



## TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

### TEST DESIGN

#### History

The **History** assessment consists of **two tests**. Each test contains a section with selected-response questions and a section with constructed-response assignments. Each section counts for a percentage of your total test score. The areas of content assessed by each test, the approximate number of selected-response questions and constructed-response assignments in each content area, and the percentage of your total test score derived from each test section are shown in the tables below. Further information regarding the content included in each subarea can be found in the test framework.

#### ■ Test I (Test Code 034)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ Historical Concepts and Skills	0001–0002	16	
➤ World History to 1600	0003–0005	22	1
➤ World History 1500 to the Present	0006–0008	22	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percentage of Test Score</b>		<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>

#### ■ Test II (Test Code 035)

Subareas:	Objectives	Approximate Number of Selected-Response Questions	Constructed-Response Assignments
➤ U.S. History to 1914	0009–0011	22	1
➤ U.S. History 1914 to the Present	0012–0014	22	1
➤ Georgia History	0015–0016	16	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Percentage of Test Score</b>		<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>



Georgia Assessments for the  
Certification of Educators®

## TEST DESIGN AND FRAMEWORK

### TEST FRAMEWORK

#### History

##### HISTORICAL CONCEPTS AND SKILLS

###### **0001 Understand important historical terms, concepts, and perspectives.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of basic historical terms and concepts (e.g., culture, chronology, nation-state, feudalism, revolution, interdependence)
- placing historical events in chronological order and recognizing major historical developments that took place at the same time in different parts of the world
- recognizing the multiple sources of major historical events and analyzing cause-and-effect relationships among important events from an era
- recognizing specialized fields of historical study (e.g., social history, political history) and demonstrating knowledge of ways in which historians use concepts and theories from other disciplines
- analyzing historical events from a variety of conceptual perspectives (e.g., culture; time, continuity, and change; power, authority, and governance; science, technology, and society; global connections)

**0002 Understand social science skills to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to historical topics.**

For example:

- recognizing the characteristics and uses of various social science reference resources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, bibliographies, the Internet) and types of historical evidence (e.g., artifacts, personal correspondence, oral histories, census data)
- distinguishing between primary and secondary sources and demonstrating knowledge of the advantages and limitations of each
- demonstrating knowledge of research skills and procedures used in the social sciences (e.g., identifying issues, formulating appropriate research questions or hypotheses, collecting information, organizing and reporting results)
- evaluating historical information (e.g., identifying main ideas; organizing information chronologically; translating dates into centuries, eras, or ages; analyzing the sequence of events; recognizing cause-and-effect relationships; comparing similarities and differences; distinguishing between fact and opinion; determining the adequacy, relevance, and consistency of information; drawing conclusions; making generalizations)
- interpreting graphic presentations of historical information (e.g., maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, timelines, political cartoons)
- evaluating the appropriateness of alternative graphic formats for conveying historical information

**WORLD HISTORY TO 1600****0003 Understand the origins, structures, development, and interactions of ancient societies.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the religious, cultural, economic, and political development of Mesopotamian societies
- recognizing the relationship between religion and political authority in ancient Egypt and the development of a long-enduring, monumental state system
- identifying early trading networks and writing systems among eastern Mediterranean societies and explaining the development and importance of writing
- demonstrating knowledge of the development of Indian civilization, explaining the effects of Buddhism and Hinduism on India, and examining the subsequent diffusion of Buddhism
- demonstrating knowledge of the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou and Qin dynasties, analyzing the contributions of Confucianism to Chinese culture, and examining its diffusion to Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea
- analyzing and comparing the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire and analyzing factors that led to the collapse of the western Roman Empire
- identifying the ideas and effects of important individuals in classical Greek society (e.g., Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), examining the diffusion of Greek culture, and analyzing the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture
- demonstrating knowledge of polytheism in the ancient world, the development of monotheism in ancient Hebrew and Persian civilizations, and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in Roman society

**0004 Understand the origins, important features, significant developments, and notable achievements of African, Asian, and Latin American societies from ancient times through the sixteenth century.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the emergence of the Mongol Empire, identifying basic features of Mongol society, and analyzing the significance of Mongol expansion across Asia
- examining the importance of the Silk Road in the movement of goods and the diffusion of ideas among Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe
- identifying migration patterns of Bantu-speaking peoples and analyzing the significance of those migrations
- demonstrating knowledge of the development and decline of major Sudanic kingdoms (e.g., Ghana, Mali, Songhai)
- demonstrating knowledge of the operation of major African trading networks and analyzing the process of religious syncretism by which traditional African beliefs blended with new ideas from Islam and Christianity (e.g., in Ethiopia, Kongo cultures, Swahili-speaking cultures)
- comparing early cultures of the Americas and analyzing the rise and fall of the Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, and Inca empires
- recognizing the geographical extent of the Ottoman Empire during the rule of Süleyman the Magnificent, the Safavid Empire during the reign of Shah 'Abbas I, and the Mughal Empire during the reigns of Babur and Akbar, and analyzing the influence of these empires on legal, religious, and artistic developments across Southwest Asia

**0005 Understand the importance of the Byzantine Empire, the origins and expansion of Islam, characteristics of European medieval society, and the significance of the Renaissance and the Reformation.**

For example:

- analyzing the relationship of the Byzantine Empire to the Roman Empire, examining the establishment of Christianity in Byzantium, recognizing the role of Orthodox Christianity in Byzantine society, and demonstrating knowledge of the causes and consequences of the Western Schism
- analyzing the role of Constantinople as a trading and religious center and examining the influence of the Byzantine Empire on Russia
- demonstrating knowledge of the origins and expansion of the Islamic Empire; the effects of Muslim trade with Asia, Africa, and Europe; and the contributions of Islamic scholars
- demonstrating knowledge of the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shi'ah Muslims; analyzing the relationships among Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; and analyzing the effects of the Crusades on both the Islamic world and Europe
- recognizing basic features of the manorial system and feudalism in medieval Europe, analyzing the role and political effects of Christianity in European medieval society, demonstrating knowledge of how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities in late medieval Europe, and examining the crisis of the fourteenth century that precipitated the end of the European Middle Ages
- recognizing the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and shaped the ideas of Machiavelli, recognizing the main characteristics of Renaissance humanism, and identifying the artistic and scientific achievements of major Renaissance figures
- identifying major figures of the Protestant Reformation, analyzing the effects of the Reformation on Europe, comparing the Reformation on the Continent and the English Reformation, and demonstrating knowledge of major features of the Counter-Reformation
- recognizing the importance of Gutenberg's printing press to the spread of ideas in Europe

**WORLD HISTORY 1500 TO THE PRESENT****0006 Understand the importance of the Age of Discovery and Expansion, the effects of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, and major developments of the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.**

For example:

- identifying the roles of major explorers and conquistadors (e.g., Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, Samuel de Champlain) and recognizing how improved technology contributed to world exploration
- demonstrating knowledge of the Columbian Exchange, analyzing its global economic and cultural effects, and demonstrating knowledge of the causes, extent, and consequences of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
- recognizing the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and examining how these ideas changed the European worldview
- identifying major Enlightenment ideas from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau; analyzing their relationship to European politics and society; and demonstrating knowledge of the spread of Enlightenment ideas
- demonstrating knowledge of the policies of Japan's Tokugawa rulers and China's Qing rulers, analyzing the effects of population growth on the two societies between the seventeenth century and mid-nineteenth century, and examining Chinese and Japanese interaction with westerners during this period
- demonstrating knowledge of absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu
- identifying the causes and analyzing the results of revolutions in England (1640–1689), the United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808–1825), and the emergence of constitutional government
- demonstrating knowledge of Napoleon's rise to power and defeat and analyzing the consequences of these developments for Europe

**0007 Understand the effects of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, major characteristics of imperialism, the causes and global effects of World War I, major developments of the interwar period, and the causes and consequences of World War II.**

For example:

- analyzing the process and effects of British, German, and Japanese industrializations (e.g., political reform movements, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, the relationship between industrialization and urbanization, the technological modernization of Japan, the effects of industrialization on women and children)
- comparing and contrasting the rise of the nation-state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and in Japan under Emperor Meiji, and analyzing the rise of nationalism as seen in the ideas of Sun Yat-sen, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, and Mohandas Gandhi
- examining British, French, and Japanese imperialism in Africa and Asia and analyzing the reactions of indigenous populations to foreign domination
- demonstrating knowledge of the causes of World War I; conditions on the war front for soldiers; major decisions made at the Paris Peace Conference; the political and economic destabilization of Europe resulting from the collapse of the great empires; and the effects of World War I on science, art, and social thinking
- analyzing the causes and results of the Russian Revolution through Stalin's First Five-Year Plan, examining the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia, and recognizing how the totalitarian governments of Russia, Germany, and Italy differed from traditional authoritarian governments
- recognizing major features of Nazi ideology, demonstrating knowledge of political control and resistance in Nazi Germany, and examining how Nazi beliefs and policies led to the Holocaust
- demonstrating knowledge of the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia (e.g., the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Japanese destruction of Nanking), Allied and Axis strategy, and the major battles of the war and their outcomes
- examining major military and diplomatic negotiations during World War II and demonstrating knowledge of Allied policies for the postwar period (e.g., the formation of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan for Europe, and MacArthur's plan for Japan)

**0008 Understand decolonization of Africa and Asia, the origins and course of the Cold War, major world developments since the 1960s, and the importance of globalization in the contemporary world.**

For example:

- analyzing revolutionary movements in India (e.g., those led by Gandhi and Nehru), China (e.g., those led by Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek), and Ghana (e.g., that led by Nkrumah) and describing the formation of the state of Israel
- demonstrating knowledge of the formation of the state of Israel and analyzing the impact of that development on the Middle East
- examining major developments in the arms race (e.g., the development of the hydrogen bomb in 1952, the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in 1972)
- analyzing efforts in the pursuit of freedom (e.g., the South African anti-apartheid movement, the Chinese protests in Tiananmen Square, the fall of the Berlin wall)
- identifying causes of ethnic conflicts (e.g., conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda) and analyzing the rise of new nationalisms (e.g., Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism)
- comparing and contrasting the reforms of Soviet leaders from Khrushchev to Gorbachev, demonstrating knowledge of events leading to the end of the Cold War, and analyzing the geopolitical consequences of the breakup of the Soviet Union
- analyzing terrorism as a form of warfare in the twentieth century and recognizing the effects of terrorism on the modern world (e.g., travel, world energy supplies, financial markets)
- examining the rise of women as major world leaders (e.g., Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher)
- analyzing the cultural and intellectual integration of countries in the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers and recognizing global economic and political connections (e.g., multinational corporations, the United Nations, the European Union, OPEC, the World Trade Organization)

**U.S. HISTORY TO 1914****0009 Understand European settlement of North America; the causes, major events, and outcomes of the American Revolution; and the development of the U.S. Constitution.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of Native American cultures prior to European contact and analyzing the effects of European settlement on Native Americans and on Europeans
- demonstrating knowledge of Virginia's development, the settlement of New England, and the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies
- examining the reasons for French settlement of Quebec and comparing the differences between French, Spanish, and British colonial societies in North America
- demonstrating knowledge of the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade
- analyzing Anglo-French imperial competition in North America, identifying important features of the French-Indian War, and evaluating the impact of the war on the British colonies
- demonstrating knowledge of the Middle Passage and the institution of slavery in North America, recognizing contributions of African Americans to colonial society, and analyzing the emergence of distinct African American societies
- demonstrating knowledge of the origins and significance of the Great Awakening and recognizing the diversity of religious experience in the English colonies
- demonstrating knowledge of the causes (e.g., the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, the Intolerable Acts), major events and developments (e.g., the publication of *Common Sense*, the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, the establishment of the French alliance, the battles of Saratoga and Yorktown), and key figures (e.g., Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette) of the American Revolution
- analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, demonstrating knowledge of key features of the Constitution and major arguments of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the debate on ratification, and recognizing the role of the Bill of Rights as a protector of individual and state rights

**0010 Understand the growth and expansion of the United States from 1789 through the mid-nineteenth century.**

For example:

- recognizing important features of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson (e.g., the Whiskey Rebellion, nonintervention in Europe, the development of political parties)
- demonstrating knowledge of the importance of the Northwest Ordinances, identifying major territorial acquisitions (e.g., the Louisiana Purchase), and analyzing the causes and effects of westward expansion
- demonstrating knowledge of the causes of the War of 1812 and analyzing the significance of the war on the development of national identity
- recognizing the origins of the Monroe Doctrine and its significance for the United States and for other nations of the hemisphere
- demonstrating knowledge of Jacksonian Democracy, suffrage expansion, the rise of popular political culture, and the development of nationalism in the United States
- demonstrating knowledge of the concept of Manifest Destiny and the causes and consequences of the Mexican War
- demonstrating knowledge of the rise of New York City, the development of the nation's infrastructure (e.g., the construction of the Erie Canal), and the effects of industrialization on the economy and society of the new nation
- demonstrating knowledge of the major reform movements of the first half of the nineteenth century (e.g., temperance, abolitionism, education, women's rights), identifying key reform figures (e.g., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Dorothea Dix, Horace Mann), and analyzing the effects of the reform movements on U.S. society

**0011 Understand the origins, events, and effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction and the growth and development of the United States through the beginning of the twentieth century.**

For example:

- analyzing the emergence of states' rights ideology and the development of sectionalism (e.g., the nullification crisis), the emergence of slavery as a national issue, the economic differences between the North and the South, and efforts to resolve North-South divisions (e.g., the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850)
- identifying important events leading to the Civil War (e.g., the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott case, John Brown's raid) and examining Abraham Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union
- recognizing major events (e.g., the battles of Fort Sumter, Shiloh, Antietam, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg) and key figures (e.g., Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman) of the Civil War and analyzing the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- analyzing major challenges, events, and outcomes of the Reconstruction period (e.g., the re-establishment of federal authority in the South; land redistribution; the enactment of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan and other forms of resistance to racial equality in the South; the impeachment of Andrew Johnson)
- recognizing key issues in the growth of big business, identifying important businesspeople and inventors (e.g., John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, George Washington Carver), and analyzing the effects of major technological innovations on U.S. industry and society
- demonstrating knowledge of the causes and effects of immigration during the period 1870–1910, analyzing anti-immigrant movements and legislation (e.g., the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882), recognizing major events and individuals associated with the rise of organized labor, and examining the development of the West and its effects on Native American populations
- identifying the causes and major events of the Spanish-American War, recognizing key issues in the debate over American expansionism, and analyzing U.S. involvement in Latin America at the turn of the century
- analyzing major efforts to reform U.S. society and politics during the Progressive Era (e.g., food safety, governmental reform, child welfare, the Niagara Movement) and recognizing the roles of important figures in the Progressive movement (e.g., Upton Sinclair, Jane Addams, Robert La Follette, Ida Tarbell, W.E.B. DuBois)

**U.S. HISTORY 1914 TO THE PRESENT****0012 Understand the origins, events, and effects of U.S. involvement in World Wars I and II, and major political, cultural, and economic developments in the United States between 1914 and 1945.**

For example:

- analyzing the origins, domestic effects, and diplomatic consequences of U.S. involvement in World War I
- demonstrating knowledge of the movements leading to the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing Prohibition, and the Nineteenth Amendment, establishing women's suffrage
- demonstrating knowledge of major political, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s (e.g., immigration restriction; the Red Scare; the effects of radio, movies, and the automobile; the Harlem Renaissance)
- analyzing the causes (e.g., overproduction, underconsumption, stock market speculation) and consequences (e.g., mass unemployment, racial tensions) of the Great Depression
- recognizing important social, economic, and political developments of the 1930s (e.g., the Dust Bowl, the political emergence of African Americans in northern cities, the rise of industrial unionism)
- demonstrating knowledge of the New Deal response to the Great Depression (e.g., the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the passing of the Social Security Act) and analyzing challenges to Franklin Roosevelt's domestic and international leadership (e.g., Huey Long, the Supreme Court, the Neutrality Act)
- analyzing the origins of World War II, identifying major wartime military and diplomatic events and developments (e.g., the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the battles of Midway and D-Day, the forging of wartime alliances), and examining the domestic effects of total war (e.g., war mobilization; the internment of Japanese, German, and Italian Americans; the contributions of women and African Americans to the military and to war industries)
- demonstrating knowledge of the effort to develop the atomic bomb and analyzing the scientific, economic, military, and human implications of the Manhattan Project

**0013 Understand political, economic, and cultural developments in the United States between 1945 and 1968.**

For example:

- analyzing the causes of the Cold War, demonstrating knowledge of major Cold War political initiatives and conflicts (e.g., the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the Korean War, the launch of Sputnik, the Cuban missile crisis, the Vietnam War), and examining the domestic effects of the Cold War on U.S. politics and society (e.g., McCarthyism, the space race, the antiwar movement of the 1960s)
- examining the social, economic, and cultural effects of the postwar economic boom (e.g., the baby boom, Levittown, *The Affluent Society*)
- recognizing and analyzing the changes in U.S. society brought about by innovations in technology and transportation (e.g., the television, the interstate highway system, space flight)
- identifying important figures (e.g., A. Philip Randolph, Jackie Robinson, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr.) and organizations (e.g., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Council) in the civil rights movement, demonstrating knowledge of major events and accomplishments (e.g., the integration of the U.S. military and government, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the sit-in movement, the Montgomery bus boycott, the Civil Rights Act of 1964), and analyzing the consequences of the civil rights movement
- recognizing the effects on U.S. society of major political developments during the 1960s (e.g., the election and assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Barry Goldwater and the rise of the conservative movement, Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and the establishment of Medicare, the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the Democratic National Convention of 1968)
- analyzing the significance of the Warren court in the areas of racial justice, individual rights, and criminal procedure
- demonstrating knowledge of major social change movements of the 1960s (e.g., the women's movement, the youth movement, the United Farm Workers movement, the environmental movement) and analyzing the causes and consequences of the political and social upheavals of the period

**0014 Understand political, economic, and cultural developments in the United States since 1968.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of the Watergate affair and the effects of Watergate on U.S. politics and culture
- recognizing major foreign policy issues and developments affecting the United States since 1968 (e.g., the establishment of relations with China, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Gulf War, U.S. responses to humanitarian crises in Europe and Africa), and analyzing the effects of these developments on the United States and its place in the global community
- demonstrating knowledge of the accomplishments and challenges of the presidencies of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton (e.g., the Camp David Accords, the Iran hostage crisis, Reaganomics, the Iran-Contra Affair, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the battle over the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], Clinton's impeachment and acquittal)
- analyzing the effects of Supreme Court decisions and major legislation on ideas about civil liberties and civil rights (e.g., *Roe v. Wade*, *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA])
- recognizing changing patterns of immigration to the United States and analyzing the effects of immigration on U.S. society
- evaluating the growing influence of technology (e.g., personal computers, cellular telephones) in U.S. society and analyzing the effects of technology on the U.S. economy
- examining the 2000 presidential election and the role of the electoral college and the Supreme Court in determining the outcome of the election
- analyzing the response of the United States to the attacks of September 11, 2001, and demonstrating knowledge of the war against terrorism and U.S. interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq

## **GEORGIA HISTORY**

### **0015 Understand major developments in Georgia's history and Georgia's role in the history of the United States to 1877.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of Native American cultures of the Southeast and analyzing the effects of European exploration and settlement on Native American groups in Georgia
- recognizing major events of the colonial period of Georgia's history, including the purpose for initial settlement, the Trustee Period, and the development of Georgia as a royal colony
- analyzing Georgia's role in the American Revolution, the strengths and weaknesses of the Georgia Constitution of 1777, and Georgia's role in the framing and adoption of the U.S. Constitution
- demonstrating knowledge of major social, religious, economic, and political developments in Georgia between 1789 and 1840 (e.g., the establishment of the University of Georgia, the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches, the Yazoo land fraud, the introduction of railroads and the cotton gin, the removal of the Creeks and the Cherokees) and analyzing their effects on the development of Georgia society
- demonstrating knowledge of the decision for secession and Georgia's role in the Civil War and examining the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia

### **0016 Understand major developments in Georgia's history and Georgia's role in the history of the United States from 1877 to the present.**

For example:

- demonstrating knowledge of important political, economic, and social changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918 (e.g., the emergence of the "New South," the Populist movement, the establishment of Jim Crow, the response of African Americans in Georgia to disenfranchisement and racial violence)
- demonstrating knowledge of the effects of World Wars I and II in Georgia and recognizing major economic and political developments of the interwar period (e.g., effects of the boll weevil and drought, the political career of Eugene Talmadge, the effect of major New Deal programs and initiatives)
- analyzing major political and economic developments in Georgia since World War II (e.g., the transformation of agriculture; the construction of Hartsfield International Airport; the development of Atlanta; the political careers of Herman Talmadge, Ellis Arnall, Lester Maddox, and Jimmy Carter; the end of the county-unit system; the rise of the two-party system)
- examining the role of Georgia and prominent Georgians (e.g., Martin Luther King Jr., Maynard Jackson, Andrew Young) in the civil rights movement
- recognizing the effects of new immigrant communities on Georgia's society