

BIG IDEAS

Nationalist movements can unite people in common causes or lead to intense conflict between different groups.

The rapid development and proliferation of communication and transportation technologies in the 20th century led to profound changes in personal and national identities.

The breakdown of long-standing imperialist structures created new economic and political systems.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 during this time period (continuity and change) • Assess how prevailing conditions and the actions of individuals or groups affect events, decisions, and developments (cause and consequence) • Explain different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, and events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs (perspective) • Recognize implicit and explicit ethical judgments in a variety of sources (ethical judgment) • Make reasoned ethical judgments about controversial actions in the past or present, and determine whether we have a responsibility to respond (ethical judgment) 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rise and rule of authoritarian regimes • civil wars, independence movements, and revolutions • human rights movements, including those of indigenous peoples • 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 • mass consumption and production of communication and transportation technologies

Content – Elaborations

the rise and rule of authoritarian regimes:*Sample topics:*

- Chile and Pinochet
- Cambodia and Pol Pot
- Cuba and Castro
- Soviet Union from Lenin to Gorbachev
- North Korea and the Kim Dynasty
- China and Mao
- Germany and Hitler
- Italy and Mussolini

civil wars, independence movements, and revolution:*Sample topics:*

- Soviet Union, 1917–21
- China, 1945–49
- decolonization
- Iranian Revolution
- guerilla warfare in Central and South America
- Vietnam, 1945–75

human rights movements, including those of indigenous peoples:*Sample topics:*

- women's movement toward equality
- US civil rights movement (segregation and desegregation)
- struggle against apartheid
- Latin-American workers' movements

religious, ethnic, and/or cultural conflicts, including genocide:*Sample topics:*

- cultural genocide of indigenous peoples
- genocide in Armenia, during the Holocaust, in Cambodia, in Rwanda
- separatist movements (e.g., Quebec, Basque, Catalan, Ireland)

global conflicts, including World War I, World War II, and the Cold War:*Sample topics:*

- evolution of military technology (e.g., machine gun, to nuclear weapons, to drones)

Content – Elaborations

- arms race
- militarism
- espionage

migrations, movements, and territorial boundaries:*Sample topics:*

- post-World War I Middle East
- Palestine/Jewish settlement
- suburbanization of the United States and Canada

interdependence and international co-operation:*Sample topic:*

- UN peacekeeping missions

social and cultural developments:*Sample topics:*

- changing role of women:
 - suffrage
 - pay equity
 - “second-wave” feminism of the 1960s
- consumerism/capitalism:
 - 1920s boom
 - 1950s suburbanization and car culture
 - scarcity of goods in post-World War II Soviet satellite states
- globalization:
 - change from nation state to internationalism
 - European Union supranationalism
 - free trade
 - World Trade Organization

mass consumption and production of communication and transportation technologies:*Sample topics:*

- propaganda in democratic and totalitarian regimes
- social and cultural impact of the automobile
- role of media in shaping response to international conflicts
- role of television and radio in creating mass culture