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

Grade 12

BIG IDEAS

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