A Woman with the Lamp	Florence Nightingale, medical care, social classes and roles, Crimean war	Improve reading comprehension through the story of Florence Nightingale, explore the role of women in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, compare the health systems and medical care of different eras
9	Revision		
10	Test		

## WORLD WAR I

**Number of lessons: 8**

	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>KEY TERMS, DATES, NAMES, TOPOGRAPHY...</b>	<b>MAIN AIMS OF THE LESSON</b>
1	The Beginning of World War I	nationalism, new alliances, militarism, arms race, imperial aims, Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, Balkans, Sarajevo, June 28 <sup>th</sup> 1914, Franz Ferdinand, Gavrilo Princip, ultimatum, Serbia, July 28 <sup>th</sup> 1914	List and discuss the reasons for the war, analyse the different countries' motivations, follow the territorial demands on the map, examine the events of the summer of 1914 and discuss their importance
2	The First Years of World War I	July 28 <sup>th</sup> 1914, July 30 <sup>th</sup> , August 1 <sup>st</sup> , August 3 <sup>rd</sup> , August 4 <sup>th</sup> , August 6 <sup>th</sup> , August 12 <sup>th</sup> , August 23 <sup>rd</sup> , Franz Joseph I, Allied Powers, Central Powers, lightning war, Schlieffen Plan, Paris, River Marne, fronts, trenches, stalemate	Examine the declarations of 1914, introduce the opposing sides of World War I and discuss their positions and motivations, analyse the idea and failure of a lightning war, follow the military operations on the map and introduce the formation of the frontlines, examine the structure of trenches and the main features of a stalemate
3	War of Millions and Machines	stalemate, costs of warfare, resources, casualties, Verdun, Somme, River Isonzo, trench warfare, machine gun, tanks, grenade, flamethrower, artillery, poison gas, Ypres, aviation, submarine, hinterlands	List the typical features of World War I and compare them with previous warfare attributes, examine the social and economic effects of the war, examine the change in public opinion, introduce the new weapons and military inventions

4	Revolution in Russia	Tsar Nicholas II, 1905, Bloody Sunday, October 1917, Petrograd, provisional government, soviets, Bolsheviks, Vladimir Lenin, dictatorship of the proletariat, 1922, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Examine the political and social condition of Russia at the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and list the reasons that led to the revolutions, understand the changes that took place in 1917 and analyse their effect on the history of Russia, explore the impact of socialism and communism on the Russian economy and society
5	Hungary in World War I	Monarchy, Istvan Tisza, Serbia, Eastern Front, Gorlice, Brusilov Offensive, River Isonzo, Italy, Dobredo, River Piave, Romania, inflation, food shortage, 1916, Charles IV, 3 <sup>rd</sup> November 1918, ceasefire, Padua	Describe the role of Hungary in World War I, identify the major battles and fronts where Hungarian troops fought, discuss the effects of the war on social life
6	The End of World War I	United States, 1917, Woodrow Wilson, Western front, armistice, 11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	Examine the role of the United States in World War I, discuss the events of the last year of the war, analyse the failure of the Central Powers
7	Revision		
8	Test		

## EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR I

**Number of lessons: 9**

	<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>KEY TERMS, DATES, NAMES, TOPOGRAPHY...</b>	<b>MAIN AIMS OF THE LESSON</b>
1	Europe After World War I	11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918, armistice, Paris Peace Conference, Big Four, Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, Vittorio Emanuele, Versailles, reparation, Trianon, Wilson's Fourteen Points, self-determination, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Poland, Baltic states, Ireland, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Little Entente, demilitarised area, League of Nations, communism, fascism	Present the long-lasting effects of the war, analyse the terms of peace after World War I, describe the position of the defeated countries, follow the territorial changes on the map, understand the rise of different radical ideas
2	The Years of Change and Unrest	Berlin, Weimar Republic, Wilhelm II, 1925, Treaty of Locarno, reparations, fascism, Victor Emmanuel II, Mussolini, 1922, Rome, the Blackshirts, dictator, duce, Charles I, national independence, Habsburg Empire, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, socialism, radical ideas, emancipation of women	Discuss and compare the positions of different countries after the war, introduce the main features of fascism and Mussolini's rise to power, observe the influence of the increasing demand for national independence
3	The Soviet Union	Vladimir Lenin, 1918, civil war, White Army, Red Army, 1922, USSR, Joseph Stalin, NEP, central planning, collectivisation, Five-Year Plans, kulaks, GULAG, dictatorship, secret police,	Analyse Stalin's dictatorship, examine the economic and political policies of his reign, discuss the main features of his system and his cult of personality

		Great Purge, cult of personality, propaganda, Siberia	
4	The Great Depression	USA, overproduction, 24 <sup>th</sup> October 1929, Wall Street Crash, Great Depression, unemployment, Franklin D. Roosevelt, New Deal	Describe the background to the bank crash, examine Roosevelt's policies and his New Deal, discuss the effects of the events of 1929 on Europe
5	The Rise of the Nazis in Germany	Adolf Hitler, National Socialist Party, Nazis, Munich Putsch, 1923, Gustav Stresemann, anti-Semitic ideology, Jews, propaganda, Reichstag, 1933, President Hindenburg, Chancellor of Germany, 1934, Führer, superior race, Third Reich, Gestapo, SS	Describe Germany after the war, discuss the reason for the spread of radical ideas and the effects of the Wall Street Crash, examine how Hitler gained power, explore Nazi beliefs and ideology
6	On the Way to the Next War	Japan, Manchuria, League of Nations, Abyssinia, civil war, Spain, General Franco, Berlin-Rome Axis, 1936, Anti-Comintern Pact, Axis Powers, Rhineland, policy of appeasement, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Polish corridor, Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1939	Examine the expansion of radical ideas and political tension, follow the territorial changes and occupations on the map, describe the formation of new alliances and their motivations, introduce the stages of the German expansion
7	Optional lesson: students' project		
8	Revision		
9	Test		