**Area of Learning: SOCIAL STUDIES — 20th Century World History Grade 12**

**BIG IDEAS**

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| Nationalist movements can unite people in common causes or lead to intense conflict between different groups. |  | The rapid development and proliferation of technology in the 20th century led to profound social, economic, and political changes. |  | The breakdown of long-standing empires created new economic and political systems. |

**Learning Standards**

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| **Curricular Competencies** | **Content** |
| *Students are expected to be able to do the following:** **Use historical inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions**
* **Assess the significance of people, locations, events, and developments, and compare varying perspectives on their historical significance at particular times and places, and from group to group (significance)**
* **Assess the justification for competing historical accounts after investigating points of contention, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence)**
* **Compare and contrast continuities and changes for different groups at particular times and places (continuity and change)**
* **Assess how underlying conditions and the actions of individuals or groups affect events, decisions, and developments, and analyze multiple consequences (cause and consequence)**
* **Explain different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, and events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective)**
* **Make reasoned ethical judgments about controversial actions in the past or present, and assess whether we have a responsibility to respond (ethical judgment)**
 | *Students are expected to know the following:** **authoritarian regimes**
* **civil wars, independence movements, and revolutions**
* **human rights movements, including indigenous peoples movements**
* **religious, ethnic, and/or cultural conflicts, including genocide**
* **global conflicts, including World War I, World War II, and the Cold War**
* **migrations, movements, and territorial boundaries**
* **interdependence and international co-operation**
* **social and cultural developments**
* **communication and transportation technologies**
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