

Alternative Social Studies Testing Structure

The testing structure for social studies reflects both the number of operational assessment items and the number of field test assessment items.

Grade	Administration Window*
6-8	Multiple untimed sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 multiple choice items (20 operational items and 4 field test items)

* Teachers may administer the assessment in as many sessions as necessary throughout the entire administration window.

TCAP Grades 6-8 Alternate Social Studies Blueprints 2017-18

The blueprints reflect only operational assessment items.

Grade 6		
Content	# of items	% of test
C1: Human Origins and the Emergence of Civilizations	0	0
N/A		
C2: Ancient Civilizations: Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, and Israel	10-11	50-55
6.8	On a historical map, locate and describe the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, Zagros and Caucasus Mountains, Persian Gulf, Caspian and Black Sea, Dead Sea and Sea of Galilee, and explain why the region is referred to as the Fertile Crescent.	
6.12	Explain the effects of irrigation, metal-smithing, slavery, the domestication of animals, and inventions such as the wheel, the sail, and the plow on the growth of Mesopotamian civilizations.	
6.13	Analyze the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization, including its system of writing (and its importance in record keeping and tax collection), literature (Epic of Gilgamesh), monumental architecture (the ziggurat), and art (large relief sculpture, mosaics, and cylinder seals).	
6.19	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization, including: the agricultural and irrigation systems; the invention of a calendar; main features of the monumental architecture and art, such as the Pyramids and Sphinx at Giza; evolution of writing-hieroglyphics; and the invention of papyrus.	
6.04	Examine the development of the ancient Israelites, tracing their migrations from Mesopotamia to Canaan, later called Israel, and explain the significant roles of Abraham and Moses in their history.	
C3: Ancient Greece to 300 B.C.	3-5	15-25
6.47	Explain how the geographical location of ancient Athens and other city-states contributed to their role in maritime trade, their colonies in the Mediterranean, and the expansion of their cultural influence.	
6.49	Explain how the development of democratic political concepts in ancient Greece lead to the origins of direct democracy and representative democracy, including: the “polis” or city-state, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, constitution writing, and rule of law.	
C4: Ancient Rome to C.E. 500	4-6	20-30
6.61	Explain how the geographical location of ancient Rome contributed to the shaping of Roman society and the expansion of its political power in the Mediterranean region and beyond.	

6.63	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles, including the rule of law (a written constitution), separation of powers, checks and balances, representative government, and civic duty.
6.70	Describe the contribution of Roman civilization to law, literature, poetry, art, architecture, engineering, and technology. Include the significance of Coliseum, Circus Maximus, roads, bridges, arches, arenas, baths, aqueducts, central heating, plumbing, and sanitation.

Grade 7		
Content	# of items	% of test
C1: Early Modern World Civilizations: Africa, China, Japan, and the Islamic World	6-8	30-40
7.13	Analyze the growth of the Ghana, Mali, and Songhai kingdoms, including trading centers such as Timbuktu and Jenne, which would later develop into centers of culture and learning.	
7.16	Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, and regional commerce in the development of states and cities in West Africa.	
7.22	Summarize the significance of the rapid agricultural, commercial, and technological development during the Song Dynasties.	
7.23	Trace the spread of Chinese technology to other parts of Asia, the Islamic world, and Europe including papermaking, wood-block printing, the compass, and gunpowder.	
C2: The Legacy of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages in Western Europe to the 1500s	3-5	15-25
7.33	Describe the development of feudalism and manorialism, its role in the medieval European economy, and the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns).	
7.41	Trace the emergence of a modern economy, including the growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, and a merchant class.	
C3: Early Modern Europe: Renaissance and Reformation	3-5	15-25
7.45	Summarize the effects and implications of the reopening of the ancient Silk Road between Europe and China, including Marco Polo's travels and the location of his routes.	
7.48	Outline the advances made in literature, the arts, science, mathematics, cartography, engineering, and the understanding of human anatomy and astronomy, including Leonardo da Vinci (Last Supper, Mona Lisa), Michelangelo (the Sistine Chapel, the statue of David), Johann Gutenberg, and William Shakespeare.	
C4: Early Modern Europe: Enlightenment Through the Age of Exploration	3-5	15-25
7.71	Identify the European countries responsible for North American exploration and the modern-day countries in which they settled, including France, Spain, England, Portugal, and the Dutch. Summarize the reasons for the success of these countries in colonization of North and South America.).	
7.74	Examine the impact of the exchanges of plants, animals, technology, culture, ideas, and diseases among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the 15th and 16th centuries and the major economic and social effects on each continent.	

Grade 8		
Content	# of items	% of test

C 1: Colonialism (1600-1750)		2-4	10-20
8.3	Explain the founding of the Plymouth Colony, including the Separatists, William Bradford, Mayflower, Mayflower Compact, and Squanto.		
C2: Development of an American Republic (1720-1789)		5-6	25-30
8.22	Analyze the social, political and economic causes of the American Revolution and the major battles, leaders and events, including: Mercantilism; Pontiac's Rebellion; The Proclamation of 1763; The Sugar Act, 1764; The Quartering Act, 1765; The Stamp Act, 1765; The Declaratory Act, 1766; The Townshend Act, 1767; The Boston Massacre, 1770; The Boston Tea Party, 1773; The Intolerable Acts, 1774; Patrick Henry; Benjamin Franklin; John Adams; Sam Adams; John Hancock; Thomas Jefferson; Sons of Liberty.		
8.25	Identify and explain the significance of the major battles, leaders, and events of the American Revolution, including: Battles of Lexington and Concord, Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill), Battle of Trenton and Princeton, Battle of Saratoga, Valley Forge, Battle of King's Mountain, Battle of Yorktown, George Washington, Benedict Arnold, Hessians, Marquis de La Fayette, Friedrich von Steuben, George Rogers Clark, and Francis Marion.		
8.33	Describe the principles embedded in the Constitution, including the purposes of government listed in the Preamble, separation of powers, check and balances, the amendment process, federalism, and recognition of and protections of individual rights in the Bill of Rights.		
C3: The Young Nation to the Divided Nation (1789-1850)		6-8	30-40
8.39	Identify the leaders and events and analyze the impact of western expansion to the development of Tennessee statehood, including: William Blount, John Sevier, Rocky Mount, Treaty of Holston, Cumberland Gap, River systems, Natchez Trace, Jackson Purchase.		
8.59	Describe American settlements in Texas after 1821 and the causes for the Texas War of Independence, including the roles of David Crockett and Sam Houston in the war and the legacy of the Alamo.		
8.63	Trace the major figures and events in the discovery of gold in California and its impact on the economy of the United States, including John Sutter, and 49'ers.		
8.66	Analyze the impact of the various leaders of the abolitionist movement, including John Brown and armed resistance; Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad; William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator; Frederick Douglass and the Slave Narratives; and Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Virginia Hill and Free Hill, Tennessee; Francis Wright and Nashoba Commune; and Elihu Embree's The Emancipator.		
C4: The Civil War, Reconstruction, and Westward Expansion (1830-1890)		3-5	15-25
8.72	Identify on a map the boundaries constituting the North and the South and delineate and evaluate the geographical differences between the two regions, including the differences between agrarians and industrialists.		
8.76	Describe Abraham Lincoln's presidency and his significant writings and speeches, including his House Divided speech in 1858, Gettysburg Address in 1863, Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and inaugural addresses in 1861 and 1865.		