**Area of Learning: SOCIAL STUDIES — Asian Studies: 1850 – present Grade 12**

**BIG IDEAS**

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| The breadth and diversity of Asia’s physical and human resources have contributed to the development of distinct and disparate political, cultural, and economic regions in the late 20th century. |  | Colonialism, imperialism, and resource disparity have been the primary reasons for conflict and movement of peoples  in Asia. |  | Ethnic, regional, and national identities, shaped in part by geography and migration, exert significant political and cultural influence in Asia. |  | Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and economic growth in Asia  in the late 20th century have created complex environmental challenges. |

**Learning Standards**

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| **Curricular Competencies** | **Content** |
| *Students are expected to be able to do the following:*   * **Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions** * **Assess the significance of people, locations, events, or 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 (continuity and change)** * **Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups affect events, decisions, or developments (cause and consequence)** * **Explain different perspectives on past or present people, locations, issues, or events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective)** * **Make reasoned ethical judgments about actions in the past and present (ethical judgment)** | *Students are expected to know the following:*   * **resource distribution and physiographic features** * **demography, migration, urbanization, and environmental issues** * **industrialization, globalization, economic systems,  and distribution of wealth** * **development, structure, and function of political  and social institutions** * **social and political movements, including human rights initiatives** * **local, regional, and global conflict and co-operation** * **local, regional, and national identities** |