

# Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program

# TCAP

Social Studies  
Grade 6 Test Practice





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## Metadata—Social Studies

### Items

Page Number	Grade	Item Type	Key	TN Standards	Social Studies Practices
1	6	MC	D	6.01	SSP.05
2	6	MC	C	6.49	SSP.04
3	6	MC	C	6.16	SSP.02
4	6	MC	B	6.27	SSP.05
5	6	MC	B	6.06	SSP.06
6	6	MC	A	6.60	SSP.02
7	6	MC	D	6.21	SSP.01
8	6	MC	B	6.31	SSP.06
9	6	MC	A	6.03	SSP.05
10	6	MC	C	6.28	SSP.02
11	6	MC	B	6.43	SSP.04
12	6	MS	D,E	6.58	SSP.05
13	6	MC	B	6.45	SSP.05
14	6	MC	A	6.19	SSP.01
15	6	MC	C	6.33	SSP.05
16	6	MC	B	6.10	SSP.02
17	6	MC	C	6.48	SSP.02
18	6	MC	B	6.23	SSP.05
19	6	MC	A	6.51	SSP.06
20	6	MC	A	6.17	SSP.05
21	6	MC	B	6.50	SSP.06
22	6	MS	C,E	6.24	SSP.02
23	6	MC	B	6.35	SSP.05
24	6	MC	B	6.08	SSP.04
25	6	MC	A	6.20	SSP.05
26	6	MC	C	6.25	SSP.05
27	6	MC	D	6.47	SSP.02
28	6	MC	B	6.55	SSP.05
29	6	MC	B	6.05	SSP.06
30	6	MC	D	6.30	SSP.05
31	6	MS	B,D	6.32	SSP.06
32	6	MC	D	6.53	SSP.05
33	6	MC	A	6.11	SSP.02
34	6	MC	A	6.15	SSP.05
35	6	MS	A,D	6.39	SSP.06
36	6	MC	A	6.52	SSP.06
37	6	MC	D	6.38	SSP.02

38	6	MC	A	6.14	SSP.05
39	6	MC	C	6.12	SSP.02
40	6	MS	A,E	6.02	SSP.05
41	6	MC	D	6.41	SSP.05
42	6	MC	D	6.56	SSP.05
43	6	MC	D	6.13	SSP.06
44	6	MC	B	6.42	SSP.05

## Metadata Definitions

<b>Grade</b>	Grade level or Course.
<b>Item Type</b>	Indicates the type of item. MC= Multiple Choice; MS= Multiple Select.
<b>Key</b>	Correct answer.
<b>TN Standards</b>	Primary educational standard assessed.
<b>Social Studies Practices</b>	Skills that students are expected to develop and apply as they learn the core disciplines of Social Studies: History, Politics, Economics, and Geography.

- 00.** For which event would historians use the circa time designation?
- A.** In 44 BC, some members of the Senate assassinated Julius Caesar.
  - B.** In 490 BC, Athens defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.
  - C.** Qin Shi Huangdi became emperor in 221 BC.
  - D.** Hammurabi created a code of laws around 1750 BC.

- 00.** Why were places like the Acropolis and the Parthenon important in ancient Greece?
- A.** They were places where people could engage in political and philosophical discussions.
  - B.** They were places where governing decisions were publicly debated and made.
  - C.** They were places where people could worship and make offerings to the gods.
  - D.** They were places where major battles were fought and city-states were defended.

**00.** The list describes some deities in ancient Egypt.

Ra—the sun god

Osiris—god who controlled nature’s cycles

Horus—god of war and protection

Isis—goddess of healing and motherhood

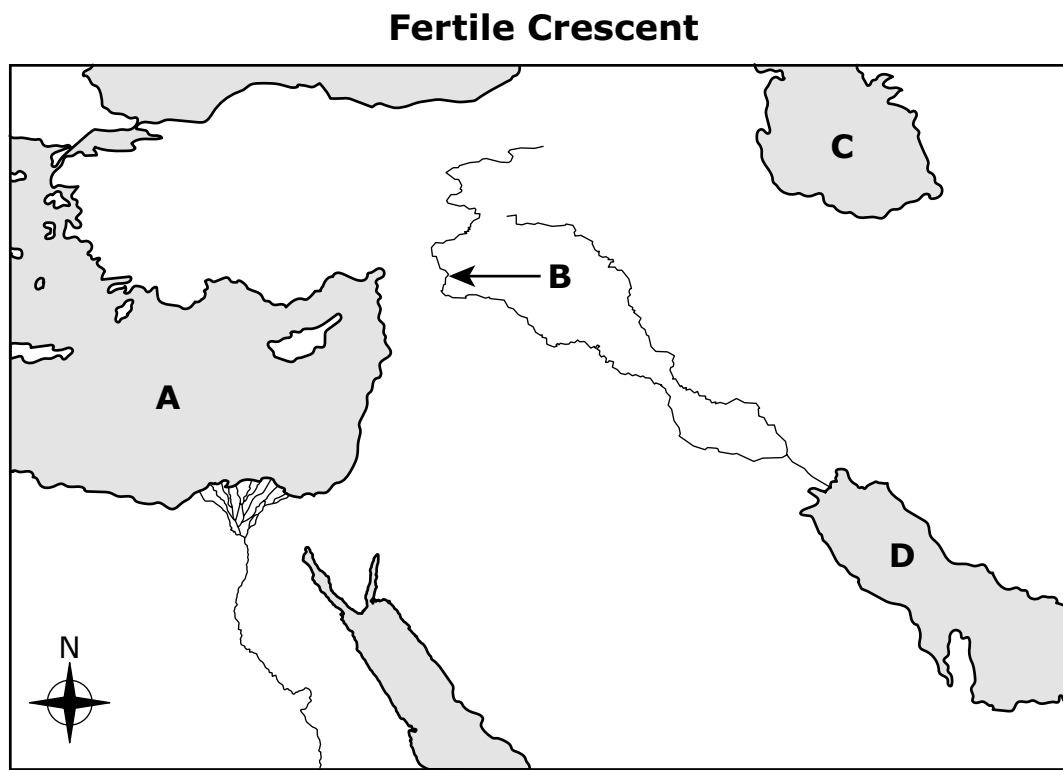
What conclusion can be made based on the list?

- A.** Each deity had a patron city.
- B.** Each deity had a role in the afterlife.
- C.** The religion of ancient Egypt was polytheistic.
- D.** The religion of ancient Egypt was monotheistic.

- 00.** Which statement correctly shows how a person in ancient India would be affected by the caste system?
- A.** A government official's son could join the priestly caste by pursuing religious studies.
  - B.** A farmer's son would also be a farmer because it is their caste.
  - C.** A person born into a servant family would be expected to become a soldier.
  - D.** A person born into a family of skilled workers may become a government official.



00. The map shows the locations of some water features in the Fertile Crescent.



Which water feature **most** led to the development of the Fertile Crescent?

- A. Feature A
- B. Feature B
- C. Feature C
- D. Feature D

**00.** The text describes the Jewish diaspora.

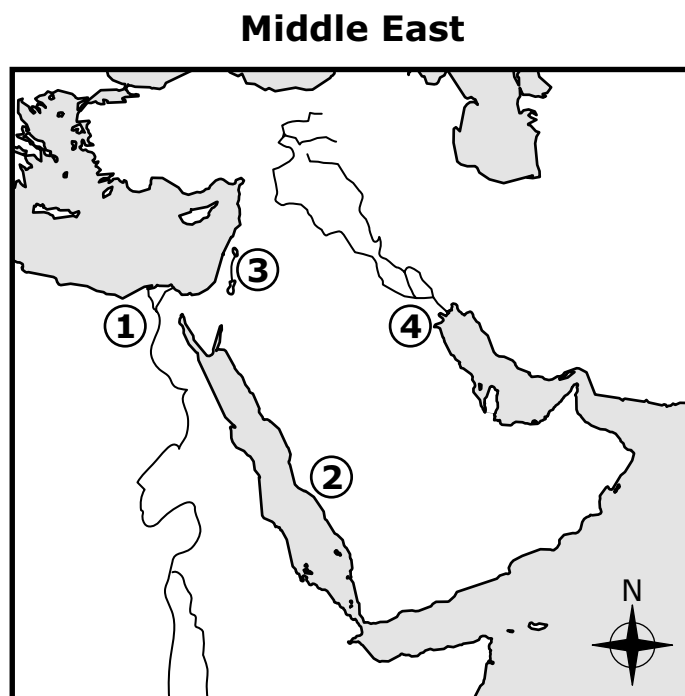
The Greek word “diaspora” means a scattering. And indeed there was a scattering of Jews throughout the known Greek and Roman world from the third century bc and on down. . . . There were large Jewish communities in Egypt, especially in Alexandria, but even throughout the countryside, up the Nile Valley. There were large Jewish communities in Syria, a very large one in the city of Antioch, but throughout Syria . . . , just as there were Jewish communities in Greece and throughout the Italian peninsula, most especially of course in the city of Rome.

— The Jewish Diaspora, PBS

Which statement explains how Judaism survived beyond the borders of the historical kingdom of Israel?

- A.** Religious texts provided guidelines for maintaining traditional practices.
- B.** Roman armies provided protection for the main temple in Jerusalem.
- C.** Persian rulers welcomed exiled Israelites to their empire.
- D.** Hebrew leaders led a successful uprising to overthrow a foreign occupation.

**00.** The map shows the Middle East.



Using the locations on the source, Abraham migrated from

- A.** point 1 to point 2.
- B.** point 2 to point 4.
- C.** point 3 to point 2.
- D.** point 4 to point 3.

**00.** Which river provided irrigation for farmland in ancient China?

- A.** Indus River
- B.** Yangtze River
- C.** Tiber River
- D.** Jordan River

- 00.** Which term describes the exchange of goods during the Agricultural Revolution?
- A.** bartering
  - B.** domestication
  - C.** purchasing
  - D.** specialization

**00.** The list describes some religious beliefs.

- What will happen to a person in the future
- The power that causes things to happen to a person

Which belief in Hinduism is **most** like the ideas in the list?

- A.** dharma
- B.** nirvana
- C.** karma
- D.** moksha

- 00.** The table describes some characteristics of life in Athens and Sparta.

<b>Athens</b>	<b>Sparta</b>
• Only boys were educated.	• <u>1</u>
• Women had no political rights.	• <u>2</u>

Which pair **best** completes the table?

- A.** 1. Boys and girls were educated.  
2. Women served in the military.
- B.** 1. Boys and girls were educated.  
2. Women owned property.
- C.** 1. Only boys were educated.  
2. Women voted in elections.
- D.** 1. Only boys were educated.  
2. Women held public office.

- 00.** Which two statements describe the polytheistic religion of ancient Rome?
- A.** Mummification was required to reach the afterlife.
  - B.** Deities rarely interacted with humans.
  - C.** Moral behavior was emphasized.
  - D.** Deities influenced natural events in everyday life.
  - E.** Deities experienced human emotions.



- 00.** The text is adapted from *Plutarch's Life of Alexander* and describes Philip of Macedonia.

Although Philip and his Macedonians had conquered Greece on the battlefield, he had not had time to gain control of it completely.

What led to the situation described in the excerpt?

- A.** War with Persia caused a decline in Greek military strength.
- B.** Conflict between Sparta and Athens left both forces weakened.
- C.** Increased interest in colonization left the Greek mainland undefended.
- D.** Growing trade throughout the Mediterranean region required many resources.

- 00.** Source 1 and Source 2 show Nubians bringing tribute to a king in ancient Egypt.

**Source 1**

**Nubians Bringing Tribute to an Egyptian King**



**Source 2**

**Nubians Bringing Tribute to an Egyptian King**



Which example of cultural diffusion between ancient Egypt and Nubia is demonstrated in the images?

- A.** the giving of material goods
- B.** the explaining of religious ideas
- C.** the exchanging of written texts
- D.** the teaching of burial practices

- 00.** Why was Legalism used in ancient China?
- A.** to provide a course of study in universities
  - B.** to communicate with foreign governments
  - C.** to organize the government of a large territory
  - D.** to establish trade networks across the region

- 00.** The text is an introduction to the Code of Hammurabi.

When Marduk sent me to rule over men, to give the protection of right to the land, I did right and . . . brought about the well-being of the oppressed [people under harsh rule]. . . . The king who rules among the kings of the cities am I. My words are well considered; there is no wisdom like unto mine. By the command of Shamash, the great judge of heaven and earth, let righteousness go forth in the land.

Which characteristic of ancient Mesopotamian society is described in this source?

- A.** Priests performed religious rituals.
- B.** Deities granted royal authority.
- C.** Priests maintained written records.
- D.** Deities represented the natural world.

- 00.** The text describes a philosophy by Aristotle.

The natural way of doing this is to start from the things which are more knowable to us. Then proceed towards the things which are clearer and more knowable by nature. So, with this question we must follow this method. This will allow us to move from what is unclear by nature toward what is clearer and more knowable by nature.

*—from Aristotle's Physics*

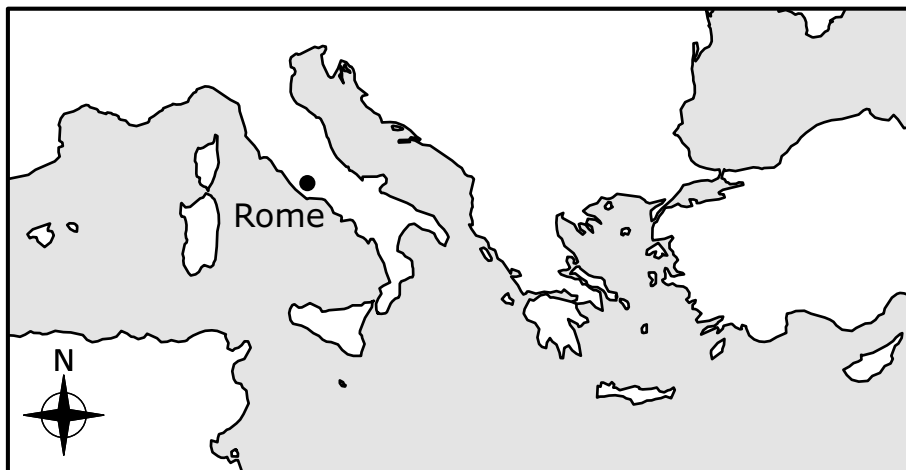
This philosophy influenced the approach to education in ancient Greece by contributing to the

- A.** recording of historical events.
- B.** writing of literary works.
- C.** development of scientific knowledge.
- D.** emphasis on military skills.

- 00.** Which contribution made Saul significant to the history of Israel?
- A.** His ideas led to the architectural design of the temple in Jerusalem.
  - B.** His leadership established the monarchy among the Twelve Tribes of Israel.
  - C.** He signed an agreement to end the Babylonian Captivity.
  - D.** He developed a written language for the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

- 00.** The map shows the location of Rome.

**Location of Rome**

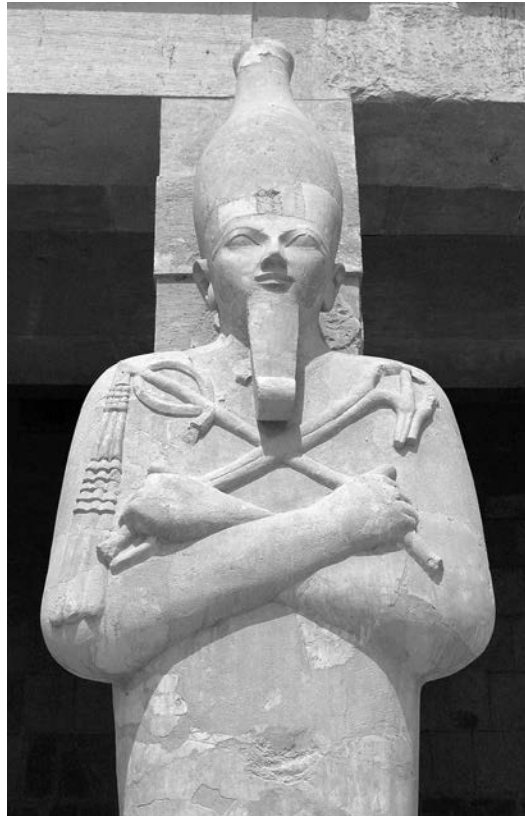


Which statement identifies the location of Rome?

- A.** Rome is near the Mediterranean Sea and west of Constantinople.
- B.** Rome is along the Tiber River and east of Constantinople.
- C.** Rome is far from the Mediterranean Sea and south of the Italian Alps.
- D.** Rome is along the Tiber River and north of the Italian Alps.

- 00.** The image shows a statue of the Egyptian pharaoh Hatshepsut.

**Statue of Queen Hatshepsut  
outside Temple in Her Honor,  
Luxor, Egypt**



© Ignasi Such/Dreamstime

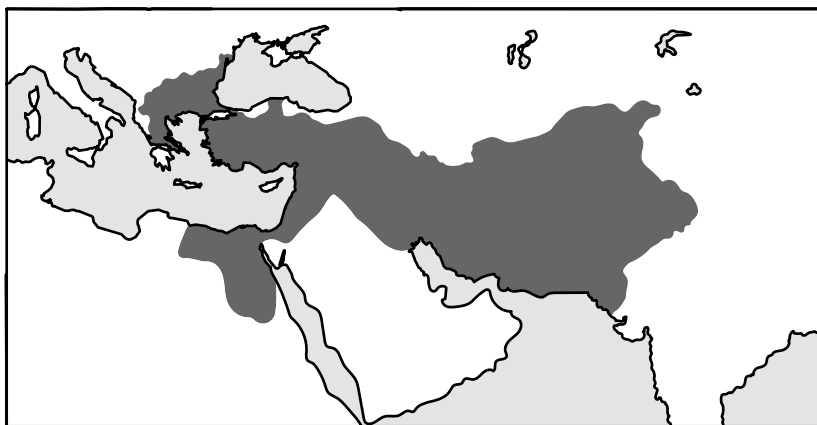
What was the **primary** significance of the individual depicted in this image?

- A.** She became the first woman who considered herself Pharaoh.
- B.** Egypt made peace with the Hyksos under her rule.
- C.** She expanded the empire across North Africa.
- D.** Many pyramids were constructed in Luxor during her reign.



00. The map shows an empire in 323 BCE.

**Eastern Mediterranean Sea  
and Southwest Asia, 323 BCE**



Which description **best** explains the large size of the empire shown on the map?

- A. the expansion of the Roman Empire under Augustus Caesar
- B. Alexander the Great's conquests and the spread of Hellenistic culture
- C. Cyrus the Great's conquests and the end of the Babylonian captivity
- D. the creation of the first empire under Sargon of Akkad

- 00.** The text describes an event from Jewish history.

King Solomon created the wealthiest and most powerful central government the Hebrews would ever see, but he did so at an impossibly high cost. . . . When Solomon died, . . . the ten northern tribes refused to submit to his son . . . and revolted.

— Richard Hooker, “Ancient Jewish History”

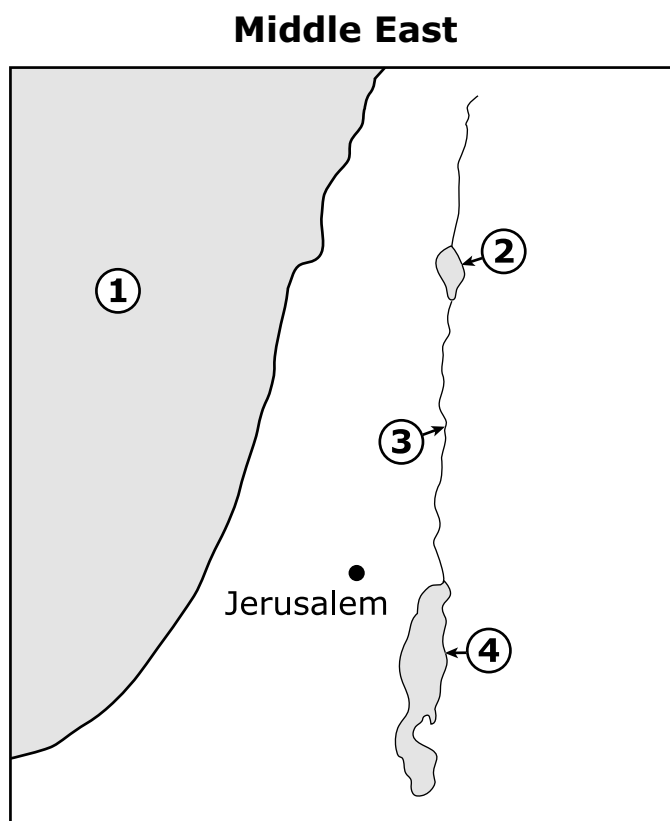
Which **two** kingdoms emerged from this division?

- A.** Sumer
- B.** Canaan
- C.** Judah
- D.** Akkad
- E.** Israel

- 00.** The development of a single form of writing during the Qin Dynasty aided the unification of China by helping to
- A.** build a complex system of roads.
  - B.** overcome differences between languages.
  - C.** relocate large numbers of people.
  - D.** standardize a system of money.

- 00.** Which statement **best** describes the development of Mesopotamian city-states?
- A.** Mesopotamians relied on outside resources to develop their civilization.
  - B.** Mesopotamians developed technology for agriculture that was later used for transportation.
  - C.** Few Mesopotamians developed skills beyond those needed for agriculture.
  - D.** Limited access to waterways meant that Mesopotamians did not develop trade routes.

**00.** The map shows some geographic features of the Middle East.



Which numbers show the location of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea?

- A.** 3 and 4
- B.** 1 and 3
- C.** 2 and 3
- D.** 4 and 2

- 00.** Which characteristic do the Indus and Ganges Rivers have in common?
- A.** They divide the subcontinent into east and west.
  - B.** They merge together and flow into the Indian Ocean.
  - C.** They are located in the northern part of the subcontinent.
  - D.** They both flow in a northerly direction into the Persian Gulf.

- 00.** The text is adapted from *The Odyssey* by the poet Homer.

Penelope answered, “. . . I . . . am all the time brokenhearted about Ulysses. They want me to marry again at once, and I have to invent stratagems [tricks] in order to deceive them. In the first place heaven put it in my mind to . . . begin working upon an enormous piece of fine needlework. . . . I used to keep working at my great web all day long, but at night I would unpick the stitches again by torch light. I fooled them in this way for three years without their finding it out.”

— *The Odyssey, Book XIX*

Which statement correctly describes how this source provides insight into life in ancient Greece?

- A.** The Greeks avoided military conflicts.
- B.** The Greeks valued monotheism.
- C.** The Greeks rejected slavery.
- D.** The Greeks valued loyalty.

- 00.** How did Julius Caesar use his leadership of the military to advance his political goals?
- A.** by eliminating the plebeians' rights in the Assembly
  - B.** by defeating political enemies in a civil war
  - C.** by attacking and destroying the city of Constantinople
  - D.** by overthrowing the emperor to gain the throne



**00.** Which phrase **best** describes the location of the Black Sea?

- A.** west of the Nile River
- B.** north of the Mediterranean Sea
- C.** east of the Persian Gulf
- D.** south of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

**00.** Which list correctly identifies achievements of the empire of ancient India?

**A.**

- *The Analects*
- Woodblock printing
- Magnetic compass

**B.**

- Cuneiform writing
- Ziggurats
- *Epic of Gilgamesh*

**C.**

- Hieroglyphics
- Papyrus
- Pyramids

**D.**

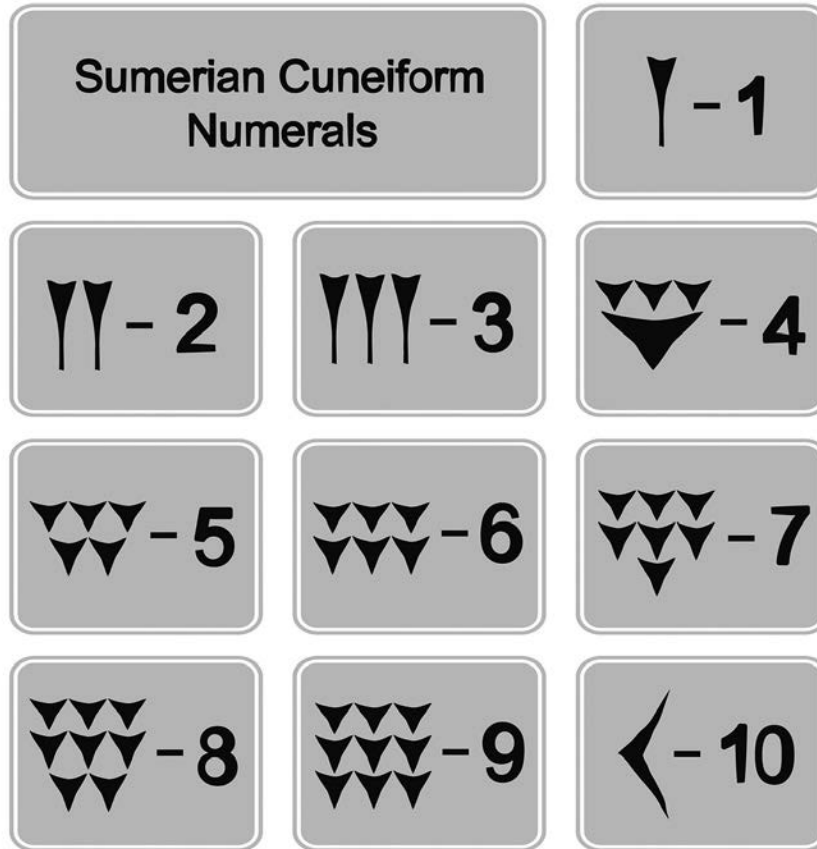
- Medical education
- Mathematics
- Hindu-Arabic numerals

- 00.** Which **two** statements correctly explain the impact of geography on ancient China?
- A.** The Gobi Desert allowed invading armies to attack China frequently.
  - B.** The Yellow River Valley had fertile soil that allowed Chinese farmers to grow crops.
  - C.** The Yangtze River's frequent flooding prevented Chinese settlement in the south.
  - D.** The Himalayan Mountains provided a barrier that isolated China from other civilizations.
  - E.** The Plateau of Tibet contained rich grasslands to feed horses for the Chinese army.

- 00.** Why did the Roman plebeians support the Twelve Tables?
- A.** The Twelve Tables provided consuls to represent the people in the government.
  - B.** The Twelve Tables created a system of checks and balances in the government.
  - C.** The Twelve Tables replaced the Senate with an assembly of all citizens.
  - D.** The Twelve Tables established legal equality for all citizens.

- 00.** The image shows some cuneiform numerals.

**Cuneiform Writing**

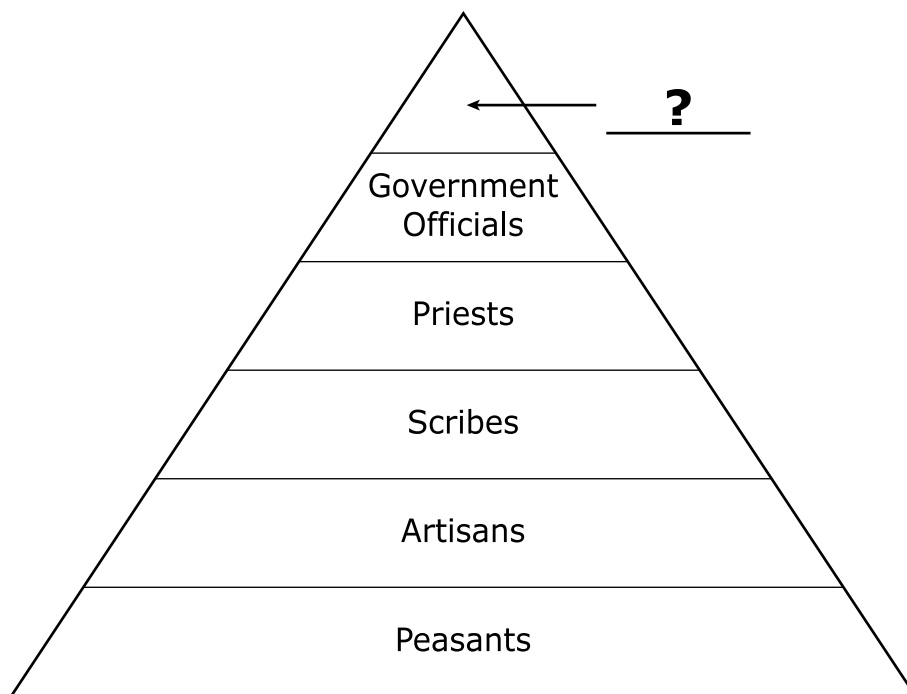


© Dreamstime/Dreamstime.com

How was this system important to the Sumerian civilization?

- A.** by maintaining business records
- B.** by decorating the tombs of rulers
- C.** by creating a common currency
- D.** by providing a system for recording votes

- 00.** The diagram shows the social structure of ancient Egypt.



Which role **best** completes this diagram about Egyptian society?

- A.** God/King
- B.** Tribal Chieftain
- C.** Victorious General
- D.** Strong Dictator

**00.** Which **two** locations are geographically paired correctly?

- A.** Sparta and the Peloponnesian peninsula
- B.** Macedonia and the Italian Alps
- C.** Rome and the Indian Ocean
- D.** Athens and the Mediterranean Sea
- E.** Constantinople and the Tiber River

- 00.** The Tiber River contributed to Rome's growth in the Mediterranean region by
- A.** serving as a waterway to the sea for trade.
  - B.** depositing silt for farming with regular flooding.
  - C.** supplying water to individual homes throughout the city.
  - D.** providing clean water for the public baths.



- 00.** What is the significance of the establishment of the Silk Roads?
- A.** They contributed to the Aryan Invasion of India.
  - B.** They provided access to silver and gold deposits in the Gobi Desert.
  - C.** They assisted in Alexander the Great's conquest of Southwest Asia.
  - D.** They enabled long-distance trade between China and Rome.

- 00.** What was the **most** important factor in the growth of ancient Egypt?
- A.** irrigation from a river in a desert climate
  - B.** terracing of fields to grow crops
  - C.** building of roads through mountains to trade
  - D.** creation of waterways to connect trade routes

- 00.** The text is adapted from The Code of Hammurabi.

Then Anu and Bel called by name me, Hammurabi, the exalted prince, . . . to bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, to destroy the wicked and the evil-doers; so that the strong should not harm the weak; so that I should rule . . . and enlighten the land, to further the well-being of mankind.

— The Code of Hammurabi

What was the purpose of the ideas expressed in this source?

- A.** to gain a vast amount of wealth
- B.** to create strict social classes
- C.** to establish a balanced justice system
- D.** to raise an army and declare war

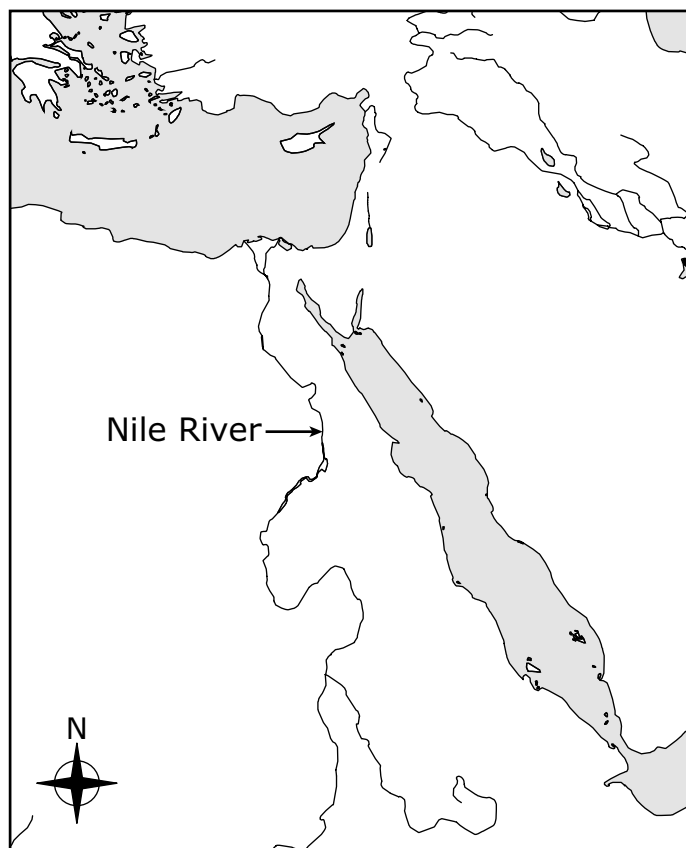
- 00.** Which **two** developments were characteristics of hunter-gatherer societies among early humans?
- A.** using fire for warmth
  - B.** creating tools with metals
  - C.** weaving clothes from wool
  - D.** cultivating crops for food
  - E.** building shelters from animal skins

- 00.** Which statement shows how Greeks defined the concept of the polis?
- A.** Citizens were required to gain an education.
  - B.** Citizenship was necessary to participate in religious festivals.
  - C.** Citizenship became necessary to engage in trade.
  - D.** Citizens participated in the government.

- 00.** Which statement was a characteristic of the Pax Romana?
- A.** Slaves were freed and given citizenship.
  - B.** An assembly was established as part of the government.
  - C.** Women gained greater political and legal rights.
  - D.** Economic prosperity spread throughout the empire.

- 00.** The map shows some geographic features of North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

### North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula



Which sea is located to the east of the Nile River?

- A.** Black Sea
- B.** Dead Sea
- C.** Mediterranean Sea
- D.** Red Sea

- 00.** In which form of government does a small group exercise control?
- A.** republic
  - B.** oligarchy
  - C.** direct democracy
  - D.** absolute monarchy





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