

## History: Ukraine and the world

(from 1945 to present day)

11<sup>th</sup> grade (105 hours, 3 hours a week)

Contents	
1.	<p><b>Lessons of the Second World War</b></p> <p>The price of war: human and material losses. Changes in the political map of the world. Re-evaluation under the influence of war of the value of human life and the formation of the modern concept of human rights. Mankind's responsibility for scientific and technical achievements. World War II in historic memory.</p>
2	<p><b>Post-war settlement</b></p> <p>Results of the war: deconstruction of fascism and Nazism. Political status and international position of the UkrSSR. Formation of a "bipolar world". Restoration of the communist regime in Ukraine. Insurgency. Ukrainian-Polish relations. Restoration of ideological control in the USSR. The post-war town and village.</p>
3.	<p><b>The world in search for new models of development</b></p> <p>The Cold War and the intensification of conservative tendencies in the United States and the Soviet Union. Political and economic reconstruction of Western Europe. Democratic movements in Western Europe and the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. Liberalization of the communist regime in the USSR. Anti-communist sentiments in Eastern Europe. Public life "on the sidelines" of world political poles. Decolonization and emergence of the "third world". The Middle East problem.</p>
4	<p><b>Ukraine during the "thaw"</b></p> <p>New borders. De-Stalinization in the Ukrainian SSR. Attempts to reform the economy. Opposition movement: the "sixtiers" and dissidents. Formation of contours of the Ukrainian political nation. Ethno-social structure of the population and everyday life.</p>
5.	<p><b>Formation of the post-industrial society</b></p> <p>Scientific and technological revolution. Economic and social changes in the world in the 1960s and 1980s.</p> <p>Urbanization and increasing education of the population. Western and Soviet systems of distribution of public goods. Communist regimes.</p> <p>Ukraine in the context of growing systemic crisis of the communist system. The concept of the "Soviet people". Public perceptions in Ukraine.</p>
6.	<p><b>Revolutionary changes in Europe. Declaration of independence in Ukraine</b></p> <p>"Acceleration", "glasnost", "new thinking". Liberalization of social and cultural life. National movements. Ukrainian society in the period of "perestroika". Everyday life. Autumn of the peoples: revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>The August Coup in 1991. Declaration of independence of Ukraine.</p>
7.	<p><b>Ukraine in the modern world</b></p> <p>Ukraine: difficulties and achievements in state building. Ukraine in a "multipolar" world. European and Euro-Atlantic integration. Ukraine's European integration progress. Post-industrial society and modern challenges.</p>
<b>Expected results</b>	

## A student should be able to:

- understand and interpret facts, events, phenomena, trends in Ukraine and the world of the XX-XXI centuries from the standpoint of: the value of human life, the experience of Ukrainian statehood, cohesion and unity of the Ukrainian people, significance of European cultural and legal traditions for social processes in Ukraine, strengthening of national interests and sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of Ukrainian borders in the context of world history;
- substantiate opinions about political and social phenomena in Ukraine in the historical dimension;
- establish the sequence and synchronicity of historical events in Ukraine;
- use the map as a source of information about historical events in Ukraine and the world ;
- express opinions about historical events in Ukraine, predict their consequences, establish cause-and-effect relationships;
- display the national political and legal culture, civic identity, respect for the state symbols of Ukraine in harmonious combination with national and universal values.

## World history (1945–2017)

11<sup>th</sup> grade (105 hours, 3 hours a week)

Contents	
1.	<p><b>Arranging the postwar world</b></p> <p>Features of the Yalta-Potsdam system of international relations. United Nations (UN). Specialized organizations under the auspices of the UN. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenants on Human Rights (1966). Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe. The beginning of the Cold War. G. Kennan's telegram and W. Churchill's speech in Fulton. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Division of Germany. NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization: consolidation of the bipolar world.</p>
2.	<p><b>Countries of North America and Western Europe: emergence of the post-industrial society</b></p> <p>The concept of post-industrial (information) society. Strengthening of democracy in the West after World War II: expansion of human rights. The fall of authoritarian regimes in South-Western Europe in the 1970s. Establishment of the principles of civil society. Trends in the postwar development of party systems. African-American Civil Rights Movement in the United States. Martin Luther King. Youth protests of the late 1960s. Hippie movement. Manifestations of ethno-nationalism (problems of Quebec, Ulster, the Basque question). Fight for the rights of religious, linguistic and sexual minorities. Transnational corporations. Scientific and technological revolution and the growing role of professionals and technicians. Transition from production of goods to production of services. The policy of reducing social inequality. "German economic miracle".</p>



	<p>Reaganomics. Thatcherism. Social market economy. Swedish social model.                  Reunification of Germany. From the European Economic Community (EEC) to the European Union (EU). The problem of Brexit.                  Role of the United States and the European Union in modern international relations.</p>
3.	<p><b>Central and Eastern European countries: transformation processes</b>                  Effects of World War II for the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe .                  Stalin's model of socialism and its application in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia. Particularities of the development of Yugoslavia. The fate of Ukrainians in Central and Eastern Europe. Operation Vistula.                  An attempt at economic integration of the socialist camp. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).                  The crisis of communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe. Anti-communist protests: Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and the "Prague Spring" of 1968. Attempts to modernize the socio-political system and the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.                  The end of the Stalin era. "Khrushchev's thaw". The growth of systemic crises in the region in the 70-80's of the twentieth century. Perestroika in the USSR. "Velvet revolutions" in countries of Eastern Europe. The collapse of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Political, economic, social and national transformations.                  Countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the early twentieth century, their role in modern international relations. Russia's political, economic and ideological expansion in the region.</p>
4	<p><b>Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America: choosing development paths</b>                  Japan. Post-war reforms of the state apparatus. Hirohito. Sources and consequences of economic growth. Domestic and foreign policy priorities.                  China. Proclamation of the People's Republic of China. The cult of personality of Mao Zedong. Great leap, communes, cultural revolution. Transformation processes in China at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Deng Xiaoping.                  Establishment of the Republic of India and Pakistan. Confessional confrontation in the region. Indian National Congress. Indira Gandhi. India at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries.                  Creation of Israel. The Middle East problem and ways to solve it. Islamic Revolution in Iran. "Arab Spring". The conflict in Syria. Terrorist activity. Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.                  Decolonization of Africa. Collapse of apartheid. Countries of the region at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries.                  Latin America: features of socio-economic and political development of the region. Cuban revolution. Fidel Castro. Problems of political and economic life of Latin American countries at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries.</p>
5.	<p><b>International texts</b>                  Dynamics of the Cold War. Confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.                  Manifestations of international tensions (Berlin crisis, the Korean War, the Caribbean crisis, the wars in Vietnam and Afghanistan).                  The period of "detente" in international politics. Helsinki Conference of 1975.                  Recurrences of the Cold War at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries.                  From bipolar to multipolar world.</p>

	<p>The problem of international terrorism. Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2014. Russo-Ukrainian war.</p>
6.	<p><b>Everyday life and culture</b> Scientific and technological revolution: scientific discoveries, new branches of science, high technology, integration of science and production. Changes in the content and nature of work, social structure of society, quality of life of people around the world. Development of social security systems. Development of post-industrial (information) society. Virtual reality culture. Educational systems. Universities as autonomous centers of science and education. Development of literature, fine arts, architecture, music, theater, cinema and sports: dominant trends.</p>
<p><b>Expected results</b></p> <p><b>A student should be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understand and interpret facts, events, phenomena, trends in the world of the XX-XXI centuries from the standpoint of: the value of human life, significance of European cultural and legal traditions for social processes in Ukraine;</li> <li>• substantiate opinions about political and social phenomena in the historical dimension;</li> <li>• establish the sequence and synchronicity of historical events in Ukraine ;</li> <li>• use the map as a source of information about historical events;</li> <li>• express opinions about historical events, predict their consequences, establish cause-and-effect relationships;</li> <li>• display the national political and legal culture, civic identity, respect for the state symbols of Ukraine in harmonious combination with national and universal values.</li> </ul>	