



# Alignment Document

## State of Texas And Aventa Learning World History

### World History 2005-2007 Benchmark Blueprint

State Standard Number	State Standard Area / Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
113.33	World History Studies		
0	History.		
113.33.1	The student understands traditional historical points of reference in world history.		Covered throughout course
113.33.1.A	identify the major eras in world history and describe their defining characteristics;		Covered throughout course
113.33.1.B	identify changes that resulted from important turning points in world history such as the development of farming; the Mongol invasions; the development of cities; the European age of exploration and colonization; the scientific and industrial revolutions; the political revolutions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries; and the world wars of the 20th century;		Covered throughout course
113.33.1.C	apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods;		
113.33.1.D	explain the significance of the following dates: 1066, 1215, 1492, 1789, 1914-1918, and 1939-1945.	Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
		New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion
		New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II



113.33.2	The student understands how the present relates to the past.		Covered throughout course
113.33.2.A	identify elements in a contemporary situation that parallel a historical situation;		
113.33.2.B	describe variables in a contemporary situation that could result in different outcomes.		
113.33.3	The student understands how, as a result of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, new political, economic, and social systems evolved, creating a new civilization in Western Europe.	The Growth of Civilizations	Rome and Early Christianity
113.33.3.A	compare medieval Europe with previous civilizations;	Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
113.33.3.B	describe the major characteristics of the political system of feudalism, the economic system of manorialism, and the authority exerted by the Roman Catholic Church;	Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
		New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.3.C	identify the political, economic, and social impact of the Crusades.	Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
113.33.4	The student understands the influence of the European Renaissance and the Reformation eras.	New Ideas, New Empires	Renaissance and Reformation
113.33.4.A	identify the causes and characteristics of the European Renaissance and the Reformation eras;	New Ideas, New Empires	Renaissance and Reformation
113.33.4.B	identify the effects of the European Renaissance and the Reformation eras.	New Ideas, New Empires	Renaissance and Reformation
113.33.5	The student understands causes and effects of European expansion beginning in the 16th century.	New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion
113.33.5.A	identify causes of European expansion beginning in the 16th century;	New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion
113.33.5.B	explain the political, economic, cultural, and technological influences of European expansion on both Europeans and non-Europeans, beginning in the 16th century.	New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion
113.33.6	The student understands the major developments of civilizations of sub-Saharan Africa, Mesoamerica, Andean South America, and Asia.	The Growth of Civilizations	The Americas; Empires of China and India
		Medieval Civilizations	African Kingdoms
		New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion



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113.33.6.A	summarize the major political and cultural developments of the civilizations of sub-Saharan Africa;	Medieval Civilizations	African Kingdoms
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East
113.33.6.B	summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments of civilizations in Mesoamerica and Andean South America;	The Growth of Civilizations	The Americas
		New Ideas, New Empires	Exploration and Expansion
113.33.6.C	summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments of civilizations in China, India, and Japan.	The Growth of Civilizations	Empires of China and India
		Medieval Civilizations	Cultures of East Asia
		New Ideas, New Empires	New Asian Empires
113.33.7	The student understands the impact of political and economic imperialism throughout history.	The Growth of Civilizations	Classical Greece
		Rome and Early Christianity Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Rome and Early Christianity Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Rome and Early Christianity Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East
113.33.7.A	analyze examples of major empires of the world such as the Aztec, British, Chinese, French, Japanese, Mongol, and Ottoman empires;	The Growth of Civilizations	Classical Greece
		The Growth of Civilizations	Rome and Early Christianity
		The Growth of Civilizations	The Americas



		The Growth of Civilizations	Empires of China and India
		Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
		New Ideas, New Empires	New Asian Empires
113.33.7.B	summarize effects of imperialism on selected societies.	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
113.33.8	The student understands causes and effects of major political revolutions since the 17th century.	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
113.33.8.A	identify causes and evaluate effects of major political revolutions since the 17th century, including the English, American, French, and Russian revolutions;	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
113.33.8.B	summarize the ideas from the English, American, French, and Russian revolutions concerning separation of powers, liberty, equality, democracy, popular sovereignty, human rights, constitutionalism, and nationalism;	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath



113.33.8.C	evaluate how the American Revolution differed from the French and Russian revolutions, including its long-term impact on political developments around the world;	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.8.D	summarize the significant events related to the spread and fall of communism, including worldwide political and economic effects.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
113.33.9	The student understands the impact of totalitarianism in the 20th century.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
113.33.9.A	identify and explain causes and effects of World Wars I and II, including the rise of nazism/ fascism in Germany, Italy, and Japan; the rise of communism in the Soviet Union; and the Cold War;	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
113.33.9.B	analyze the nature of totalitarian regimes in China, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
113.33.10	The student understands the influence of significant individuals of the 20th century.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East



113.33.10.A	analyze the influence of significant individuals such as Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Vladimir Lenin, Mao Zedong, and Woodrow Wilson on political events of the 20th century;	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East
113.33.10.B	analyze the influence of significant social and/or religious leaders such as Mohandas Gandhi, Pope John Paul II, Mother Theresa, and Desmond Tutu on events of the 20th century.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East
0	Geography.		
113.33.11	The student uses geographic skills and tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data.		Covered throughout course
113.33.11.A	create thematic maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases representing various aspects of world history;		Covered throughout course
113.33.11.B	pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns in world history shown on maps, graphs, charts, models, and databases.		Covered throughout course
113.33.12	The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major historic events.		Covered throughout course



113.33.12.A	locate places and regions of historical significance such as the Indus, Nile, Tigris and Euphrates, and Yellow (Huang He) river valleys and describe their physical and human characteristics;	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Beginnings of Civilization
		The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Ancient Near East
		The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	Nile Civilizations
		The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	Ancient India and China
113.33.12.B	analyze the effects of physical and human geographic factors on major events in world history such as the effects of the opening of the Suez Canal on world trade patterns;		Covered throughout course
113.33.12.C	interpret historical and contemporary maps to identify and explain geographic factors such as control of the Straits of Hormuz that have influenced people and events in the past.		Covered throughout course
0	Economics.		
113.33.13	The student understands the impact of the Neolithic agricultural revolution on humanity and the development of the first civilizations.	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Beginnings of Civilization
113.33.13.A	identify important changes in human life caused by the Neolithic agricultural revolution;	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Beginnings of Civilization
113.33.13.B	explain economic, social, and geographic factors that led to the development of the first civilizations.	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Beginnings of Civilization
113.33.14	The student understands the historic origins of contemporary economic systems.		Covered throughout course
113.33.14.A	identify the historic origins of the economic systems of capitalism and socialism;	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
113.33.14.B	identify the historic origins of the political and economic system of communism;	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
113.33.14.C	compare the relationships between and among contemporary countries with differing economic systems.		
0	Government.		
113.33.15	The student understands the historical antecedents of contemporary political systems.		Covered throughout course



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113.33.15.A	explain the impact of parliamentary and constitutional systems of government on significant world political developments;		Covered throughout course
113.33.15.B	define and give examples of different political systems, past and present;		Covered throughout course
113.33.15.C	explain the impact of American political ideas on significant world political developments;	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.15.D	apply knowledge of political systems to make decisions about contemporary issues and events.		
113.33.16	The student understands the process by which democratic-republican government evolved.	The Growth of Civilizations	Classical Greece
		The Growth of Civilizations	Rome and Early Christianity
113.33.16.A	trace the process by which democratic-republican government evolved from its beginnings in classical Greece and Rome, through developments in England, and continuing with the Enlightenment;	The Growth of Civilizations	Classical Greece
		The Growth of Civilizations	Rome and Early Christianity
		New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.16.B	identify the impact of political and legal ideas contained in significant historic documents, including Hammurabi's Code, Justinian's Code of Laws, Magna Carta, John Locke's Two Treatises of Government, and the Declaration of Independence.	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History:	The Ancient Near East
		Medieval Civilizations	Muslim Civilizations
		Medieval Civilizations	Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe
		New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
0	Citizenship.		
113.33.17	The student understands the significance of political choices and decisions made by individuals, groups, and nations throughout history.		Covered throughout course



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113.33.17.A	evaluate political choices and decisions that individuals, groups, and nations have made in the past, taking into account historical context, and apply this knowledge to the analysis of choices and decisions faced by contemporary societies;		
113.33.17.B	describe the different roles of citizens and noncitizens in historical cultures, especially as the roles pertain to civic participation.		Covered throughout course
113.33.18	The student understands the historical development of significant legal and political concepts, including ideas about rights, republicanism, constitutionalism, and democracy.		Covered throughout course
113.33.18.A	trace the historical development of the rule of law and rights and responsibilities, beginning in the ancient world and continuing to the beginning of the first modern constitutional republics;		Covered throughout course
113.33.18.B	summarize the worldwide influence of ideas concerning rights and responsibilities that originated from Greco-Roman and Judeo-Christian ideals in Western civilization such as equality before the law;		Covered throughout course
113.33.18.C	identify examples of political, economic, and social oppression and violations of human rights throughout history, including slavery, the Holocaust, other examples of genocide, and politically-motivated mass murders in Cambodia, China, and the Soviet Union;		Covered throughout course
113.33.18.D	assess the degree to which human rights and democratic ideals and practices have been advanced throughout the world during the 20th century.	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Imperialism, Reform, and Nationalism
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	World War I
		Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Peace, Revolution, and Its Aftermath
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	World War II
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America



		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Asia and Latin America
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Africa and the Middle East
0	Culture.		
113.33.19	The student understands the history and relevance of major religious and philosophical traditions.		Covered throughout course
113.33.19.A	compare the historical origins, central ideas, and the spread of major religious and philosophical traditions including Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism;		Covered throughout course
113.33.19.B	identify examples of religious influence in historic and contemporary world events.	Medieval Civilizations	Muslim Civilizations
113.33.20	The student understands the relationship between the arts and the times during which they were created.		Covered throughout course
113.33.20.A	identify significant examples of art and architecture that demonstrate an artistic ideal or visual principle from selected cultures;		Covered throughout course
113.33.20.B	analyze examples of how art, architecture, literature, music, and drama reflect the history of cultures in which they are produced;		Covered throughout course
113.33.20.C	identify examples of art, music, and literature that transcend the cultures in which they were created and convey universal themes.	New Ideas, New Empires	Renaissance and Reformation
113.33.21	The student understands the roles of women, children, and families in different historical cultures.		Covered throughout course
113.33.21.A	analyze the specific roles of women, children, and families in different historical cultures;		Covered throughout course
113.33.21.B	describe the political, economic, and cultural influence of women in different historical cultures.		Covered throughout course
113.33.22	The student understands how the development of ideas has influenced institutions and societies.		Covered throughout course
113.33.22.A	summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Eastern civilizations that originated in China and India;		Covered throughout course



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113.33.22.B	summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Western civilization that originated in Greece and Rome;		Covered throughout course
113.33.22.C	analyze how ideas such as Judeo-Christian ethics and the rise of secularism and individualism in Western civilization, beginning with the Enlightenment, have influenced institutions and societies.		Covered throughout course
0	Science, technology, and society.		
113.33.23	The student understands how major scientific and mathematical discoveries and technological innovations have affected societies throughout history.		Covered throughout course
113.33.23.A	give examples of major mathematical and scientific discoveries and technological innovations that occurred at different periods in history and describe the changes produced by these discoveries and innovations;		Covered throughout course
113.33.23.B	identify new ideas in mathematics, science, and technology that occurred during the Greco-Roman, Indian, Islamic, and Chinese civilizations and trace the spread of these ideas to other civilizations;		Covered throughout course
113.33.23.C	summarize the ideas in astronomy, mathematics, and architectural engineering that developed in Mesoamerica and Andean South America;	The Growth of Civilizations	The Americas
113.33.23.D	describe the origins of the scientific revolution in 16th-century Europe and explain its impact on scientific thinking worldwide;	New Ideas, New Empires	Renaissance and Reformation
		New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.23.E	identify the contributions of significant scientists such as Archimedes, Copernicus, Erastosthenes, Galileo, and Pythagorus.	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
113.33.24	The student understands connections between major developments in science and technology and the growth of industrial economies and societies in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.		Covered throughout course
113.33.24.A	explain the causes of industrialization and evaluate both short-term and long-term impact on societies;	Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism	Nationalism, Reform, and Revolution



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113.33.24.B	describe the connection between scientific discoveries and technological innovations and new patterns of social and cultural life in the 20th century, such as developments in transportation and communication that affected social mobility;	World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America
113.33.24.C	identify the contributions of significant scientists and inventors such as Robert Boyle, Marie Curie, Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Robert Fulton, Sir Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt.	New Ideas, New Empires	Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
		World War II to the Contemporary Period	Europe and North America
0	Social studies skills.		
113.33.25	The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of sources including electronic technology.		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.A	identify ways archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, and geographers analyze limited evidence;	The Dawn of Civilization: Pre-History	The Beginnings of Civilization
113.33.25.B	locate and use primary and secondary sources such as computer software, databases, media and news services, biographies, interviews, and artifacts to acquire information;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.C	analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.D	explain and apply different methods that historians use to interpret the past, including the use of primary and secondary sources, points of view, frames of reference, and historical context;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.E	use the process of historical inquiry to research, interpret, and use multiple sources of evidence;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.F	evaluate the validity of a source based on language, corroboration with other sources, and information about the author;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.G	identify bias in written, oral, and visual material;		Covered throughout course



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113.33.25.H	support a point of view on a social studies issue or event;		Covered throughout course
113.33.25.I	use appropriate mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs.		
113.33.26	The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms.		Covered throughout course
113.33.26.A	use social studies terminology correctly;		Covered throughout course
113.33.26.B	use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation;		Covered throughout course
113.33.26.C	interpret and create databases, research outlines, bibliographies, and visuals including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;		Covered throughout course
113.33.26.D	transfer information from one medium to another, including written to visual and statistical to written or visual, using computer software as appropriate.		
113.33.27	The student uses problem-solving and decision-making skills, working independently and with others, in a variety of settings.		Covered throughout course
113.33.27.A	use a problem-solving process to identify a problem, gather information, list and consider options, consider advantages and disadvantages, choose and implement a solution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution;		
113.33.27.B	use a decision-making process to identify a situation that requires a decision, gather information, identify options, predict consequences, and take action to implement a decision.		
113.39	Social Studies Research Methods		
0	Social studies skills.		
113.39.1	The student understands the basic philosophical foundation for qualitative and quantitative methods of inquiry.		
113.39.1.A	develop and use criteria for the evaluation of qualitative and quantitative information;		
113.39.1.B	generate logical and consistent conclusions from given qualitative and quantitative information;		Covered throughout course
113.39.1.C	design a research project with a rationale for a given research method.		Covered throughout course



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113.39.2	The student understands the need for an organizing framework to identify a problem or area of interest and collect information.		Covered throughout course
113.39.2.A	select an issue, problem, or area of interest; write a rationale and preliminary ideas for research methods; and develop a bibliography;		Covered throughout course
113.39.2.B	apply a process approach to a research problem.		Covered throughout course
113.39.3	The student understands the fundamental principles and requirements of validity and reliability (both social science and historical fields of inquiry).		
113.39.3.A	define and differentiate reliability and validity;		
113.39.3.B	identify methods of checking for reliability;		
113.39.3.C	evaluate various sources for reliability and validity and justify the conclusions.		
113.39.4	The student understands how data can be collected from a variety of sources using a variety of methods.		Covered throughout course
113.39.4.A	collect information from a variety of sources (primary, secondary, written, and oral) using techniques such as questionnaires, interviews, and library research;		Covered throughout course
113.39.4.B	use various technology such as CD-ROM, library topic catalogues, networks, and on-line information systems to collect information about a selected topic.		Covered throughout course
113.39.5	The student understands the use of theory and research for descriptive and predictive purposes.		
113.39.5.A	describe the results of a research process;		Covered throughout course
113.39.5.B	make predictions as to future actions and/or outcomes based on conclusions of research.		Covered throughout course
113.39.6	The student understands the principles and requirements of the scientific method.		
113.39.6.A	apply the scientific method in a research project;		
113.39.6.B	create a matrix relating various research methodologies such as survey research, ethnography, primary documents, and statistical analysis to given subject areas;		



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113.39.6.C	determine the most efficient research approach from a variety of alternatives using a cost-benefit analysis.		Covered throughout course
113.39.7	The student understands basic statistical approaches to the analysis of aggregate information.		
113.39.7.A	define and compute statistical information using various statistical approaches such as means testing and correlation, measures of central tendency and distribution, the development of categorical systems, and logical analysis;		
113.39.7.B	analyze information using a spreadsheet or statistical analysis information software.		
113.39.8	The student understands the requirements of graphic displays of data.		
113.39.8.A	construct visuals such as charts, graphs, tables, time lines, and maps to convey appropriate data;		Covered throughout course
113.39.8.B	create a presentation on a selected topic using word-processing, graphics, and multimedia software.		
113.39.9	The student understands the basic principles of historic analysis.		
113.39.9.A	differentiate between primary and secondary sources and describe the best uses for each;		Covered throughout course
113.39.9.B	construct and test cause-and-effect hypotheses and compare them with correlational analyses;		Covered throughout course
113.39.9.C	select the appropriate use of chronological relationships in historiography.		
113.39.10	The student understands the ethical aspects of collecting, storing, and using data.		
113.39.10.A	describe breaches of ethical standards for handling human experimental or survey information in a given scenario;		
113.39.10.B	evaluate the relationship among copyright laws, proper citation requirements, and ethical ways of collecting and presenting information.		