**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** |