

7th Grade Social Studies Blueprint

Part I (Extended Response) – 12 points total

	# of items	# of Score Points
Content		8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern World Civilizations: Africa, China, Japan, and the Islamic World 	1 Extended Response item will be drawn from these standards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legacy of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages in Western Europe to the 1500s 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern Europe: Renaissance and Reformation 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern Europe: Enlightenment Through the Age of Exploration 		
Literacy		4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy in Social Studies 	The 1 Extended Response item listed above will be scored for both content and literacy	
Total	1	12

Part II (Selected Response) - 50 points total

	# of items	% of Part II
Content		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern World Civilizations: Africa, China, Japan, and the 	17-19	33-39%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legacy of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages in Western Europe to the 1500s 	9-11	17-23%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern Europe: Renaissance and Reformation 	10-12	19-25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern Europe: Enlightenment Through the Age of 	10-12	19-25%
Literacy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy in Social Studies 	0	0%
Total	50	100%

Overall (Part I and Part II) – 62 points total

	# of items	% of Test
Content		90-95%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early Modern World Civilizations: Africa, China, Japan, and the Islamic World	17-19	33-39%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Legacy of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages in Western Europe to the 1500s	9-11	17-23%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early Modern Europe: Renaissance and Reformation	10-12	19-25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early Modern Europe: Enlightenment Through the Age of Exploration	10-12	19-25%
Literacy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy in Social Studies	1	5-10%
Total	51	100%

Additional Notes:

*Part I will consist of an extended response item which will ask students to write an essay based on stimuli such as maps, primary source documents and informational texts. These items will be scored using the rubrics that were created by Tennessee teachers and content area experts, and based on scoring guidelines established by teachers during the rangefinding process.

*Part II will consist of 60 selected response items. 50 of these items will be operational items that will be scored, and will be worth 1 point each. 10 items will be field test items for use on future forms and will not be factored into student scores.

*The assessment will have 62 score points total. The Part I extended response item is worth 12 points, with 8 based on content and 4 based on literacy. Part II consists of 50 operational selected response items that are worth 1 point each, for a total of 50 points. Students will receive 1 comprehensive score that includes information about their performance on both parts of the assessment.

**7th Grade Blueprint for Part I (1
Extended Response Item)**

Note: In response to feedback from educators, extended response items for the 2015-16 assessment will be drawn from the first 50% of all 7th grade standards.

Category	Standards		# of Items	# of Score Points
Content/Literacy: (For the 2015-16 operational assessment, Extended response item will align to one standard drawn from this list. In future years items may align to multiple standards, and this will be clearly indicated in all design documents)	7.1	Analyze the legacy of the Roman Empire.	1	12 (8 points from content, 4 points from literacy)
	7.2	Summarize the consequences of the fall of the Roman Empire including the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire, Justinian and the significance of Constantinople.		
	7.12	Write an explanatory text to describe the Shah Abbas and how his policies of cultural blending led to the Golden Age and the rise of the Safavid Empire.		
	7.16	Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, and regional commerce in the development of states and cities in West Africa.		
	7.26	Draw evidence from informational texts to analyze the contributions made during the Ming Dynasty such as building projects, including the Forbidden City and the reconstruction of the Great Wall, isolationism, and sea voyages.		
	7.35	Examine the Norman Invasion, Battle of Hastings, and the impact of the reign of William the Conqueror on England and Northern France.		
	7.37	Examine the spread of Christianity north of the Alps and the roles played by the early church and by monasteries in its diffusion after the fall of the western half of the Roman Empire.		
	7.39	Explain the importance of the Catholic church as a political, intellectual, and aesthetic institution, including founding of universities, political and spiritual roles of the clergy, creation of monastic and mendicant religious orders, preservation of the Latin language and religious texts, Thomas Aquinas's synthesis of classical philosophy with Christian theology and the concept of "natural law."		

7.44	Cite evidence in writing explaining the importance of Florence, Italy and the Medici Family in the early stages of the Renaissance and the growth of independent trading cities, such as Venice, and their importance in the spread of Renaissance ideas.		
7.46	Describe how humanism led to a revival of classical learning and fostered a new interest in the arts including a balance between intellect and religious faith.		
7.49	Gather relevant information from multiple sources about Henry V, Hundred Years War, and Joan of Arc.		
7.53	Explain the heightened influence of the Catholic Church, the growth of literacy, the spread of printed books, the explosion of knowledge and the Church's reaction to these developments.		
7.57	Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic Church and the forces that fostered the movement, including St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent.		
TOTALS		1	12

7th Grade Blueprint for Part II

Category	Standards		# of Items
Reporting Category 1: Early Modern World Civilizations: Africa, China, Japan, and the Islamic World	7.3	Identify the physical location and features and the climate of the Arabian Peninsula, its relationship to surrounding bodies of land and water, including Northern Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, and the Nile River.	17-19
	7.4	Describe the expansion of Muslim rule through conquests and the spread of cultural diffusion of Islam and the Arabic language.	
	7.5	Trace the origins of Islam and the life and teachings of Muhammad, including Islam’s historical connections to Judaism and Christianity.	
	7.6	Explain the significance of the Qur’an and the Sunnah as the primary sources of Islamic beliefs, practice, and law and their influence in Muslims’ daily lives.	
	7.7	Analyze the origins and impact of different sects within Islam, Sunnis and Shi’ites.	
	7.8	Examine and summarize the contributions Muslim scholars made to later civilizations in the areas of science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art, and literature.	
	7.9	Describe the establishment of trade routes among Asia, Africa, and Europe and the role of merchants in Arab society.	
	7.11	Explain the importance of Mehmed II the Conqueror and Suleiman the Magnificent.	
	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.	
	7.14	Draw evidence from informational texts to describe the role of the trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and the influence of Islamic beliefs, ethics, and law.	
	7.15	Examine the importance of written and oral traditions in the transmission of African history and culture.	
	7.16	Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, and regional commerce in the development of states and cities in West Africa.	
	7.17	Explain the importance of Mansa Musa and locate his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324.	
7.20	Describe the reunification of China under the Tang Dynasty and reasons for the cultural diffusion of Buddhism.		
7.21	Analyze the role of kinship and Confucianism in maintaining order and hierarchy.		

	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.	
	7.24	Describe and locate the Mongol conquest of China including Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan.	
	7.26	Draw evidence from informational texts to analyze the contributions made during the Ming Dynasty such as building projects, including the Forbidden City and the reconstruction of the Great Wall, isolationism, and sea voyages.	
	7.27	Compare the major features of Shinto, Japan's indigenous religion, and Japanese Buddhism.	
	7.29	Trace the emergence of the Japanese nation during the Nara period, 710–794, and the Heian period, 794–1180.	
	7.31	Analyze the rise of a military society in the late twelfth century and the role of the shogun and samurai in that society.	
Reporting Category 2: The Legacy of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages in Western Europe to the 1500s	7.2	Summarize the consequences of the fall of the Roman Empire, including the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire and Justinian and the significance of Constantinople.	9-11
	7.32	Identify the physical location and features of Europe, including the Alps, the Ural Mountains, the North European Plain, and the Mediterranean Sea, and the influence of the North Atlantic Drift.	
	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).	
	7.34	Demonstrate understanding of the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs, including Charlemagne, Gregory VII, and Emperor Henry IV.	
	7.35	Examine the Norman Invasion, the Battle of Hastings, and the impact of the reign of William the Conqueror on England and Northern France.	
	7.38	Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the European Crusades and their effects on the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact by Europeans with cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean world.	
7.39	Explain the importance of the Catholic church as a political, intellectual, and aesthetic institution, including founding of universities, political and spiritual roles of the clergy, creation of monastic and mendicant religious orders, preservation of the Latin language and religious texts, Thomas Aquinas's synthesis of classical philosophy with Christian theology, and the concept of "natural law."		

	7.40	Describe the economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe, and its impact on the global population. (C, E, G, H)	
	7.41	Trace the emergence of a modern economy, including the growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, and a merchant class.	
	7.42	Outline the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula that culminated in the Reconquista, the Inquisition, and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms.	
Reporting Category 3: Early Modern Europe: Renaissance and Reformation	7.43	Trace the emergence of the Renaissance, including influence from Moorish (or Muslim) scholars in Spain.	10-12
	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.	
	7.46	Describe how humanism led to a revival of classical learning and fostered a new interest in the arts, including a balance between intellect and religious faith.	
	7.47	Analyze the growth and effects of new ways of disseminating information, ability to manufacture paper, translation of the Bible into the vernacular, and printing.	
	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.	
	7.51	Explain the institution and impact of missionaries on Christianity and the diffusion of Christianity from Europe to other parts of the world in the medieval and early modern periods.	
	7.52	Locate and identify the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.	
	7.53	Explain the heightened influence of the Catholic Church, the growth of literacy, the spread of printed books, the explosion of knowledge and the Church's reaction to these developments.	
	7.54	List and explain the significance of the causes for the internal turmoil within and eventual weakening of the Catholic Church including tax policies, the selling of indulgences, and England's break with the Catholic Church.	

	7.55	Outline the reasons for the growing discontent with the Catholic Church, including the main ideas of Martin Luther (salvation by faith), John Calvin (predestination), Desiderius Erasmus (free will), and William Tyndale (translating the Bible into English), and their attempts to reconcile what they viewed as God’s word with Church action.	
	7.57	Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic Church and the forces that fostered the movement, including St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent.	
	7.58	Identify the voyages of discovery, the locations of the routes (Da Gama, Dias, Magellan), and the influence of cartography in the development of a new worldview.	
Reporting Category 4: Early Modern Europe: Enlightenment Through the Age of Exploration	7.59	Describe the roots of the Scientific Revolution based upon Christian and Muslim influences.	10-12
	7.61	Trace how the main ideas of the Enlightenment can be traced back to such movements and epochs as the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Scientific Revolution, the Greeks, the Romans, and Christianity.	
	7.62	Describe the accomplishments of major Enlightenment thinkers, including Locke and Charles-Louis Montesquieu.	
	7.63	Explain the origins of modern capitalism, the influence of mercantilism, and the cottage industry; the elements and importance of a market economy in 17 th century Europe; the changing international trading and marketing patterns, including their locations on a world map; and the influence of explorers and mapmakers.	
	7.64	Identify the locations of the Olmecs, Mayans, Aztec, and Incas, and explain the impact of the geographical features and climates of Mexico, Central America, and South America on their civilizations.	
	7.65	Describe the highly structured social and political system of the Maya civilization, ruled by kings and consisting of agriculturally intensive centers around independent city-states	
	7.66	Create a graphic organizer or concept map explaining how and where each empire arose (how the Aztec and Incan empires were eventually defeated by the Spanish in the 16th century).	
	7.67	Explain the roles of peoples in the Aztec and Incan societies, including class structures, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, and slavery.	
	7.69	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support the analysis of the impacts of the Mesoamerican developments in astronomy and mathematics, including the calendar, and the Mesoamerican knowledge of seasonal changes to the civilizations’ agricultural systems.	
	7.70	Compare the varied economies and trade networks within and among major indigenous cultures prior to contact with Europeans and their systems of government, religious beliefs, distinct territories, and customs and traditions.	

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.
7.72	Analyze why European countries were motivated to explore, including reasons such as religion, political rivalry, and economic gain
7.73	Identify the voyages of discovery, the locations of the routes, and the influence of technology in the developments of a new European worldview, including cartography, compass, caravel, and astrolabe.
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 15 th and 16 th centuries and the major economic and social effects on each continent.
TOTALS	50

Note: Following field testing and a review of student performance by Tennessee teachers in summer 2015, it was determined that the following standards at this grade level will not be assessed via selected response. As a result they are not included in the above Part II blueprint, but still represent important content for students to master. Standards in bold can be assessed via extended response on Part I :

7.1, 7.10, **7.12**, 7.18, 7.19, 7.25, 7.28, 7.30, 7.36, **7.37**, **7.44**, **7.49**, 7.50, 7.56, 7.60, 7.68, 7.75