

KC RC GC charts

MYP 5 History

Revision for IB MYP eAssessment: Key Concepts

Connection with KCs: Examples from MYP History course

Topics	KC: Change	KC: Global Interactions	KC: Time, place and space	KC: Systems
Superpowers, empires and supra-national institutions and organizations	Glasnost and perestroika introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s changed the USSR's political and economic structure, leading to its eventual collapse.	The Cold War led to alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact, representing ideological conflicts spread across nations.	The Berlin Blockade (1948–49) occurred in a specific context post-WWII in Europe, where space was divided between East and West Germany.	Organizations like the UN and its specialized agencies (e.g. WHO, UNESCO) form systems aiming to maintain peace, promote cooperation, and solve global issues.
Peace and conflict	The Treaty of Versailles (1919) and its consequences, such as the rise of Nazi Germany, highlight how peace settlements can lead to long-term conflict.	WWI and WWII both involved countries across multiple continents; their alliances and rivalries reshaped borders and interactions.	WWI (1914–18) and WWII (1939–45) were largely centered in Europe but had global impacts due to colonial troops and post-war treaties.	Alliance systems like the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance were structured diplomatic and military agreements designed to maintain or upset power balances.
Significant individuals	Gandhi's leadership in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements changed Indian society and led to eventual independence.	MLK Jr. was inspired by Gandhi's methods, showing how global inspiration leads to connected protests for rights.	Edward Jenner's 1796 smallpox vaccination discovery in rural Gloucestershire, UK, reshaped global health practices by initiating public immunisation campaigns.	Gorbachev's leadership restructured Soviet political and economic systems, which transformed global geopolitics.
Independence and national identity	India's independence in 1947 marked a shift from colonial to self-rule, changing laws and national symbols.	Colonialism connected nations like Britain and India economically and politically, leading to resistance movements.	The Amritsar Massacre (1919) in Punjab became a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle, igniting national identity and resistance.	Colonial systems like the East India Company were administrative structures of exploitation and control, later replaced with democratic governance.
Rights and social protest	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965 changed systemic discrimination in the U.S.	Media coverage of civil rights protests in the 1960s (e.g. Selma marches) sparked global support and scrutiny.	The Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56), Alabama, was a geographically and socially rooted protest that sparked national desegregation reform.	Jim Crow laws in the U.S. and Apartheid laws in South Africa were systemic racial structures that were overturned through protest.
Industrialization, industry and labour	The Industrial Revolution (1760–1840) led to urbanization, pollution, and changes in working conditions.	The spread of industrialization to Japan, Germany, and other regions shows global interconnectedness.	Industrial growth concentrated in cities like Manchester and Bombay led to spatial transformation and migration.	Factory systems replaced manual labour with machines and changed employment structures permanently.
Globalization: trade, aid, exchange and flows	Silk Road trade led to cultural diffusion and economic changes	EU's aid mechanisms and global trade (e.g. WTO)	Trade routes like those connecting India, China, and Europe	The global market system involving MNCs, supply chains,

	across continents. The modern TNCs changed the way markets work.	show increasing interdependence.	were shaped by geography and evolved over time.	and fair trade policies demonstrates structured economic interaction.
Intellectual and ideological movements/developments	The Enlightenment (17th–18th century) changed European political and religious thought, leading to revolutions.	Enlightenment ideas spread from Europe to the Americas, influencing revolutions like the American (1776) and French (1789).	The Renaissance began in Italy (14th century), showing a time and place where humanist ideas flourished.	Ideologies such as liberalism, socialism, and communism formed distinct systems of governance and economy.
Pioneers, innovators and developers	The invention of the steam engine (James Watt, 1776) revolutionized transport and industry.	The printing press (Gutenberg, 1440) enabled the mass dissemination of ideas across borders.	Josephine Cochrane's invention of the dishwasher (1886) in the U.S. impacted domestic spaces in the late 19th century.	Innovations like the telephone and telegraph created communication systems that enabled global interaction.
Health and medicine	The development of penicillin (1928) by Alexander Fleming changed the treatment of infections globally.	During WWII, countries cooperated in penicillin production and distribution (e.g., U.S. funding British development).	The 1948 creation of the NHS in the UK provided free healthcare and transformed access to medicine in postwar Britain.	Health systems evolved from traditional practices to formal hospital and vaccination systems worldwide.
Individual, household and daily life	The Chawl system in Mumbai changed due to industrialization and shaped urban identity.	British influence changed Indian daily life through education, architecture, and clothing.	Tenement housing in 19th-century London reflects overcrowding and poor health in specific industrial settings.	Family systems adapted to urban life; women entered the workforce and new financial structures emerged.
Social, cultural and artistic development	The Renaissance changed art and literature by embracing realism and human emotion.	Spread of Renaissance and Enlightenment ideas across Europe shows intellectual and artistic exchanges.	Italy (Florence) was the birthplace of the Renaissance due to economic prosperity and patronage of the arts.	Reformation created a system of new religious thought, challenging Catholic dominance and influencing education and governance.

KEY CONCEPTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES

Change

Change is a conversion, transformation, or movement from one form, state or value to another. Inquiry into the concept of change involves understanding and evaluating causes, processes and consequences. For individuals and societies, the concept of change allows examination of the forces that shape the world: past, present and future. The causes and effects of change can be natural and artificial; intentional and unintentional; positive, negative or neutral. The subject group explores the role of individuals and societies in shaping change.

Global interactions

Global interactions, as a concept, focuses on the connections between individuals and communities, as well as their relationships with built and natural environments, from the perspective of the world as a whole. For individuals and societies, global interactions focuses on the interdependence of the larger human community, including the many ways that people come into conflict with and cooperate with each other, and live together in a highly interconnected world to share finite resources.

Systems

Systems are sets of interacting or interdependent components. Systems provide structure and order in human, natural and built environments. Systems can be static or dynamic, simple or complex. For individuals and societies, systems thinking provides a powerful tool for understanding both natural and human environments, and the role of individuals within them. Social and natural systems rely on a state of equilibrium and are vulnerable to change from internal and external forces.

Time, place and space

The intrinsically linked concept of time, place and space refers to the absolute or relative position of people, objects and ideas. Time, place and space focuses on how we construct and use our understanding of location ("where" and "when"). For individuals and societies, time is not simply the measurement of years or time periods but is a continuum of significant events of the past, present and future. Place and space are complex concepts, the definitions of which are fluid. Place is socially constructed and can be explored in terms of constraints and opportunities afforded by location. Places have value and meaning defined by humans. Space relates to where and why places and landscapes are located. This concept also includes the social, economic, and political processes that interact through or across space, resulting in patterns and networks arising, such as migration or trade flows. Challenges related to "place and space" can be understood on multiple scales (including local, regional, national and global).

MYP 5 History

Revision for IB MYP eAssessment: Related Concepts

Connection with Related Concepts: Examples from MYP History course

Topics	Causality	Civilization	Conflict	Cooperation	Culture	Governance
Superpowers, empires and supra-national institutions and organizations	Formed in response to past wars to avoid recurrence	Western civilization's power dynamics influenced dominance	Cold War arose due to power struggle between USA and USSR	UN formed as a cooperative body post WWII	Different cultural values shaped supranational alliances	UN structure includes Security Council, ICJ, etc.
Peace and conflict	Treaty of Versailles led to WWII	Collapse of European empires after WWII	WWI and WWII caused by alliances and disputes	League of Nations and UN as peace attempts	Cultural division led to violence (e.g., partition)	Democratic vs. authoritarian governments impacted conflict
Significant individuals	Actions had ripple effects across nations	Origin impacted opportunity and change potential	Challenged or resolved systemic conflict	Gandhi and MLK relied on mass cooperation	Culture shaped whether individuals were remembered or ignored	Reformers shaped political systems
Independence and national identity	Colonization led to resistance movements	Empires vs. emerging self-rule civilizations	Partition and colonization created ethnic tensions	Gandhi's movement depended on Indian cooperation	Indian culture was reshaped under colonialism	British rule vs. Indian democracy
Rights and social protest	Injustice sparked protest (e.g., Apartheid)	Different levels of civilization influenced rights	Civil Rights struggle was due to systemic inequality	Protests required mass support (e.g., ANC, NAACP)	Racism and discrimination rooted in cultural bias	Governments made or removed racist laws
Industrialization, industry and labour	Poor conditions caused labor reforms	Industrialized civilizations led the changes	Child labor and poor working conditions caused tension	Factory work required cooperation between classes	Industrial culture emphasized profit over welfare	Governments passed labor laws
Globalization: trade, aid, exchange and flows	Trade wars and exploitation led to policy shifts	Civilizations connected through ancient and modern trade	Exploitation caused tension (e.g., Opium War)	Fair trade and UN aid require collaboration	Cultural exchange shaped modern identities	Global policies influenced by dominant states
Intellectual and ideological movements/developments	Enlightenment caused shifts in thought and religion	European civilization led reform movements	Conflict between science and religion	Philosophers collaborated across regions	Culture challenged traditions (e.g., Renaissance art)	Church vs. state governance challenged

Pioneers, innovators and developers	Inventions solved social problems	Civilization's level of science and tech mattered	Resistance to inventions created backlash	Teams often collaborated for innovation	Cultural needs drove inventions (e.g., Cochrane's dishwasher)	Patents and laws helped innovation spread
Health and medicine	Cholera outbreaks caused sanitation reform (1854)	Civilizations developed unique medical systems	War and disease prompted urgent treatment reforms	NHS, WHO, etc. depend on international effort	Beliefs about illness shaped healing practices	Public health acts showed government's role
Individual, household and daily life	Urbanization caused new family and work structures	Developed societies shifted from rural to urban	Inequity in cities (e.g., chawls) caused tension	Urban life required shared infrastructure	Household culture changed due to technology	Housing laws and reforms passed in cities
Social, cultural and artistic developments	Printing press caused knowledge explosion	Renaissance shaped Western civilization	Art challenged power and created tension	Artistic schools shared techniques	Humanism transformed European culture	Church and monarchs funded art and censored it

RELATED CONCEPTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES

Causality (cause and consequence)

Causality is the relationship between cause and effect and the internal and external factors that influence this relationship. In history, a cause is something that gives rise to an action, event, phenomenon, or condition. A consequence is a result or an effect of an action, phenomenon or condition. Causes and consequences are often examined together in relation to a specific event, phenomenon or time period, particularly over the "short term" and "long term". The problem of "multiple causality" has also been central to historiography.

Civilization

Civilization is a concept used to describe forms of social organization that are usually large, complex and have achieved a certain level of urbanization and cultural development. To become a civilization, a society usually undergoes a series of change processes, which lead to social development and organization in the society. Even though the concept of civilization was originally associated with a greater degree of advancement or development of a social organization, this relationship has been questioned by some historians for containing an overt value judgment.

Conflict

Conflict can develop from inequalities in distribution of power and may manifest itself in many forms: protracted disagreements or arguments; prolonged armed struggles; clashes of opposing feelings or needs; serious incompatibilities between two or more opinions, principles, or interests. Historians study conflict between individuals and societies over time and across place and space, and they also examine how conflicts can be sources of continuity and catalysts for change.

Cooperation

Cooperation is the action or process of individuals or societies working together towards the same end. Historians examine the cooperation between societies, individuals, and environments in order to determine the positive, negative, short-term, and long-term factors that define/derive a historical event or process. Cooperation can be a catalyst for change or continuity. Cooperation between actors implies certain levels of responsibility.

Culture

Culture encompasses a range of unique experiences, behaviours, customs and ways of knowing within human communities throughout history. Culture is usually transmitted from generation to generation and it affects the way people perceive their world and the way they behave. Culture can be dynamic or static and is often examined by historians in relation to the time, place and space of historical events, processes or developments. Historians often examine changes in culture in order to make comparisons between the past and the present. Culture is a system.

Governance

Governance refers to mechanisms and processes that regulate authority in a given organization. It can apply to state and non-state institutions. Throughout time, people have organized governments in order to meet the needs of communities and individuals. Groups have created institutions and processes that have many forms and functions. Monarchies, republics, tribes, parliaments, presidents, dictators: these and other patterns of rule express a range of human values and reflect varied understandings of history and culture. At the heart of governance are questions about the distribution of resources, the making of laws, and the balance of power between individuals and the communities in which they live. Democratic governments are accountable to the people who choose them.

Identity

Identity is the combination of the values, beliefs and experiences that define, shape and inform who we are, our perspectives and how we behave as individuals, communities, societies and cultures. Identity shapes historical processes and interpretations. Identity is shaped by external and internal influences and it is relational (the notion of “we” as opposed to “them”). This concept refers to how both individual and group perceptions of the self, form, evolve and are expressed. From a historical perspective, identity can be examined as a cause or consequence of an event, idea or process. Additionally, the notion of citizenship appears as a politically and historically relevant form of identification on the part of peoples.

Ideology

An ideology is a system of ideas and ideals, which can form the basis of political or economic theories, policies and actions. Ideologies usually encompass systematic arrangements of premises and assertions that are used to interpret the world and make normative assertions about how it should be organized. Ideologies can evolve and change over time in order to meet the needs of a group of people or a society. Ideologies can be derived from the place and space in which a group of people or a society is located. Ideologies can evolve into political, economic or social systems and these systems can impact humans in a variety of ways. For example, through the definition of certain rights and responsibilities.

Innovation and revolution

Innovation incorporates the understanding of processes that drive change and invention. In history, this concept looks at the process of generating new ideas, events, movements, products or solutions through the alteration, transformation, reorganization, restructuring, rearrangement, or renovation of existing ideas, events, movements, products or solutions. Innovation involves individuals and societies because they use their capacity to create, contrive and initiate a capacity that can lead to both positive and negative consequences in the short term and the long term.

Interdependence

Interdependence is the state of two or more individuals, groups or societies being reliant on each other. This mutual dependence is often derived from a need for individuals, groups or societies to grow, develop, change and/or advance. Interdependence can lead to a variety of results, both positive and negative. These results can be the same or different for the parties involved in the interdependent relationship. As well, these results can change depending on the time period and location in which the individuals, groups and/or societies exist. Relations of interdependence are not necessarily horizontal. Historiography can also study processes of dependency, domination and power between peoples or nations.

Perspective

Perspective is a concept of a different nature as it is more clearly related to the craft of the discipline. Perspective is the way someone looks at something taking into consideration all of the things that have happened with that thing in the past and the relationship between the viewer and the thing in the past being viewed. For historians, perspective implies a need for understanding different sides of an event.

Significance

Significance is a concept of a different nature as it is more clearly related to the craft of the discipline. It refers to the quality of having great value taking into account the historical context. Historical context is the political, social, cultural, and economic setting for a particular idea or event. In order to better understand something from history, we must look at its context—those things that surround it in time and place and that give it its meaning or value. In this way, we can gain, among other things, a sense of how unique or ordinary an event or idea seems to be in comparison to other events and ideas.

MYP 5 History – Revision for IB MYP eAssessment: Global Context (May 2025)

Connection with this year's GC: Scientific and Technical Innovation

Topics	GC: Scientific and Technical Innovation
Superpowers, empires and supra-national institutions and organizations	Cold War competition led to nuclear arms and space race innovations. The USSR launched Sputnik in 1957, prompting U.S. investment in space programs and education. Scientific developments became tools of geopolitical power.
Peace and conflict	Technological advances in warfare (e.g., tanks in WWI, atomic bomb in WWII) drastically changed conflict scale and civilian impact. Radar and code-breaking (like Enigma) influenced WWII outcomes. Medical advancements during wars reduced death tolls.
Significant individuals	Edward Jenner's vaccine innovation in 1796 reshaped global health. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies (glasnost and perestroika) introduced political restructuring and more openness in Soviet society, influencing global diplomacy and systems.
Independence and national identity	Telegraph and rail systems enabled faster communication across colonial empires, affecting British control over India. The Swadeshi movement encouraged local production and use of Indian-made goods as technological and national resistance.
Rights and social protest	Media technology like television exposed injustices during the U.S. Civil Rights Movement (e.g., Selma, 1965), drawing international criticism and pressure. The use of print media and radio played a vital role in spreading protest messages.
Industrialization, industry and labour	Inventions like the steam engine and spinning jenny increased production, reshaped cities, and led to factories replacing cottage industries. However, child labor and hazardous working conditions spurred technological innovation in safety laws.
Globalization: trade, aid, exchange and flows	The invention of the telegraph and later the internet reshaped global trade and exchange. Containerization and automation changed shipping industries. COVID-era aid and vaccine exchanges also showed the role of innovation in global cooperation.
Intellectual and ideological movements/developments	Enlightenment thinkers used scientific reasoning to challenge monarchies and church authority. The Renaissance encouraged innovations in printing (Gutenberg press) which expanded literacy and allowed philosophical ideas to spread.
Pioneers, innovators and developers	Joseph Lister's antiseptic surgery (1865) revolutionized surgical hygiene. Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928 changed medicine forever. Inventions like the light bulb, telephone, and dishwasher reshaped modern life.
Health and medicine	Penicillin and antiseptics transformed infection control. Discovery of X-rays (1895) enabled non-invasive diagnostics. The UK's NHS (1948) reflected political innovation in healthcare access, built on earlier scientific advancements.
Individual, household and daily life	The Industrial Revolution led to inventions like the sewing machine and gas lighting, changing home life. Urban planning, sanitation systems, and household appliances (e.g., washing machines) reshaped everyday living standards.
Social, cultural and artistic developments	The printing press helped spread Renaissance art and literature. Photography and film in the 20th century transformed culture and representation. Dadaism and modern art were often responses to technological changes in war and communication.

Global Context description (as given in the document):

The following is the **exact description** from *Revision Global Context MYP History - 2025.docx*:

Scientific and Technical Innovation:

How do we understand the world in which we live?

The focus is on the natural world and its laws; the interaction between people and the natural world; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on communities and environments; the impact of environments on human activity; how humans adapt environments to their needs.
