



Alignment Document  
State of Kansas and Aventa Learning World History

**World History**  
2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

Standards	Topics	Benchmarks	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
<b>WH</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of significant individuals, groups, ideas, events, eras and developments in the history of Kansas, the United States, and the world, utilizing essential analytical and research skills.	<b>WH.1</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points of the Global Age of Exploration (1400-1750).	<b>WH.1.1</b> analyzes the changes in European thought and culture resulting from the Renaissance (e.g., more secular worldview; Machiavelli, Shakespeare; humanism; innovations in art: Michelangelo, Da Vinci; architecture: St. Peters Dome).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Renaissance and Reformation
		<b>WH.1.2</b> investigates the changes in European thought and culture resulting from the Reformation (e.g., establishment of Protestant faiths, Counter reformation, Gutenberg Press, Catholic vs. Protestant wars of religion).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Renaissance and Reformation
		<b>WH.1.3</b> examines the economic and social consequences of European exploration and expansion (e.g., rise of European power, mercantilism, Columbian Exchange, impact on indigenous people in North and South America, trans-Atlantic slave trade).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800 New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Exploration and Expansion New Asian Empires
		<b>WH.1.4</b> compares and contrasts the rise of constitutionalism in Britain with political structures in France. (e.g., changes resulting from the English Civil War and Glorious Revolution: English Bill of Rights,	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution

		establishment of Parliament, French Absolutism).		
		<b>WH.1.5</b> explores the growth of Russian Absolutism (e.g., Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		<b>WH.1.6</b> explains the significance of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mogul Empires (e.g., the Fall of Constantinople and the establishment of Ottoman dominance in the Balkans and Southwest Asia; The spread of Shi'ism in Persia, the establishment of Islamic rule in India).	Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500 Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Muslim Civilizations Cultures of East Asia
		<b>WH.1.7</b> describes why East Asia withdrew into isolationism during a time of European expansion (e.g., Tokugawa Shogunate, end of Great Ming Naval Expeditions)	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution	New Asian Empires
	<b>WH.2</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points of the Age of Revolutions (1650-1920).	<b>WH.2.1</b> explains essential concepts from the Scientific Revolution (e.g., the heliocentric theory; natural law; scientific method).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		<b>WH.2.2</b> explains essential concepts from the Enlightenment that represented a turning point in intellectual history (e.g., ideas of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Mary Wollstonecraft, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Enlightened despotism, salons).	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		<b>WH.2.3</b> analyzes outcomes of the American and French Revolutions (e.g., the establishment of republican government grounded in Enlightenment thought, the deterioration of the French Republic into the reign of terror; the spread of revolutionary ideas and	New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800 Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution

	nationalism with the growth of Napoleonic France).		
	<b>WH.2.4</b> explores industrialization and its consequences in Britain (e.g., the rise of laissez-faire economics in Britain, Adam Smith, Chartists, development of the middle class).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
	<b>WH.2.5</b> compares and contrasts German unification with the Meiji restoration (e.g., nationalism, militarism, modernization, industrialization).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
	<b>WH.2.6</b> describes the motives and impact of imperialism (e.g., motives: economic-natural resources and expansion of trade, the competition for colonies in Africa and Asia and the Berlin Conference; humanitarian- missionaries and the ideology of Social Darwinism, political-naval bases and expansion of political control; restriction of human rights in King Leopold's Congo; development of infrastructure; roads, schools, hospitals, railroads; assimilation and loss of indigenous culture).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
	<b>WH.2.7</b> analyzes the causes and impact of the Russian Revolution (e.g., the idea of communism as an economic alternative to capitalism; Vladimir Lenin, Karl Marx, Communist Manifesto, failure of tsarist regime, economic instability; beginnings of totalitarianism).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
	<b>WH.2.8</b> examines causes of anti-colonial movements in Latin America, Asia, and Africa (e.g., Haitian Revolution; Bolivar; San Martin; Hidalgo and Morelos; Taiping Rebellion; Boxer Rebellion; Sepoy	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920 World War II to the	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath Asia and Latin America

		Rebellion; Zulu Wars).	Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<b>WH.2.9</b> describes the impact of cross-cultural exchange on artistic developments of the late 19th century (e.g., romanticism; impressionism, impact of Asian culture on western culture).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	World War I
	<b>WH.3</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points of the Era of World War (1914-1945).	<b>WH.3.1</b> analyzes the causes and immediate consequences of WWI (e.g., imperialism rivalries: Triple Entente, Triple Alliance, nationalism, arms race in England, France, and Germany; Treaty of Versailles, reparations, War Guilt Clause).	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	World War I
		<b>WH.3.2</b> describes the emergence of contemporary Middle East (e.g., petroleum society, Zionism, Arab nationalism, Balfour Declaration, dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, Armenian Genocide, Ataturk's modernization of Turkey).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<b>WH.3.3</b> examines the nature of totalitarianism in fascist Germany and	World War II to the Contemporary Period:	World War II

		communist Soviet Union (e.g., one party rule; systematic violation of human rights, secret police, state supremacy over individual rights, role of private property, class structure).	1914–1945 World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
		<b>WH.3.4</b> analyzes the causes and immediate consequences of WWII (e.g., German, Italian, and Japanese aggression; failure of the League of Nations; appeasement; development of American, British, Soviet alliance; Holocaust; Nanjing; introduction of nuclear weapons; war crime trials).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
		<b>WH.3.5</b> analyzes the independence movement in India (e.g., Gandhi, non-violence, Salt March, boycotts, creation of Pakistan).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
		<b>WH.3.6</b> describes major intellectual, social, and artistic developments (e.g., surrealism, mural art of Mexico, Bauhaus, emergence of film and radio, rise of psychology, antibiotics, cubism).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
	<b>WH.4</b> The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of individuals, groups, ideas, developments, and turning points of the World Since 1945.	<b>WH.4.1</b> analyzes the Cold War as the competition between two competing ideologies or world views and its impact on various regions of the world. (e.g., roots in WWII, Mao's China; the Cold War in Europe; NATO, Warsaw Pact, and the competition for nonaligned nations; collapse of Communism in Europe).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945			Asia and Latin America	
World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945			Europe and North America	
		<b>WH.4.2</b> examines issues of social justice and human rights as expressed in the United Nations Declaration of Human	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II

		Rights.	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
		<b>WH.4.3</b> describes the emergence of the Middle East as an influential region in world politics (e.g., creation of the state of Israel, emerging Middle Eastern post WWII nationalism: Suez Crisis, petroleum based interdependence).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<b>WH.4.4</b> analyzes the impact of international organizations on global interaction (e.g., the United Nations; Organization of American States, NATO, non-governmental organizations such as the International Red Cross, European Union).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
		<b>WH.4.5</b> examines the trade-offs made by societies between economic growth and environmental protection in a world of limited resources. (e.g., the Green Revolution, population pressure, water, pollution, natural resource degradation).	World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East

		<p><b>WH.4.6</b> describes major intellectual, social and artistic developments (e.g., decoding DNA, space technology, consumerism, postmodernism, responses to globalization, feminism, fundamentalism, telecommunications).</p>	<p>World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945</p> <p>World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945</p> <p>World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945</p>	<p>Asia and Latin America</p> <p>Europe and North America</p> <p>Africa and the Middle East</p>
	<p><b>WH.5</b> The student engages in historical thinking skills.</p>	<p><b>WH.5.1</b> analyzes a theme in World history to explain patterns of continuity and change over time.</p>	<p>The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300</p> <p>The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300</p> <p>The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300</p> <p>The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300</p> <p>The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500</p> <p>The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500</p> <p>The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC</p>	<p>The Beginnings of Civilization</p> <p>The Ancient Near East</p> <p>Nile Civilizations</p> <p>Ancient India and China</p> <p>Classical Greece</p> <p>Rome and Early Christianity</p> <p>The Americas</p>

			<p>-AD 1500</p> <p>The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500</p> <p>Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500</p> <p>Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500</p> <p>Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500</p> <p>Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500</p> <p>Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500</p> <p>New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800</p> <p>New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800</p> <p>Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920</p> <p>Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920</p> <p>Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920</p> <p>Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920</p>	<p>Empires of China and India</p> <p>Muslim Civilizations</p> <p>African Kingdoms</p> <p>Cultures of East Asia</p> <p>Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe</p> <p>Renaissance and Reformation New Asian Empires</p> <p>Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution</p> <p>Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution</p> <p>Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>Peace, Revolution, and Its</p>
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			and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Aftermath
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<b>WH.5.2</b> develops historical questions on a specific topic in World history and analyzes the evidence in primary source documents to speculate on the answers.	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre- History - AD 300	The Beginnings of Civilization
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre- History - AD 300	The Ancient Near East
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre- History - AD 300	Nile Civilizations
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre- History - AD 300	Ancient India and China
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Classical Greece

			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Rome and Early Christianity
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	The Americas
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Empires of China and India
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Muslim Civilizations
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	African Kingdoms
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Cultures of East Asia
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Renaissance and Reformation
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	New Asian Empires
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism:	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution

			1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	World War I
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<b>WH.5.3</b> uses primary and secondary sources about an event in world history to develop a credible interpretation of the event, forming conclusions about its meaning (e.g., use provided primary and secondary sources to interpret a historical-based conclusion).	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	The Beginnings of Civilization
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	The Ancient Near East

			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	Nile Civilizations
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	Ancient India and China
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Classical Greece
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Rome and Early Christianity
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	The Americas
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Empires of China and India
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Muslim Civilizations
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	African Kingdoms
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Cultures of East Asia
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
			New Ideas, New	Renaissance and Reformation

			Empires: 1200–1800	
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	New Asian Empires
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	World War I
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	World War II
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America

			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East
		<p><b>WH.5.4</b> compares competing historical narratives in World history by contrasting different historians' choice of questions, use of sources, and points of view, in order to demonstrate how these factors contribute to different interpretations.</p>	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	The Beginnings of Civilization
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	The Ancient Near East
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	Nile Civilizations
			The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History - AD 300	Ancient India and China
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Classical Greece
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Rome and Early Christianity
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	The Americas
			The Growth of Civilizations: 2100 BC -AD 1500	Empires of China and India
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Muslim Civilizations



			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	African Kingdoms
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Cultures of East Asia
			Medieval Civilizations: 100-1500	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Renaissance and Reformation
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	New Asian Empires
			New Ideas, New Empires: 1200–1800	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	World War I
			Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism: 1700–1920	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
			World War II to the	World War II



			Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Europe and North America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Asia and Latin America
			World War II to the Contemporary Period: 1914–1945	Africa and the Middle East