

# Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program

# TCAP

## Social Studies Grade 7 Test Practice





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## Metadata—Social Studies

### Items

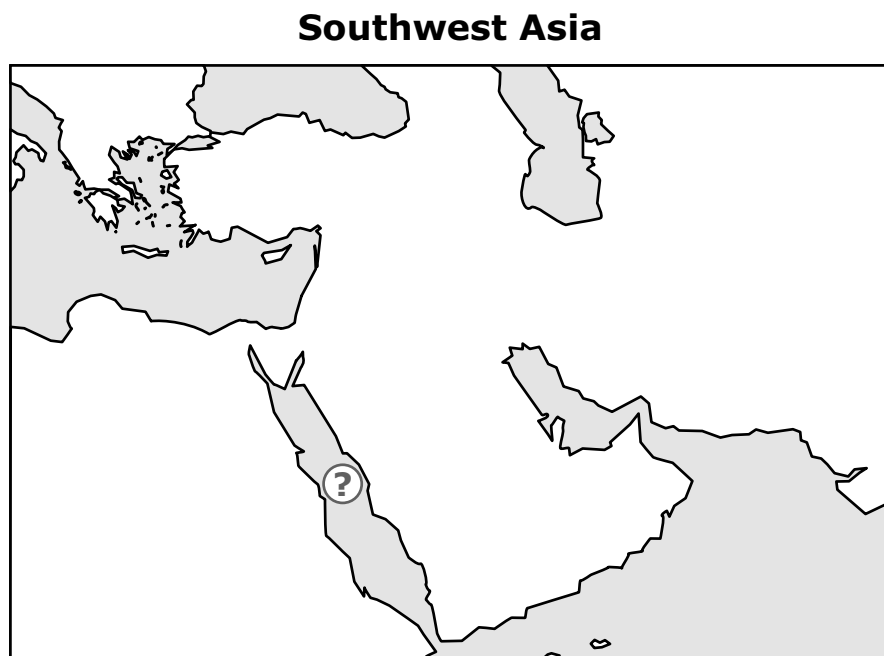
Page Number	Grade	Item Type	Key	TN Standards	Social Studies Practices
1	7	MC	A	7.15	SSP.06
2	7	MC	B	7.64	SSP.02
3	7	MC	D	7.40	SSP.02
4	7	MS	A,C	7.04	SSP.05
5	7	MC	D	7.19	SSP.05
6	7	MC	B	7.17	SSP.05
7	7	MC	B	7.02	SSP.04
8	7	MC	A	7.27	SSP.06
9	7	MC	B	7.53	SSP.06
10	7	MS	C,E	7.06	SSP.02
11	7	MC	C	7.37	SSP.02
12	7	MC	B	7.28	SSP.06
13	7	MC	C	7.59	SSP.04
14	7	MC	A	7.07	SSP.02
15	7	MC	B	7.48	SSP.04
16	7	MS	A,C	7.12	SSP.01
17	7	MC	A	7.17	SSP.06
18	7	MC	B	7.43	SSP.05
19	7	MC	C	7.29	SSP.05
20	7	MC	B	7.58	SSP.05
21	7	MS	B,D	7.39	SSP.04
22	7	MC	D	7.33	SSP.04
23	7	MC	B	7.49	SSP.04
24	7	MC	C	7.16	SSP.04
25	7	MC	A	7.46	SSP.02
26	7	MC	C	7.51	SSP.05
27	7	MC	D	7.23	SSP.05
28	7	MC	A	7.54	SSP.04
29	7	MC	B	7.57	SSP.02
30	7	MC	B	7.26	SSP.06
31	7	MC	C	7.31	SSP.02
32	7	MC	C	7.05	SSP.05
33	7	MS	A,E	7.03	SSP.05
34	7	MC	C	7.21	SSP.06
35	7	MC	A	7.45	SSP.02
36	7	MS	A,C	7.30	SSP.02
37	7	MC	B	7.60	SSP.02

38	7	MC	D	7.44	SSP.05
39	7	MC	B	7.62	SSP.01
40	7	MC	D	7.35	SSP.05
41	7	MC	C	7.14	SSP.06
42	7	MC	A	7.34	SSP.05
43	7	MC	B	7.13	SSP.01
44	7	MC	D	7.50	SSP.01

## 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.** The map shows a geographic feature in Southwest Asia.



Which body of water is identified by the question mark on the map?

- A.** Red Sea
- B.** Black Sea
- C.** Caspian Sea
- D.** Arabian Sea

- 00.** The text describes changes to agriculture in Europe.

New World foods grew in different soils and during different seasons than Old World foods, so the new plants did not compete with existing crops. This meant that farmers could plant crops on land that was considered useless before 1492. The new foods greatly improved nutrition in the Old World.

Which factor resulted in the changes described in the text?

- A.** the encomienda system
- B.** the Columbian Exchange
- C.** the three-field system
- D.** the Scientific Revolution

- 00.** The text describes Italy during the late Middle Ages.

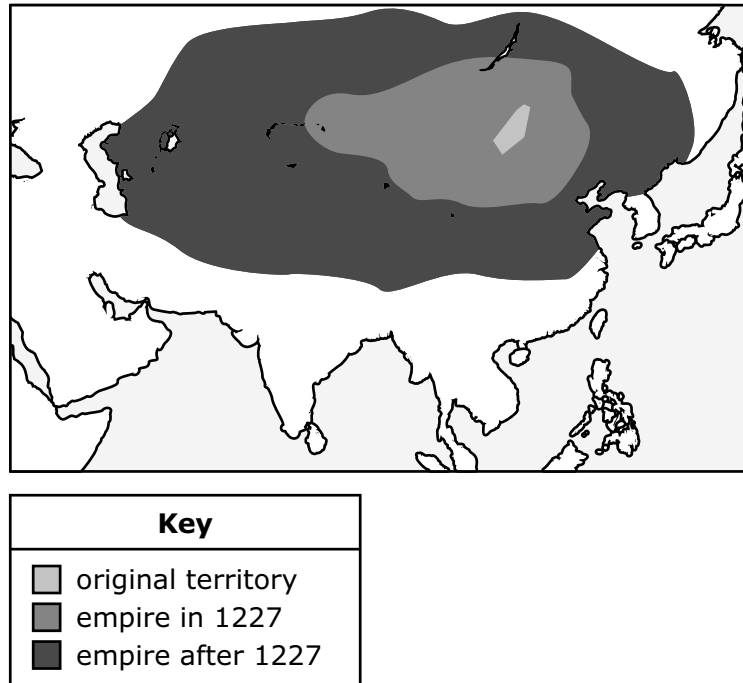
While Italy did not have greater natural resources than other parts of Europe, the region still became extremely prosperous during the late Middle Ages. Northern Italian cities, such as Venice and Florence, became some of the richest cities in Europe.

Which factor contributed to the change described in the text?

- A.** People donated money to the Roman Catholic Church.
- B.** The artistic works of Arabic painters and sculptors were in high demand.
- C.** The Italian Peninsula benefited from a strong central government.
- D.** Independent cities established trade routes linking Europe, Africa, and Asia.

**00.** The map illustrates an empire in Asia in the 13th century.

**Asian Empire, 13th Century**



Which **two** factors contributed to the expansion shown on the map?

- A.** Positions of authority were given based on ability rather than family connections.
- B.** New fortification methods protected the leaders over the area.
- C.** Nomadic tribes were united by a strong leader.
- D.** Neighboring kingdoms were weakened by epidemic disease.
- E.** Control of trade provided funding for a strong navy.



- 00.** What was an effect of the fall of the city of Constantinople in 1453 CE?
- A.** Religious worship was forbidden.
  - B.** Trade with East Asia increased.
  - C.** The Ottoman Empire lost territory.
  - D.** The name of the city was changed.

**00.** Which language was spread along with Islam?

- A.** Latin
- B.** Arabic
- C.** Chinese
- D.** Spanish

- 00.** How did the Tang Dynasty help spread Buddhist beliefs?
- A.** by rebuilding the Great Wall to guard against invasion
  - B.** by unifying China under a strong central government
  - C.** by forbidding the practice of Confucian beliefs
  - D.** by allowing for the creation of separate Chinese kingdoms

- 00.** Which phrase describes the Ural Mountains?
- A.** divides the continents of Europe and Asia
  - B.** separates the Italian Peninsula from northern Europe
  - C.** prevents contact with Asian civilizations
  - D.** blocks rainfall from the Atlantic to Europe and Asia

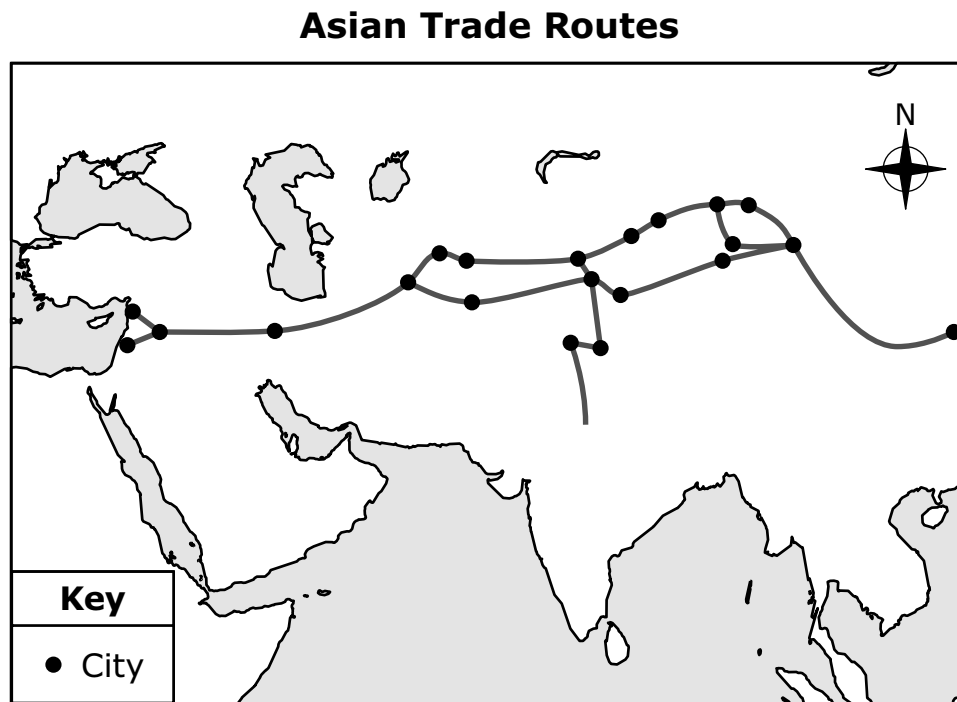
**00.** The map shows geographic features in the Americas.



Which pair of geographic features matches those shown on the map?

- A.** 1 — Central Mexican Plateau  
2 — Rocky Mountains
- B.** 1 — Yucatán Peninsula  
2 — Andes Mountains
- C.** 1 — Great Plains  
2 — Appalachian Mountains
- D.** 1 — Gobi Desert  
2 — Himalayan Mountains

**00.** The map shows Asian trade routes.



In which **two** ways did the Mongols affect trade along these routes?

- A.** restricted the types of goods traded
- B.** required merchants to acquire permits
- C.** united the territory under one empire
- D.** limited the number of traders allowed
- E.** made travel safer for caravans

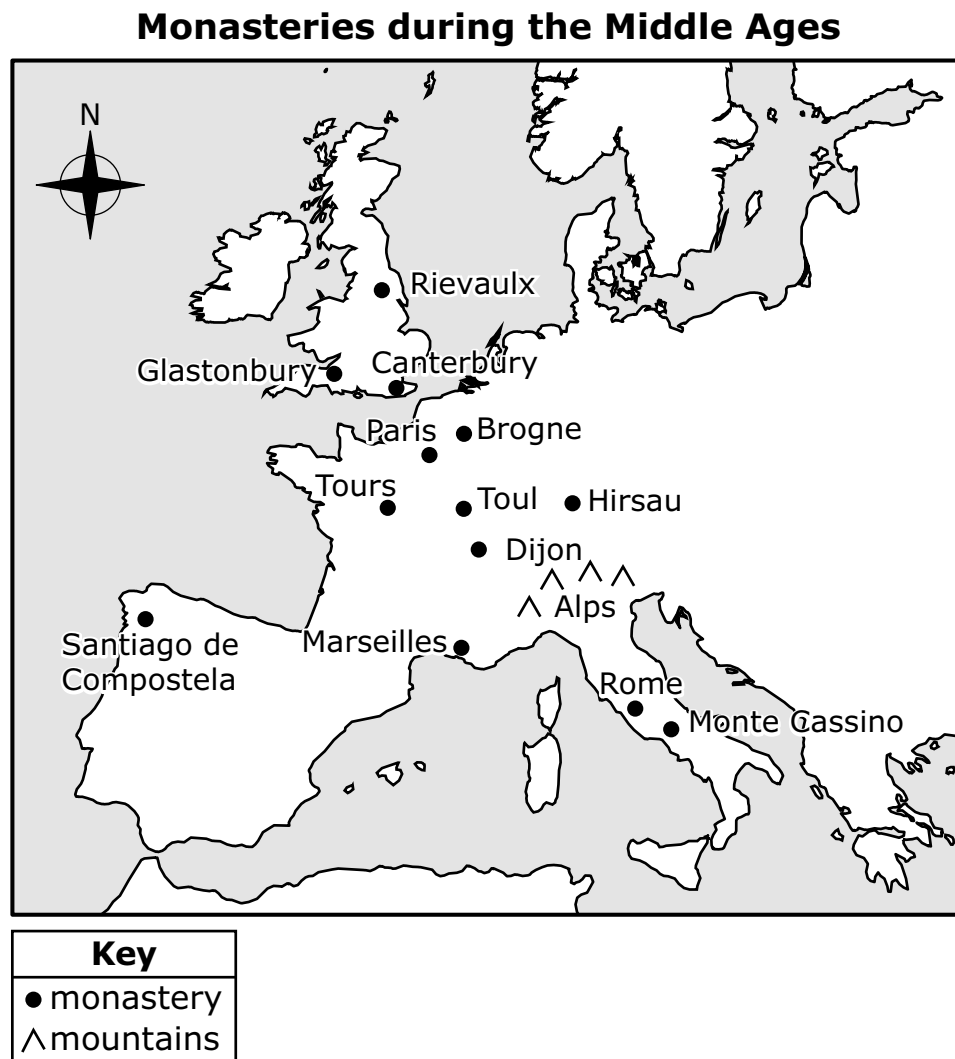
**00.** The list describes changes in Europe during the 14th century.

- rise of towns
- development of a merchant class
- weakening of feudalism

Which event contributed to these changes?

- A.** Scientific Revolution
- B.** Hundred Years' War
- C.** Bubonic Plague
- D.** Protestant Reformation

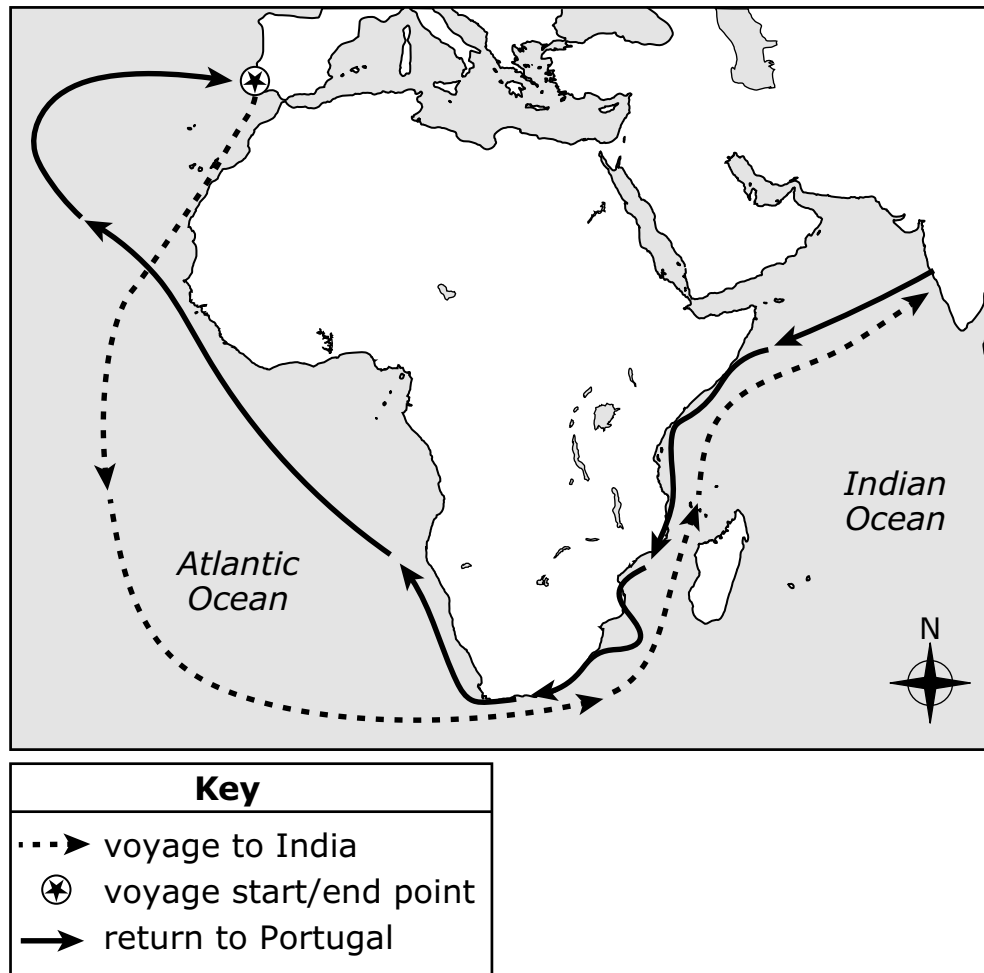
00. This map shows the location of several important monasteries in Europe during the Middle Ages.



- How did these institutions support the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages?
- A.** They spread new religious ideas and challenged the Church's power.
  - B.** They educated people in religion and spread Catholicism throughout Europe.
  - C.** They served as trading centers and increased the wealth of the Church.
  - D.** They claimed kingdoms and allowed Catholics to rule over Europe.



**00.** The map shows a voyage of exploration that took place between 1497 and 1499.



Which statement describes an outcome of this voyage for Portugal?

- A.** It enabled settlers to establish new colonies.
- B.** It led explorers to search for a northwest passage.
- C.** It made it easier to profit from trade with Asia.
- D.** It contributed to conflicts with the Ottoman Empire.

- 00.** The text describes the voyages of Zheng He.

From 1405 until 1433 . . . Zheng He led seven ocean expeditions for the Ming emperor. . . . In his fourth voyage, he traveled to the Persian Gulf. But for the three last voyages, Zheng went even further, all the way to the east coast of Africa. This was impressive enough, but Chinese merchants had traveled this far before. What was even more impressive about these voyages was that they were done with hundreds of huge ships and tens of thousands of sailors and other passengers.

— *The Ming Voyages*, Columbia University

What was the primary purpose of these sea voyages?

- A.** to demonstrate the power and importance of China
- B.** to map the coastline for future Chinese explorers
- C.** to find regions for Chinese immigrants to settle
- D.** to introduce China's religion to new places

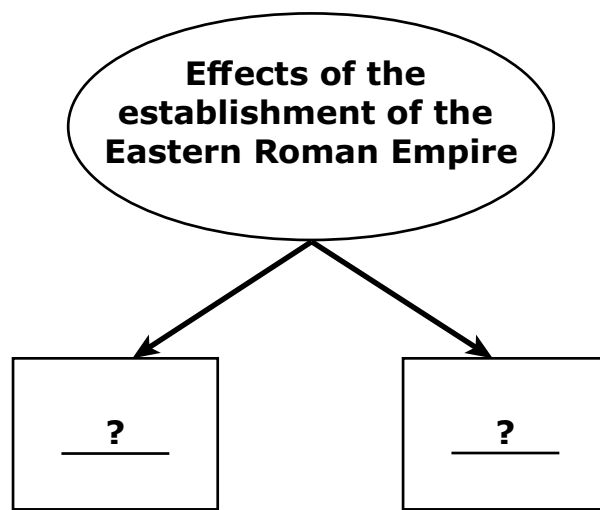
- 00.** The excerpt is adapted from a text written in 1539 that established a new religious order.

Anyone who wants to serve in the Jesuit society should keep in mind that he is part of a community founded for this purpose: to work for the progress of people in Christian life and teachings, particularly by educating them in Christianity.

Which statement describes an effect of this organization on religion in Europe?

- A.** William Tyndale translated the Bible into the English language.
- B.** Ignatius of Loyola reformed Catholic practices as part of the Counter-Reformation.
- C.** Martin Luther spread Protestant religious beliefs throughout Europe.
- D.** Pope Urban II called for European monarchs to take back the Holy Land.

- 00.** The diagram gives information about the Eastern Roman Empire.

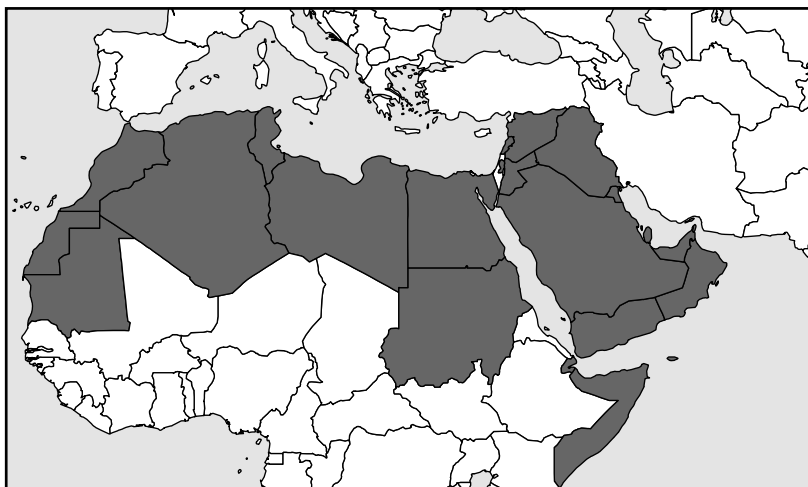



Which **two** developments complete the diagram?

- A.** Writings in Latin were preserved by the empire.
- B.** The empire was divided into smaller kingdoms.
- C.** Christianity continued to spread within the empire.
- D.** The empire's capital was moved to the south.
- E.** The empire's borders expanded northward.

00. The map shows North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

### North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula



Key	
	Arabic-speaking region

Which phrase **best** describes the language connection among the darker-shaded countries?

- A. Arab influences on trade
- B. colonization of Africa by European nations
- C. Arab migration from sub-Saharan Africa
- D. continued warfare between West African societies

- 00.** The text describes the careers of famous artists.

The careers of famous artists such as 1 during the 2 would never have been possible without the system of 3 that funded their work.

Which individual, time period, and term correctly complete the text?

- A.** 1 — William Shakespeare; 2 — Golden Age; 3 — tithing
- B.** 1 — Leonardo da Vinci; 2 — Renaissance; 3 — patronage
- C.** 1 — Michelangelo; 2 — Counter-Reformation; 3 — taxes
- D.** 1 — Machiavelli; 2 — Reformation; 3 — indulgences

- 00.** How did Charlemagne contribute **most** to the development of medieval Europe?
- A.** by controlling the western half of the Mediterranean Sea
  - B.** by uniting the Iberian Peninsula under one kingdom
  - C.** by establishing a single religion across Western Europe
  - D.** by preventing further invasions of Eastern Europe

- 00.** Which reason **best** explains why mercantilism motivated European exploration?
- A.** It led to the rise of a middle-class economic group in Europe.
  - B.** It supported the economic growth of European empires.
  - C.** It promoted the spread of democratic principles in new lands.
  - D.** It focused on spreading religious beliefs to indigenous groups.

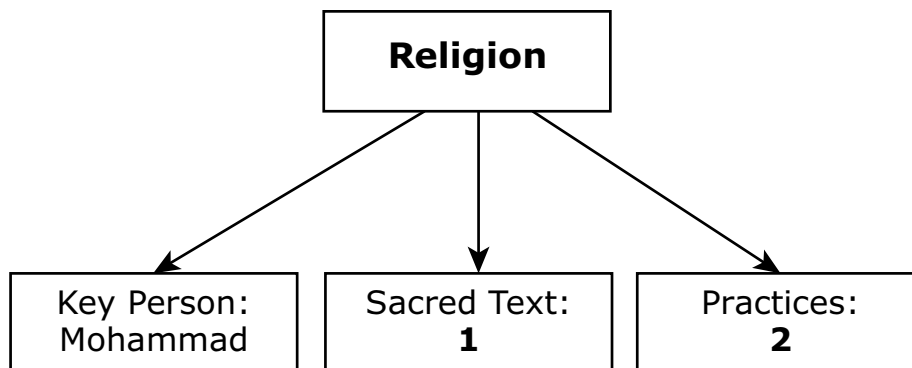


- 00.** What were **two** of the **main** effects of the Reconquista?
- A.** Most of the farmland on the Iberian Peninsula was destroyed.
  - B.** Most of the Iberian Peninsula was united under a single kingdom.
  - C.** The social classes on the Iberian Peninsula became more flexible.
  - D.** The toleration of different religions on the Iberian Peninsula ended.
  - E.** Trade between the Iberian Peninsula and northern Africa was established.

- 00.** How was English government affected by the Magna Carta?
- A.** Common citizens became equal to nobles in the court system.
  - B.** Judges gained new authority to make laws based on jury decisions.
  - C.** The courts were able to hear many more cases with multiple juries.
  - D.** The king's control of the court system was weakened.

- 00.** Which change occurred as a result of the defeat of the Spanish Armada?
- A.** Spain decided to break with the Catholic Church.
  - B.** England established itself as a European power.
  - C.** The Netherlands became an ally of Spain.
  - D.** England gained control of French colonies.

- 00.** The diagram shows characteristics of a major religion.



Which pair correctly identifies the missing information in the diagram?

- A.** 1 — The Quran  
2 — The Eightfold Path
- B.** 1 — The Bible  
2 — Ancestor Worship
- C.** 1 — The Sunnah  
2 — The Five Pillars
- D.** 1 — The Four Noble Truths  
2 — Belief in Nirvana

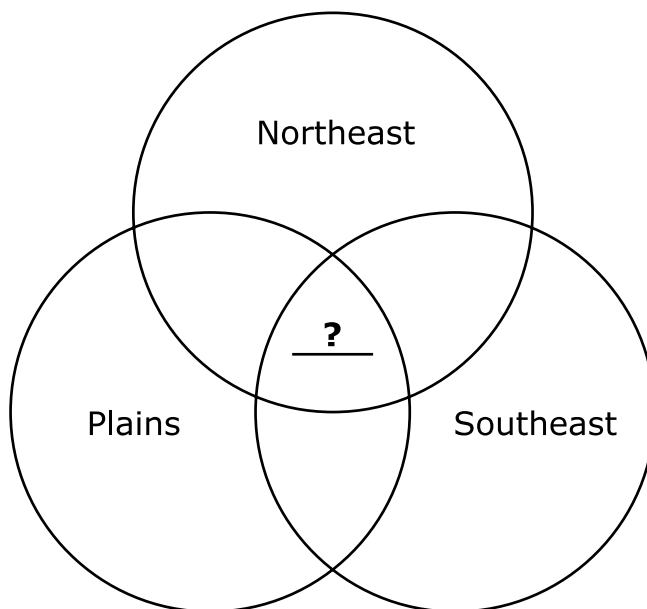
- 00.** How did the idea of salvation by faith affect the Catholic Church during the Protestant Reformation?
- A.** It taught that the Catholic Church was not necessary for salvation.
  - B.** It taught that people from many religions could receive salvation.
  - C.** It taught that Catholics should practice good works to receive salvation.
  - D.** It taught that people did not have control over their own salvation.

- 00.** Which invention allowed Galileo Galilei to prove Copernicus's theory was correct?
- A.** pendulum
  - B.** microscope
  - C.** telescope
  - D.** thermometer

- 00.** Which factor contributed **most** to the economic growth of the kingdom of Songhai?
- A.** development of iron metallurgy
  - B.** access to Mediterranean harbors for trade
  - C.** abundant farmland along the Congo River
  - D.** control over sources of gold and salt

- 00.** The diagram compares three American Indian cultures.

## American Indian Cultures



Which statement completes the diagram?

- A.** Corn and squash were grown to supply food.
- B.** Buffalo supplied the materials to make teepees.
- C.** Local forests provided resources for wigwams.
- D.** Terrace farming was used to grow crops.



**00.** The images show structures in Mesoamerica.



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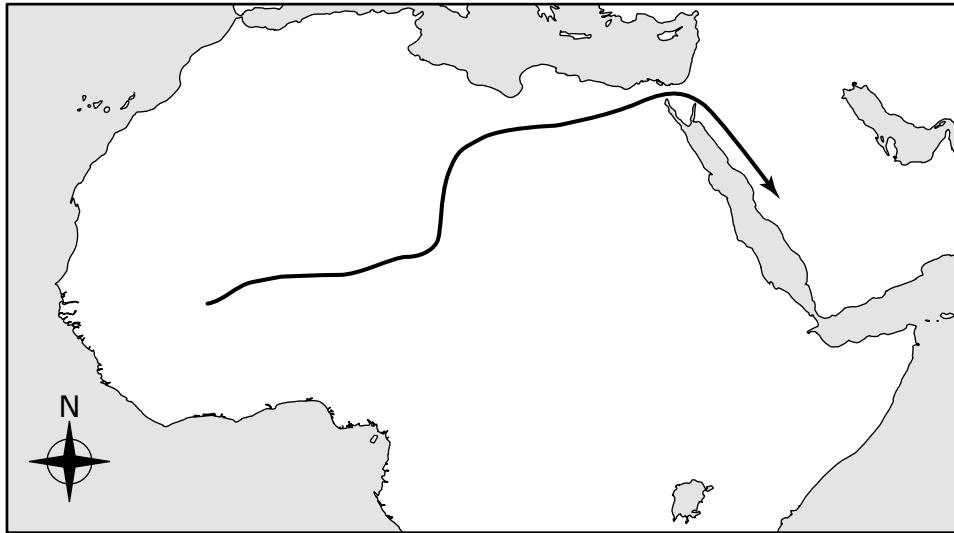
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Which statement **best** describes these Mesoamerican structures?

- A.** The Egyptians built elaborate tombs for burial.
- B.** The Mayans built structures as ceremonial centers.
- C.** The Inca built stone villages at high elevations.
- D.** The Chinese built structures for protection from invaders.

**00.** The map shows the route of a journey taken by Mansa Musa.

**Mansa Musa's Journey, 1324**



Which statement explains an important effect of Mansa Musa's journey?

- A.** Mali's empire declined due to military conquests made along the route.
- B.** Mali's trade increased because other parts of the world became aware of its wealth.
- C.** Mali's demand for salt limited its ability to trade with many regions.
- D.** Mali's overall prosperity increased because of the great cost of the caravan.

- 00.** The excerpt is from an account of the Battle of Hastings.

The courageous leaders mutually prepared for battle, each according to his national custom. . . . All on foot, armed with battle-axes, and covering themselves in front by the juncture [joining] of their shields. . . .

This was a fatal day to England, and melancholy havoc was wrought in our dear country during the change of its lords. . . . I speak of princes, who from the greatness of their power might have full liberty.

— Account of the Battle of Hastings, 1066

How did this battle alter the course of English history?

- A.** by allowing Welsh lords to participate in government
- B.** by supporting the expansion of trade into Italy
- C.** by ushering in the reign of William the Conqueror
- D.** by expanding the control of the Scottish kings

- 00.** Which statement describes the Mongol conquests under Kublai Khan?
- A.** He drove the Mongol conquests into sections of Africa.
  - B.** He failed to defend the Mongol conquests of Genghis Khan.
  - C.** He extended the Mongol conquests to most of modern-day China.
  - D.** He divided the Mongol conquests into two separate political divisions.

- 00.** During the Song Dynasties, which **two** developments were associated with agricultural improvements?
- A.** the introduction of a new variety of rice
  - B.** the beginning of slave labor
  - C.** the conquest of new territory
  - D.** the discovery of medicinal herbs
  - E.** the increase in population

- 00.** The map shows the location of a geographical feature near Africa.

## Africa



Which body of water is represented by an X on the map?

- A.** Persian Gulf
- B.** Indian Ocean
- C.** Gulf of Guinea
- D.** Pacific Ocean

**00.** The list contains some concerns from the 1500s.

?

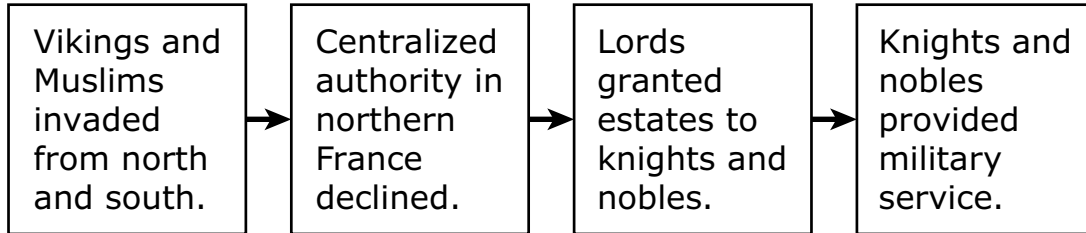
- Selling of indulgences
- Lack of Bible translations into local languages
- Power of the pope

Which title **best** completes this list of concerns from the 1500s?

- A.** Reasons for Growing Discontent with the Catholic Church
- B.** Causes Leading to the Creation of the Anglican Church
- C.** Reforms of the Counter-Reformation
- D.** Causes Leading to the Call for the Crusades

- 00.** The diagram shows a sequence of events in Western Europe during the 9th century.

### Western Europe, 9th Century



What were **two** ways the events described in this diagram influenced medieval Europe?

- A.** A feudal system was developed for defense of large territories.
- B.** Western Europe was weakened for Mongol invasions.
- C.** Serfs worked on manors in exchange for protection.
- D.** The Byzantine Empire reconquered territories in the west.
- E.** Monasteries were moved to eastern Europe for safety.



- 00.** The excerpt is from a journal written by Christopher Columbus.

I propose to construct a new chart for navigating, on which I shall delineate [draw] all the sea and lands of the Ocean in their proper positions under their bearings [locations]; and further, I propose to prepare a book, and to put down all as it were in a picture, by latitude from the equator, and western longitude.

— Journal of the First Voyage of Columbus

Which statement describes the use of technology in this excerpt?

- A.** Engineers designed vessels capable of measuring distances at night.
- B.** Cartography increased understanding of the physical world.
- C.** Astrolabes allowed the inexpensive printing of accurate maps.
- D.** Compasses improved the accuracy of measuring landforms.

- 00.** How did the printing press affect European culture and society during the 1500s?
- A.** It strengthened religious leaders' control over the spread of information.
  - B.** It demonstrated the importance of hand copying books.
  - C.** It encouraged nobles to invest in the education of serfs.
  - D.** It contributed to changes in belief systems as access to books increased.

- 00.** The excerpt is from a description of the conquest of Peru.

So great was the terror of the [Incas] at seeing the Governor force his way through them, at hearing the fire of the artillery, and beholding the charging of horses, a thing never before heard of, that they thought more of flying to save their lives than of fighting.

— *Narrative of the Conquest of Peru*

Which reason is discussed in the excerpt for the conquistadors' successful conquest of the Incan Empire?

- A.** spread of diseases introduced by Europeans
- B.** use of unfamiliar European weapons and methods of fighting
- C.** native peoples who rebelled and allied with the Europeans
- D.** greater numbers of European soldiers

- 00.** How did contact with the Middle East during the Crusades influence Europe?
- A.** Church efforts to increase religious tolerance began in Europe.
  - B.** New ocean trade routes were established with Europe.
  - C.** Changes to strengthen the feudal system were made in Europe.
  - D.** Greek and Roman knowledge was reintroduced to Europe.

- 00.** How did the location of Constantinople **most** influence the culture in the Byzantine Empire?
- A.** The city was geographically isolated from contact with Europe.
  - B.** The city dominated trade with West African kingdoms.
  - C.** The city was located along trade routes between Asia and Europe.
  - D.** The city was exposed to invasions from Central Asia.

- 00.** Which action by Saladin influenced the outcome of the Crusades?
- A.** He signed a truce to end the 3rd Crusade.
  - B.** He led an army against Constantinople.
  - C.** He caused a pope to call the 1st Crusade.
  - D.** He created the Kingdoms of Jerusalem.

**00.** The image shows the Hagia Sophia.

## Hagia Sophia



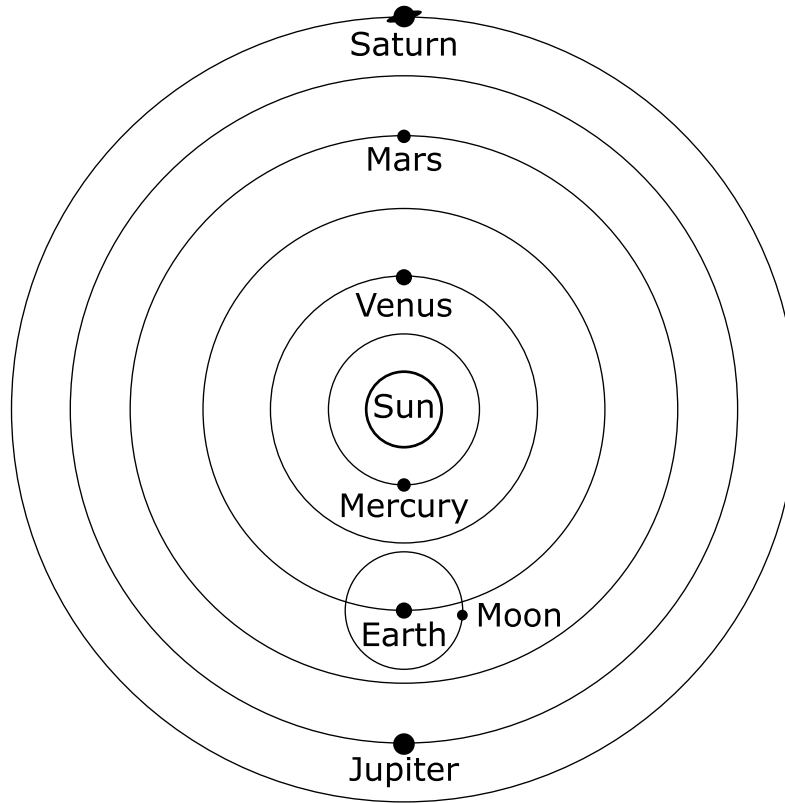
Source: Public Domain

Which phrase **best** summarizes the significance of this structure?

- A.** largest royal palace built for a Byzantine emperor
- B.** largest church in the Byzantine Empire
- C.** most elaborate tomb for a Byzantine ruler
- D.** strongest military fort in the Byzantine Empire

**00.** The illustration shows the heliocentric model.

## Heliocentric Model by Nicolaus Copernicus



How does this model differ from most ancient Greek theories?

- A.** The ancient Greeks believed Earth was the only planet.
- B.** The ancient Greeks argued the planets moved in elliptical orbits.
- C.** The ancient Greeks argued the planets did not move in space.
- D.** The ancient Greeks believed Earth was the center of the solar system.





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