

# School Wide Benchmark Assessment Plan

## 10<sup>th</sup> Grade World History Standards

Test 1 September  
Test 2 November

Test 3 January  
Test 4 March

Test	Standard	World History	# of STAR	World History
		<b>Essential History Standards</b>	Items	<b>Kid Friendly Standards</b>
		<b>Development of Modern Political Thought</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.	<b>5</b>	I can explain how the moral and ethical ideas of the ancient Greeks and Romans, Judaism, and Christianity impacted Western political thought.
<b>1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effect on the democratic revolutions in England, the U.S., France, and Latin America</li> <li>▪ List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>▪ Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	I can list the similarities and differences between the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and state how they helped create the idea of self-government for the rest of the world.
		<b>Industrial Expansion &amp; Imperialism</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	Students analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan and the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analyze why England was the first country to industrialize.</li> <li>▪ Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.</li> </ul>	<b>7</b>	I can explain how the Industrialization Revolutions in England, France, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. changed citizens' lives.
<b>1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America and the Philippines.	<b>3</b>	I can summarize the global change patterns that took place during the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following places: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, or the Philippines.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonialism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).</li> <li>Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>		
		<b>Causes &amp; Effects of the First World War</b>	<b>14</b>	
2	10.5	Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.	7	I can explain what caused WWI and describe the main events of the war.
2	10.6	<p>Students analyze the effects of the First World War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.</li> </ul>	7	I can summarize the peace treaty terms and explain how WWI affected our world.
		<b>Causes &amp; Effects of the Second World War</b>	<b>13</b>	
3	10.7	Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after the First World War.	6	I can explain why there was a rise in totalitarian governments after WWI.
3	10.8	<p>Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking and other atrocities in China and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> <li>Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution and the Holocaust resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.</li> </ul>	7	I can explain what caused WWII and describe the consequences of the war on our world.
		<b>International Developments in the post-World War II World</b>	<b>10</b>	
4	10.9	<p>Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.</li> <li>Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</li> <li>Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle</li> </ul>	8	I can describe the major world events that have occurred since the end of WWII.

		East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.		
4	10.10	Students analyze instances of nation-building in the contemporary world in two of the following regions or countries: the Middle East, Africa, Mexico and other parts of Latin America, and China.	1	I can discuss two examples of nation-building in our modern world in the following places: the Middle East, Africa, Mexico/Latin America, and China
4	10.11	Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).	1	I can explain how the information, technological, and communications revolutions have helped create a world economy.