

TCAP Alternate Assessment: Grades 6-8 Social Studies

Alternate 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"> 20 multiple choice items** (20 field test items) **This is for the field test administration in 2019-20.

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

TCAP Grades 6-8 Alternate Social Studies Blueprints

The blueprints reflect only operational assessment items.

Grade 6			
Content		# of items	% of test
c. 10,000-1700 BCE: Foundations of Human Civilization and Ancient Mesopotamia		3-5	15%-25%
6.04	Identify and explain the importance of the following key characteristics of civilizations: culture, government, religion, social structure, stable food supply, technology, writing		
6.06	Explain how geographic and climatic features led to the region being known as the Fertile Crescent.		
c. 3000 BCE-500 BCE: Ancient Egypt and Ancient Israel		3-5	15%-25%
6.16	Explain the polytheistic religion of ancient Egypt, with respect to beliefs about the afterlife, the reasons for mummification, and the use of pyramids.		
6.24	Summarize the breakup of the Kingdom of Israel, Babylonian captivity, and the return of the Jews to their homeland under the Persian Empire.		
c. 2500 BCE -200 CE: Ancient India and Ancient China		3-5	15%-25%
6.30	Identify the long-lasting intellectual traditions that emerged during the late empire of ancient India, including: medical education, medical techniques, and mathematics (e.g., Hindu-Arabic numerals).		
6.38	Describe how the desire for Chinese goods influenced the creation of The Silk Road and initiated cultural diffusion throughout Eurasia, including the introduction of Buddhism into ancient China.		

c. 800-300 BCE: Ancient Greece		3-5	15%-25%
6.40	Analyze how the geographical features of ancient Greece, including its mountainous terrain and access to the Mediterranean Sea, contributed to its organization into city-states, role in maritime trade, and colonies in the Mediterranean.		
6.49	Describe the purposes of major Greek architecture, including the Parthenon and the Acropolis.		
c. 500 BCE-500 CE: Ancient Rome		3-5	15%-25%
6.52	Analyze how the geographical location of ancient Rome contributed to its political and economic growth in the Mediterranean region and beyond.		
6.57	Analyze how innovations in engineering and architecture contributed to Roman expansion, including the role of: aqueducts, arches, bridges, The Colosseum, domes, roads, and sanitation.		

Grade 7			
Content		# of items	% of test
400-1500s CE: East Asia and the Byzantine Empire		1-3	5%-15%
7.06	Summarize the effects of the Mongolian empires on the Silk Roads, including the importance of Marco Polo's travels on the spread of Chinese technology and Eurasian trade.		
400-1500s CE: Southwest Asia and North Africa and West Africa		3-5	15%-25%
7.20	Analyze the development of trade routes throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe and the expanding role of merchants.		
7.23	Analyze the growth of the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cities such as Djenne and Timbuktu as centers of trade, culture, and learning.		
400-1500s CE: Middles Ages in Western Europe		3-5	15%-25%
7.27	Identify and locate geographical features of Europe, including: Alps, Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, Influence of the North Atlantic Drift, North European Plain, and Ural Mountains.		
7.36	Describe the economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death (i.e., Bubonic Plague) from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe, and its impact on the global population.		

1400-1700s CE: Early Modern Europe		3-5	15%-25%
7.43	Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, William Shakespeare, and systems of patronage.		
7.44	Analyze Johannes Gutenberg's printing press and William Tyndale's translation of the Bible into the English language as vehicles for the spread of books, growth of literacy, and dissemination of knowledge.		
400-1700s CE: Indigenous Civilizations of the Americas and the Age of Exploration		5-7	25%-35%
7.53	Identify and locate the geographical features of the Americas, including: Andes Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Central Mexican Plateau, Great Plains, Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi River, North America, Pacific Ocean, Rocky Mountains, South America, Yucatan Peninsula		
7.54	Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.		
7.59	Identify the significance of the voyages and routes of discovery of the following explorers by their sponsoring country: England: Henry Hudson; France: Jacques Cartier; Portugal: Vasco da Gama, Bartolomeu Dias; Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, Ferdinand Magellan, and Amerigo Vespucci.		

Grade 8			
Content		# of items	% of test
1607-1783: Colonization and the American Revolution		7-9	35%-45%
8.01	Explain the founding and development of Jamestown as the first permanent English colony, its early struggles, the economic and political structure, and role of the Powhatan people.		
8.08	Locate and identify the Thirteen Colonies, and describe how their location and geographic features influenced regional economic development.		
8.15	Analyze the social, political, and economic causes of the events and groups of the American Revolution, including: The Quartering Act, 1765; The Stamp Act, 1765; The Declaratory Act, 1766; The Townshend Acts, 1767; The Boston Massacre, 1770; The Boston Tea Party, 1773; Intolerable/Coercive Acts, 1774; Sons of Liberty		
8.20	Locate and explain the significance of the following during the American Revolution: Struggles of the Continental Army; Battles of Trenton and Princeton; Battle of Kings Mountain; Battle of Saratoga; Battle of Yorktown; and Guerrilla warfare.		

1775-1820: The New Nation and Growth of a Young Nation		1-3	5%-15%
8.23	Examine the principles and purposes of government articulated in the Preamble and principles stated in the Constitution, including: the separation of powers, federalism, and checks and balances. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)		
1790s-1850s: Sectionalism and Reform and The Jacksonian Era		3-5	15%-25%
8.37	Explain the development of the American Industrial Revolution, including: Eli Whitney and interchangeable parts; Emergence of trade unions; Lowell System; Role of the textile industry; and Samuel Slater.		
8.43	Analyze the significance of leading abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Elihu Embree, and Harriet Tubman, and the methods they used to spread the movement.		
1820s-1860s: Expansion and Division of the Nation		1-3	5%-15%
8.49	Analyze the concept of Manifest Destiny and its impact on the development of the nation, and describe the economic incentives for westward expansion.		
1860-1877: The Civil War and Reconstruction		3-5	15%-25%
8.63	Explain the significance of the following battles, events, and leaders during the Civil War, including: First Battle of Bull Run; Battle of Shiloh; Battle of Antietam; Battle of Gettysburg; Battle of Vicksburg; Sherman's March to the Sea; Surrender at Appomattox Court House; David Farragut; Nathan Bedford Forrest; Ulysses S. Grant; Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson; and Robert E. Lee.		
8.68	Explain the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.		