



## Alignment Document

### State of Georgia And Aventa Learning World History

#### **World History** 2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

State Standard Number	State Standard Area / Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
SSWH	World History		
SSWH1	The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE.		
SSWH1.a	Describe the development of Mesopotamian societies; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to Hammurabi's law code.	Foundations	The Neolithic
SSWH1.b	Describe the relationship of religion and political authority in Ancient Egypt.		
SSWH1.c	Explain the development of monotheism; include the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews, and Zoroastrianism.	Foundations	
SSWH1.d	Identify early trading networks and writing systems existent in the Eastern Mediterranean, including those of the Phoenicians.		
SSWH1.e	Explain the development and importance of writing; include cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and the Phoenician alphabet.		

SSWH2	The student will identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies from 1100 BCE to 500 CE.		
SSWH2.a	Describe the development of Indian civilization; include the rise and fall of the Maurya Empire, the "Golden Age" under Gupta, and the emperor Ashoka.	Foundations	Classical India
SSWH2.b	Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India and subsequent diffusion of Buddhism.	Foundations	Classical India
SSWH2.c	Describe the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou and Qin.	Exploration and Expansion	Asia in Transition
		Foundations	Classical China
SSWH2.d	Explain the impact of Confucianism on Chinese culture; include the examination system, the Mandate of Heaven, the status of peasants, the status of merchants, and the patriarchal family, and explain diffusion to Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea.	Foundations	Classical China
SSWH3	The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.		
SSWH3.a	Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.	Foundations	Classical Greece
SSWH3.b	Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals; include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle and describe the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil Alexander the Great and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar.	Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH3.c	Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science.	Foundations	The Roman World

SSWH3.d	Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.	Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH3.e	Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the western Roman Empire.	Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH4	The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol empires between 450 CE and 1500 CE.		
SSWH4.a	Explain the relationship of the Byzantine Empire to the Roman Empire.	Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH4.b	Describe the significance of Justinian's law code, Theodora and the role of women, and Byzantine art and architecture.	Foundations	The Roman World
		The World in Transition	Byzantine Empire & Early Russia
SSWH4.c	Analyze the establishment of Christianity as the official religion of the Byzantine Empire.	Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH4.d	Analyze the role of Constantinople as a trading and religious center.	The World in Transition	Byzantine Empire & Early Russia
SSWH4.e	Explain the influence of the Byzantine Empire on Russia, with particular attention to its impact on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev.	The World in Transition	Byzantine Empire & Early Russia
SSWH4.f	Define the role of Orthodox Christianity and the Schism.	The World in Transition	Byzantine Empire & Early Russia
SSWH5	The student will trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE.		
SSWH5.a	Explain the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire.	The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization
SSWH5.b	Identify the Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa and assess the economic impact of this trade.	The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization
SSWH5.c	Explain the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims.	The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization
SSWH5.d	Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in medicine (Ibn Sina) and geography (Ibn Battuta).	The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization

SSWH5.e	Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe.	The World in Transition	Middle Ages & Crusades
SSWH5.f	Analyze the impact of the expansion of the Mongol Empire; include the stabilization of trading networks from China to the Mediterranean world.	The World in Transition	Chinese Renaissance and Early Japan
SSWH5.g	Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.	The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization
		Foundations	The Roman World
SSWH6	The student will describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies before 1800.		
SSWH6.a	Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.	The World in Transition	African Civilizations
SSWH6.b	Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.	The World in Transition	African Civilizations
SSWH6.c	Describe the trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.	The World in Transition	African Civilizations
SSWH6.d	Analyze the process of religious syncretism as a blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity.	The World in Transition	African Civilizations
SSWH7	The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.		
SSWH7.a	Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.	The World in Transition	Middle Ages & Crusades
SSWH7.b	Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV.	The World in Transition	Middle Ages & Crusades
SSWH7.c	Explain the role of the church in medieval society.	The World in Transition	Middle Ages & Crusades
SSWH7.d	Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.	The World in Transition	Middle Ages & Crusades

SSWH8	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the development of societies in Central and South America.		
SSWH8.a	Explain the rise and fall of the Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, and Inca empires.	Foundations	Early Americas
SSWH8.b	Compare the culture of the Americas; include government, economy, religion, and the arts of the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.	Foundations	Early Americas
SSWH9	The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.		
SSWH9.a	Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and the ideas of Machiavelli.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.b	Identify artistic and scientific achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, the "Renaissance man," and Michelangelo.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.c	Explain the main characteristics of humanism; include the ideas of Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.d	Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.e	Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.f	Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH9.g	Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH10	The student will analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.		
SSWH10.a	Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain.	Exploration and Expansion	The Western Exploration of the World

SSWH10.b	Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact.	Exploration and Expansion	The Western Exploration of the World
SSWH10.c	Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.	Exploration and Expansion	The Western Exploration of the World
SSWH11	Students will investigate political and social changes in Japan and in China from the seventeenth century CE to mid-nineteenth century CE.		
SSWH11.a	Describe the policies of the Tokugawa and Qing rulers; include Oda Nobunaga and Kangxi.	The World in Transition	Chinese Renaissance and Early Japan
		Exploration and Expansion	Asia in Transition
SSWH11.b	Analyze the impact of population growth and its impact on the social structure.		
SSWH12	The student will examine the origins and contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires.		
SSWH12.a	Describe the geographical extent of the Ottoman Empire during the rule of Suleyman the Magnificent, the Safavid Empire during the reign of Shah Abbas I, and the Mughal Empire during the reigns of Babur and Akbar.	Exploration and Expansion	Gunpowder Empires
SSWH12.b	Explain the ways in which these Muslim empires influenced religion, law, and the arts in their parts of the world.	Exploration and Expansion	Gunpowder Empires
		The World in Transition	Islamic Civilization
SSWH13	The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans.		
SSWH13.a	Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.	The World in Transition	Renaissance & Reformation
SSWH13.b	Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.	Revolution	The American Revolution

SSWH14	The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.		
SSWH14.a	Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu.		
SSWH14.b	Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).	Revolution	The French Revolution
SSWH14.c	Explain Napoleon's rise to power, and his defeat; and explain the consequences for Europe.	Revolution	The French Revolution
SSWH14.d	Examine the interaction of China and Japan with westerners; include the Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, and Commodore Perry.		
SSWH15	The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.		
SSWH15.a	Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.	Revolution	The Industrial Revolution
SSWH15.b	Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan under Emperor Meiji.	Revolution	Rise of Europe
SSWH15.c	Describe the reaction to foreign domination; include the Russo-Japanese War and Young Turks.		
SSWH15.d	Describe imperialism in Africa and Asia by comparing British policies in South Africa, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia.	Revolution	The Age of Imperialism

SSWH16	The student will demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.		
SSWH16.a	Identify the causes of the war; include Balkan nationalism, entangling alliances, and militarism.	Revolution	The Age of Imperialism
SSWH16.b	Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers; include the Battle of Verdun.	Revolution	World War I and the Russian Revolution
SSWH16.c	Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty; include German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control.	Revolution	World War I and the Russian Revolution
SSWH16.d	Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires; include the Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties.	Revolution	World War I and the Russian Revolution
SSWH17	The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.		
SSWH17.b	Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin's first Five Year Plan.	Revolution	Great Depression & Totalitarianism
		Revolution	World War I and the Russian Revolution
SSWH17.c	Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.	Revolution	Great Depression & Totalitarianism
SSWH17.d	Analyze the rise of nationalism as seen in the ideas of Sun Yat Sen, Mustafa Kemal Attaturk, and Mohandas Ghandi.	Revolution	Nationalism and the World
SSWH17.e	Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in Russia, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.	Revolution	Great Depression & Totalitarianism

SSWH17.f	Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the rape of Nanjing in China, and the German annexation of the Sudetenland.	Revolution	Nationalism and the World
SSWH18	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.		
SSWH18.a	Describe the major conflicts and outcomes; include Pearl Harbor, El-Alamein, Stalingrad, D-Day, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, and the end of the war in Europe and Asia.	Revolution	World War II
SSWH18.b	Identify Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences that led to the Holocaust.	Revolution	World War II
SSWH18.c	Explain the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain (Churchill), the Soviet Union (Stalin), and the United States (Roosevelt/Truman) from Teheran to Yalta and Potsdam and the impact on the nations of Eastern Europe.	Revolution	World War II
SSWH18.d	Explain allied Post-World War II policies; include formation of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan for Europe, and McArthur's plan for Japan.	The Modern World	
SSWH19	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.		
SSWH19.a	Analyze the revolutionary movements in India (Gandhi, Nehru), China (Mao Zedong, Chiang Kai-shek), and Ghana.	The Modern World	Asia Since 1945
		Revolution	Nationalism and the World
SSWH19.b	Describe the formation of the state of Israel.	The Modern World	Africa and the Middle East since 1945

SSWH19.c	Explain the arms race; include development of the hydrogen bomb (1954) and SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, 1972).	The Modern World	
SSWH19.d	Compare and contrast the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev.		
SSWH19.e	Analyze efforts in the pursuit of freedom; include anti-apartheid, Tianamen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.		
SSWH20	The student will examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s.		
SSWH20.a	Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms; include pan-Africanism, pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda.		
SSWH20.b	Describe the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries; include Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the Baltic States.		
SSWH20.c	Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the 20th century; include Shining Path, Red Brigade, Hamas, and Al Qaeda; and analyze the impact of terrorism on daily life; include travel, world energy supplies, and financial markets.		
SSWH20.d	Examine the rise of women as major world leaders; include Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher.		
SSWH21	The student will analyze globalization in the contemporary world.		
SSWH21.a	Describe the cultural and intellectual integration of countries into the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers.		
SSWH21.b	Analyze global economic and political connections; include multinational corporations, the United Nations, OPEC, and the World Trade Organization.		