

# NRP 7606: *GED® Test Mastery Social Studies*

## correlated to GED Social Studies Indicators—Practice and Content Topics

Indicator Code	GED Social Studies Practices (High Impact Indicators in bold)	NRP 7606: GED Test Mastery Social Studies pages
<b>Analyzing and creating text features in a social studies context</b>		
SSP.1.a	Determine the details of what is explicitly stated in primary and secondary sources and make logical inferences or valid claims based on evidence.	26–29, 55–58, 59–62, 63–67, 68–71, 76–79
<b>SSP.2.a</b>	<b>Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source document, corroborating or challenging conclusions with evidence.</b>	26–29, 59–62, 68–71, 76–79, 92–95, 96–99, 113–116, 149–151, 156–159
SSP.4.a	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in context, including vocabulary that describes historical, political, social, geographic, and economic aspects of social studies.	34–37, 55–58, 129–132
SSP.5.a	Identify aspects of a historical document that reveal an author’s point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).	38–41, 63–67
SSP.7.a	Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a primary or secondary source document.	42–45, 72–75, 126–128
SSP.7.b	Distinguish between unsupported claims and informed hypotheses grounded in social studies evidence.	42–45, 72–75, 126–128
<b>SSP.8.a</b>	<b>Compare treatments of the same social studies topic in various primary and secondary sources, noting discrepancies between and among the sources.</b>	46–49, 76–79, 108–112, 113–116
<b>Applying social studies concepts to the analysis and construction of arguments</b>		
SSP.1.b	Cite or identify specific evidence to support inferences or analyses of primary and secondary sources, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions of a process, event, or concept.	26–29, 55–58, 59–62, 63–67, 68–71
<b>SSP.2.b</b>	<b>Describe people, places, environments, processes, and events, and the connections between and among them.</b>	26–29, 59–62, 76–79, 92–95, 96–99, 104–107, 149–151, 156–159
SSP.3.a	Identify the chronological structure of a historical narrative and sequence steps in a process.	30–33, 84–87, 122–125
SSP.3.b	Analyze in detail how events, processes, and ideas develop and interact in a written document; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.	30–33, 84–87, 88–91, 92–95, 96–99, 122–125, 145–148
<b>SSP.3.c</b>	<b>Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of natural and societal processes, the individual, and the influence of ideas.</b>	30–33, 55–58, 59–62, 122–125, 145–148
SSP.3.d	Compare differing sets of ideas related to political, historical, economic, geographic, or societal contexts; evaluate the assumptions and implications inherent in differing positions.	30–33, 88–91, 92–95
SSP.5.b	Identify instances of bias or propagandizing.	38–41, 100–103, 108–112
<b>SSP.5.c</b>	<b>Analyze how a historical context shapes an author’s point of view.</b>	38–41, 63–67
SSP.5.d	Evaluate the credibility of an author in historical and contemporary political discourse.	38–41

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<b>Reasoning quantitatively and interpreting data in social studies contexts</b>		
SSP.6.a	Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.	15–18, 19–22, 133–136, 137–140
SSP.6.b	Analyze information presented in a variety of maps, graphic organizers, tables, and charts; and in a variety of visual sources such as artifacts, photographs, political cartoons.	15–18, 19–22, 104–107, 133–136, 137–140, 141–144, 145–148, 160–162, 163–166, 167–170
SSP.6.c	Translate quantitative information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., table or chart); translate information expressed visually or mathematically into words.	15–18, 19–22, 104–107, 133–136, 137–140
SSP.10.a	Interpret, use, and create graphs (e.g., scatterplot, line, bar, circle) including proper labeling. Predict reasonable trends based on the data (e.g., do not extend trend beyond a reasonable limit).	19–22, 129–132, 137–140
SSP.10.b	Represent data on two variables (dependent and independent) on a graph; analyze and communicate how the variables are related.	15–18, 19–22, 129–132, 137–140
SSP.10.c	Distinguish between correlation and causation.	15–18, 19–22, 129–132, 137–140
SSP.11.a	Calculate the mean, median, mode, and range of a dataset.	23–25, 141–144
<i>Note: See GED® Test Mastery Writing for SSP.9.a–c</i>		

Indicator Code	GED Social Studies Content Topics	NRP 7606: GED Test Mastery Social Studies pages
<b>Civics and government</b>		
CG.a	Types of modern and historical governments CG.a.1 Direct democracy, representative democracy, parliamentary democracy, presidential democracy, monarchy and other types of government that contributed to the development of American constitutional democracy	55–58
CG.b	Principles that have contributed to development of American constitutional democracy CG.b.1 Natural rights philosophy CG.b.2 Popular sovereignty and consent of the governed CG.b.3 Constitutionalism CG.b.4 Majority rule and minority rights CG.b.5 Checks and balances CG.b.6 Separation of powers CG.b.7 Rule of law CG.b.8 Individual rights CG.b.9 Federalism	59–62

Indicator Code	GED Social Studies Content Topics	NRP 7606: GED Test Mastery Social Studies pages
CG.c	Structure and design of United States government CG.c.1 Structure, powers, and authority of the federal executive, judicial, and legislative branches CG.c.2 Individual governmental positions (e.g. president, speaker of the house, cabinet secretary, etc.) CG.c.3 Major powers and responsibilities of the federal and state governments CG.c.4 Shared powers CG.c.5 The amendment process CG.c.6 Governmental departments and agencies	63–67
CG.d	Individual rights and civic responsibilities CG.d.1 The Bill of Rights CG.d.2 Personal and civil liberties of citizens	68–71
CG.e	Political parties, campaigns, and elections in American politics CG.e.1 Political parties CG.e.2 Interest groups CG.e.3 Political campaigns, elections and the electoral process	72–75
CG.f	Contemporary public policy	76–79
<b>United States history</b>		
USH.a	Key historical documents that have shaped American constitutional government USH.a.1 Key documents and the context and ideas that they signify (e.g. Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, Martin Luther King's Letter from the Birmingham Jail, landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and other key documents)	55–58, 68–71, 84–87, 88–91, 96–99
USH.b	Revolutionary and early republic periods USH.b.1 Revolutionary War USH.b.2 War of 1812 USH.b.3 George Washington USH.b.4 Thomas Jefferson USH.b.5 Articles of Confederation USH.b.6 Manifest Destiny USH.b.7 U.S. Indian Policy	88–91
USH.c	Civil War and Reconstruction USH.c.1 Slavery USH.c.2 Sectionalism USH.c.3 Civil War Amendments USH.c.4 Reconstruction policies	92–95
USH.d	Civil rights USH.d.1 Jim Crow laws USH.d.2 Women's suffrage USH.d.3 Civil Rights Movement USH.d.4 Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education USH.d.5 Warren court decisions	96–99

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USH.e	European settlement and population of the Americas	84–87
USH.f	World Wars I & II USH.f.1 Alliance system USH.f.2 Imperialism, nationalism, and militarism USH.f.3 Russian Revolution USH.f.4 Woodrow Wilson USH.f.5 Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations USH.f.6 Neutrality Acts USH.f.7 Isolationism USH.f.8 Allied and Axis Powers USH.f.9 Fascism, Nazism, and totalitarianism USH.f.10 The Holocaust USH.f.11 Japanese-American internment USH.f.12 Decolonization USH.f.13 GI Bill	100–103, 104–107
USH.g	The Cold War USH.g.1 Communism and capitalism USH.g.2 NATO and the Warsaw Pact USH.g.3 U.S. maturation as an international power USH.g.4 Division of Germany, Berlin Blockade and Airlift USH.g.5 Truman Doctrine USH.g.6 Marshall Plan USH.g.7 Lyndon B. Johnson and The Great Society USH.g.8 Richard Nixon and the Watergate scandal USH.g.9 Collapse of U.S.S.R. and democratization of Eastern Europe	108–112
USH.h	American foreign policy since 9/11	113–116
<b>Economics</b>		
E.a	Key economic events that have shaped American government and policies	122–125
E.b	Relationship between political and economic freedoms	126–128
E.c	Fundamental economic concepts E.c.1 Markets E.c.2 Incentives E.c.3 Monopoly and competition E.c.4 Labor and capital E.c.5 Opportunity cost E.c.6 Profit E.c.7 Entrepreneurship E.c.8 Comparative advantage E.c.9 Specialization E.c.10 Productivity E.c.11 Interdependence	129–132

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E.d	Microeconomics and macroeconomics E.d.1 Supply, demand, and price E.d.2 Individual choice E.d.3 Institutions E.d.4 Fiscal and monetary policy E.d.5 Regulation and costs of government policies E.d.6 Investment E.d.7 Government and market failures E.d.8 Inflation and deflation E.d.9 GDP E.d.10 Unemployment E.d.11 Tariffs	133–136, 137–140
E.e	Consumer economics E.e.1 Types of credit E.e.2 Savings and banking E.e.3 Consumer credit laws	141–144
E.f	Economic causes and impacts of wars	145–148
E.g	Economic drivers of exploration and colonization	145–148
E.h	Scientific and Industrial Revolutions	149–151
<b>Geography</b>		
G.a	Development of classical civilizations	156–159
G.b	Relationships between the environment and societal development G.b.1 Nationhood and statehood G.b.2 Sustainability G.b.3 Technology G.b.4 Natural resources G.b.5 Human changes to the environment	160–162
G.c	Borders between peoples and nations G.c.1 Concepts of region and place G.c.2 Natural and cultural diversity G.c.3 Geographic tools and skills	163–166
G.d	Human migration G.d.1 Immigration, emigration and diaspora G.d.2 Culture, cultural diffusion and assimilation G.d.3 Population trends and issues G.d.4 Rural and urban settlement	167–170