

History-Geography

1^{ere} (11th Grade FB) [3 periods per week]

Mr. Jerome Lafont

Course Description

The course will focus on skill development for the Baccalauréat—in history, essay exam formats including. In geography, students will master analytic maps (croquis).

The aims of the course are:

I- The construction of a reflection on time: in addition to the acquisition of major landmarks, the student must understand what an event, permanence, continuity is, a rupture, a mutation, an evolution to understand the way in which societies transform over time.

II- The development of a reflection on the sources: the student learns how the knowledge of the past is built from traces, archives and testimonies, and thus refines its critical spirit.

III- Initiation into historical reasoning: the student learns to evaluate the resources and constraints of an event, of a human, temporal or spatial context, to understand the questions and choices of individual and collective actors, understand the consequences of their actions in the short, medium and long term.

IV-The development of an ability to put human actions and facts back into their context and in their time.

V- the development of the general culture of the pupil.

VI- Maps (adopt a multiscale approach which makes it visible, make comparisons between territories, which makes it possible to identify similarities and specificities of each; -highlight, using a systemic approach, develop the critical analysis of documents, The sketch is the result of a description, analysis and synthesis).

This program follows the guiding thread of the political and social evolution of France and Europe during the long 19th century, century that spanned from 1789 to the First World War. With the French Revolution arises a new conception of the nation based on citizenship, while France is engaged in the long search for a political regime stable. After the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the Congress of Vienna cannot prevent the principle of nationalities from spreading in Europe until the revolutions of 1848. In a European society which knows all the tensions of modernization, new nation-states assert themselves alongside empires destabilized by the movement nationalities. The Third Republic offers political stabilization to a France which expands its colonial empire. The 1914-1918 war leads to the collapse of empires Europeans and leads to an attempt to reorganize Europe according to the principle of nationalities. In geography, we will examine urban and rural areas in the context of globalization, diversification of space and production, and China as affected by globalization.

Timeline

Semester 1

History: Europe facing revolutions (French revolution and Empire; Europe between restoration and revolution); France in the Europe of nationalities: politics and society (the difficult entry into the democratic age; industrialization; France and the construction of new states).

Geography: Metropolization, a differentiated global process.

Semester 2

History: The Third Republics before 1914: a political regime, a colonial empire (the Implementation of the republican project; permanence and transformation of French society before 1914; metropolies and colonies); The first World war: the “suicide of Europe” and the end of European empires.

Geography: Diversification of space, actors, and production; rural spaces; China.