Visual organiser: Why was the first half of the Twentieth Century the most violent in human history?



**d. The Bolshevik Revolution**

**Driving questions:**

How did other countries respond to the first communist state?

Why did the development of a communist state lead to state inflicted violence on its own people?

Do all communist states act the same?

The Big Story of Year 9: **Increasing Interconnectedness Brings Both Benefits and Costs…**



**g. The Rise of Authoritarianism**

**Driving questions:**

Why was the depression important in the rise of authoritarian regimes?

Why did authoritarian regimes use terror and violence against their own people?

How did these states cause WWII?

**h. The Second World War**

**Driving questions:**

Why was WWII the deadliest in human history?

Why were civilians’ victims?

What were the different fronts of the war like?

Why did the Allies win the war?

**i. Post-war organisations, de-colonisation and the ‘Nuclear Age’**

Driving questions:

What international organisations came out of WWII and are we safer now?

What was the impact of entering the ‘nuclear age’?

What sorts of conflict have existed since 1945 and why have these tended to be less deadly?

1939-45

1945-2019

**e. The Paris Conferences**

**Driving questions:**

What did the conference hope to achieve?

Why did the conference create problems for the future?

**f. Growth of consumer society and the Great Depression**

**Driving questions:**

In what ways did the 1920’s represent the benefits of interconnectedness?

In what ways did the great depression show the fragility of interconnectedness?

1917-1939



**c. The First World War**

**Driving questions:**

What was the importance of imperialism in causing the war?

Why did alliances help trigger a global conflict?

What developments of the industrial revolution made the war so lengthy and violent?

**b. European Empire Building**

**Driving questions:**

Why did the Industrial Revolution necessitate the building of empires?

What was it like to be colonised?

How did colonisation create inequity and global tension?

**a. The Industrial Revolution**

**Driving questions:**

What caused the Industrial Revolution?

In what ways would Industrialisation create the causes for and means of fighting ever more violent conflicts?

b. Why could this lead to violence?

**Reflections on the Big Question:**

d -g. Why did this lead to violence?

a. Why could this lead to violence?

1770’s - 1900

1914-18

1850-1914

i. Why did developments in the second half of the Twentieth Century lead to greater peace and less conflict?