# History and Social Science

# Standards of

# Learning

# for

# Virginia

# Public Schools

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**Board of Education**

**Commonwealth of Virginia**

**History and**

**Social Science**

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**Public Schools**

**Adopted in April 2023 by the**

**Board of Education**

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## Guiding Principles

### Introduction

Virginia’s History and Social Sciences standards aim to raise our aspirations for history and social science instruction and restore excellence, curiosity and excitement around teaching and learning history. The teaching of history should illuminate insights from the past and inspire current and future generations to lead lives that are informed and inspired by those who walked this journey before them.

### Expectations For Virginia’s Students

Every graduate from Virginia’s K-12 schools will possess a robust understanding of the places, people, events and ideas that comprise the history of Virginia, the United States and the world. Our students will learn from the rise and fall of civilizations across time, so that we may pursue and maintain government and economic systems that have led to human achievement. The Virginia standards are grounded in the foundational principles and actions of individuals and institutions so that we may learn from them as we strive to maintain our political liberties and personal freedoms and thrive as a nation.

The United States, whose founding history is rooted in Virginia’s history, has led the world in political, social and economic thought and action in ways that fundamentally changed the interactions and expectations of individual citizens with government. Students will know that the Declaration of Independence first stated that “all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” The standards will recognize the world impact of America’s ongoing quest for a “more perfect Union” and the optimism, ideals and imagery captured by Ronald Reagan’s “shining city upon a hill” speech, Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, and Frederick Douglas’ complicated love for America. Students will know our nation’s exceptional strengths, including individual innovation, moral character, ingenuity and adventure, while learning from terrible periods and actions in direct conflict with these ideals.

Our students will also understand that our history encompasses a broad civilization beyond their neighborhood, Virginia and the United States. They will learn that humankind has spanned continents, ethnicities and religions, with common qualities that unite us and differences that enrich our society. The events of our history demonstrate that people have incredible ability to inspire, innovate and improve lives, and this human story also shows that evil exists and people are capable of destroying civilizations, communities and individual lives.

The standards provide an unflinching and fact-based coverage of world, United States and Virginia history. Students will study the horrors of wars and genocide including the Holocaust and the ethnic cleansing campaigns that have occurred throughout history and continue today. They will better understand the abhorrent treatment of Native Americans, the indelible stain of slavery, segregation and racism in the United States and around the world, and the inhumanity and deprivations of totalitarian and communist regimes. Students also will study inspirational moments including the achievements of Greek and Roman governments and advancements in engineering, architecture and art, the European Enlightenment, the American Revolution, the triumph of America’s Greatest Generation in World War II, the Marshall Plan, the Civil Rights Movement, the fall of the Berlin Wall, Project Apollo, progress against diseases, and the heroic sacrifice of Flight 93 passengers.

Students will have an in-depth understanding of the good and the bad in the world, United States and Virginia history. The Standards will include an appreciation of the attributes and actions that have made America the world’s exemplar of freedom, opportunity and democratic ideals. This comprehensive story of the United and the world will prepare every student for the rights, opportunities and responsibilities of Americans. As noted by George Santayana over 100 years ago, “those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

### Principles

The foundational principles for these History and Social Sciences learning standards include:

* Individual liberty and representative government are cornerstones of the American way of life;
* The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are remarkable documents that provide the freedoms and framework for our constitutional republic.
* We aspire to live up to the ideals expressed but not fully realized by the Founders for a society that recognizes all individuals are created equal.
* From thirteen diverse colonies to a unified nation, “E Pluribus Unum” – “Out of Many, One,” has always been our strength. Immigrants from around the world continue to come to the United States seeking freedom and opportunity to build a better life and have contributed to our communities and added to the rich history of the United States.
* Free enterprise, property rights and the rule of law enable an economic system that allocates assets through free markets and competition and fosters innovation, opportunity and efficiency.
* Centralized government planning in the form of socialism or communist political systems, as well as fascism, totalitarianism, and other forms of government that preference state power or control over individual liberty and consent of the governed, are incompatible with democracy.
* America is both exceptional and imperfect.
* The rights codified in the United States and Virginia constitutions and the Bill of Rights provide for individual freedoms that place a responsibility on current and future generations of Americans to engage in the political process with civility and fulfill their civic obligations.
* Through the ages, civilizations have grown, prospered and vanished. Every student should understand our Great American Experiment is not guaranteed forever. As Benjamin Franklin warned citizens over 200 years ago, “you have a republic… if you can keep it.”

### Implementation Of Virginia’s History And Social Science Standards

Human history is complex and evolving as new technologies emerge and old stories are uncovered. We update our standards every seven years because we continue to learn more about the multiple facets of historical events through new discoveries and expanded research.

The virtues and flaws of Virginia, the United States and other world civilizations will be taught in an objective, factual and age-appropriate way by balancing fact and inquiry-based learning opportunities. These standards lay out the achievements and progress of our story and where Americans and Virginians have fallen short. Virginia’s History and Social Science education will highlight our shared humanity and the opportunity to work together in our constitutional republic to improve our own lives as well as the lives of our families and communities. The study of history and civics through these standards will provide the foundation for students to be engaged and deeply informed citizens who will continue to strengthen our communities, our economy and our republic.

The success of Virginia’s 2023 History and Social Science standards depends on the sound judgment and strong preparation of teachers and informed engagement by parents and communities. The standards and state-developed curriculum frameworks will serve as guides for best-in-class teaching and learning. While the immense responsibility of defining curriculum and texts used in classrooms across Virginia rests with local school boards, these standards should be implemented in the following ways:

* Students should be exposed to the facts of our past in a content rich and engaging way, even when those facts are uncomfortable.
* Teachers, whether they are new to the profession or are veteran educators, should utilize these standards in their classrooms as a mechanism to support their content knowledge and the important work they do each day in classrooms as they teach students across the Commonwealth.
* Every local school board has the responsibility to select and fully implement curricula that are aligned with the core history and social science standards for every grade level and course.
* The curriculum selected by local school boards should provide a level of guidance, consistency, high quality instructional materials, and professional development so that teachers, especially less experienced teachers, are not *required* to develop materials on their own.
* The Virginia Department of Education will provide our teachers with excellent instructional tools and training so they will be able to teach *all*of our history in an objective, fair, empathetic, nonjudgmental and developmentally appropriate manner in accordance with Title IV and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
* Teachers must facilitate open and balanced discussions on difficult topics, including discrimination and racism, and present learning opportunities without personal or political bias.
* Teachers should engage students in fact-based, non-ideological, and age-appropriate ways that do not imply students today are culpable for past events. Teachers should not intentionally expose students to embarrassment or disparagement or unreasonably restrict student access to varying points of view.
* Teachers, students, and parents should insist on dignity and respect for each other as part of civil society.
* Parents should have access to all instructional materials utilized in any Virginia public school. Division policies and practices should reflect this commitment.

##

## Background and Context for the History and Social Science Standards Revisions

In 1995, the Virginia Board of Education published **Standards of Learning** in English, mathematics, science, and history and social science for kindergarten through grade 12. Subsequently, Standards of Learning were developed for all academic content areas. The Standards of Learning are designed to raise the academic achievement for all students in Virginia by providing clear and specific benchmarks at each grade level about what students should know and be able to do.

Pursuant to legislation from the 2000 Virginia General Assembly, the Board of Education established a seven-year cycle for review of the Standards of Learning. Thus, the 1995 History and Social Science Standards of Learning were reviewed in 2001, 2008, and 2015. The Virginia Department of Education convened review committees in 2021-2022 to review and revise the 2015 History and Social Science Standards of Learning. The feedback of the committees, exceptional work by department staff, and extensive public comment are reflected in these standards.

**Curriculum**, on the other hand, created at the division or local level, should prescribe a specific sequence of coherent “units” or “modules” that combine instructional strategies with resources and a sequence of student activities to help students meet the standards. A locally developed curriculum should specify how resources, instructional strategies, content vocabulary, student activities, formative and summative assessments, and evaluation procedures may be combined into those coherent units.

To assist school divisions with the creation of the local curricula, the Virginia Department of Education will separately issue **Curriculum Frameworks** for the HSS. The Curriculum Frameworks will suggest instructional resources (print and non-print), suggested students' activities, suggested formative and summative assessment and evaluation materials, and suggested pacing. They will also include scaffolding and differentiation suggestions to help curriculum developers address the needs of struggling learners and those who need challenges. The Frameworks will offer important instructional guidance to ensure that students are learning and applying the **skills of historical analysis**, such as being an active listener, looking at events and issues from various perspectives, analyzing primary and secondary sources, evaluating, and developing arguments, and citing evidence in support of one’s opinion both orally and in writing. Finally, the suggested student activities will encourage students to wrestle with complex texts and ideas, including the important and transcendent themes associated with the study of history, such as liberty, democracy, self-government, truth and citizenship. In short, Curriculum Frameworks will be issued to further enrich and clarify the concepts set forth in the *Virginia Standards for History and Social Science*.

Organization and Prescribed Order of History and Social Science Courses

Historically, Virginia has offered flexibility around the grades at which some of these “courses” are taught; in this configuration, the standards are presented in the Board of Education’s recommended grade level sequence. School divisions are strongly encouraged to adopt this sequence, but it is not required. Local School Boards that authorize alternative approaches must ensure that gaps in student learning are avoided and make accommodations for students who transfer from another division and ensure that students satisfy Board-prescribed graduation requirements.

### Skills

Preceding the standards at each grade level is a skills standard. The development of these skills at each grade level is important as they develop academically in all content areas. Note: The skills will not be assessed in isolation; rather, they will be assessed as part of the content in the History and Social Science Standards of Learning.

#### Grades K-3

Standards are organized into the four core strands of social studies: history, geography, civics and economics:

* The **history** strand offers opportunities for students to read, hear, learn about, research, and explore the lives of people and events in the community, Virginia, the United States, and the world.
* The **geography** strand entails the study of both basic geographic skills and specific geography standards that align with and enhance students’ understanding of the history taught at each grade.
* The **civics** strand builds students’ knowledge of citizenship, patriotism, and the establishment of the U.S. Constitution. The strand includes specific expectations for students’ knowledge of how the U.S. government is structured (the three branches of government), and confirms a nascent understanding of the basic rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship.
* In the **economics** strand, students in K – 3 acquire an understanding of the most basic principles of economics on which the 6 – 12 standards will build.

Additionally, the students in K-3 are introduced to basic history and social science skills:

* Kindergarteners learn about their **Community** and focus on patriotism, citizenship, and history.
* First graders learn about the **Commonwealth of Virginia** through the lives of changemakers and events in Virginia history. They also learn more about patriotism, civics, and citizenship, map skills, and basic economics.
* Second graders are introduced to **United States of America** history through the lives of changemakers and historical events. They focus on civics education with an introduction to key aspects of America’s constitutional democracy, and learn more about citizenship, patriotism, geography, and economics.
* Third graders study the **World** by learning about ancient China, Egypt, Rome, Greece, and Mali. They also continue to develop skills and knowledge about maps, civics, and economics.

Standards for grades 6 – 12 proceed in an integrated way, focused on the following aspects of American history:

#### Grades 4-6

* Grade Four: Virginia Studies, chronological story of the history of Virginia
* Grade Five: United States History to 1865, America’s history from its earliest days to the Civil War
* Grade Six: United States History 1865 to the Present, the story of the America from the Civil War – present

#### Grades 7-8

Students in grades seven and eight refocus their attention on three strands of social studies content in preparation for a more in-depth look at world and American history in grades 9 – 12:

* Grade Seven: Civics and Economics
* Grade Eight: World Geography

#### Grades 9-12

In grades nine – twelve, students trace closely the causes, course of events, and effects of the most essential aspects of world and American history, culminating in one last immersion in American government, solidifying students’ knowledge of the rights and obligations of U.S. citizenship.

* Grade Nine: World History to 1500 CE
* Grade Ten: World History 1500 CE to the Present
* Grade Eleven: Virginia and U.S. History
* Grade Twelve: Virginia and United States Government



## Grade 5: United States History to 1865

Students will use skills for historical and geographical analysis to explore the early history of the United States and understand ideas and events that strengthened the Union. The standards for this course relate to the history of the United States from pre-Colonial times until 1865. Students will continue to learn fundamental concepts in civics, economics, and geography as they study United States history in chronological sequence and learn about change and continuity in our history. They also will study documents and speeches that laid the foundation for American ideals and institutions and will examine the everyday life of people at different times in the country’s history through the use of primary and secondary sources.

### Skills

#### Skills USI The student will apply history and social science skills to the content by

1. synthesizing evidence from sources, including but not limited to artifacts, primary/secondary sources, charts, graphs, and diagrams to understand events in in United States history;
2. applying geographic skills to determine patterns and trends of people, places, or events;
3. developing questions, enhancing curiosity, and engaging in critical thinking and analysis;
4. integrating evidence to construct and analyze timelines, classify events, and to distinguish fact and opinion;
5. comparing and contrasting historical, cultural, economic, and political perspectives;
6. determining and explaining cause and effect relationships;
7. using economic decision-making models to make a decision and explain the incentives and consequences of a specific choice;
8. engaging and communicating as civil and informed individuals with different perspectives; and
9. developing products that reflect an understanding of content.

### Geography of North America

#### USI.1 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the geography of North America by

1. locating North America in relation to the other continents and the oceans;
2. locating and describing major geographic regions and bodies of water of North America and their impact on the early history of the United States; and
3. locating the 50 states.

### Early Cultures of North America

#### USI.2 The student will apply history and social science skills to describe how early cultures developed throughout North America by

1. describing how archaeologists have recovered artifacts from ancient settlements, including but not limited to Cactus Hill in Virginia; and
2. locating and explaining where Indigenous peoples lived prior to the arrival of Europeans, with an emphasis on how the various geographic regions they inhabited influenced their daily lives.

#### USI.3 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain European exploration and colonization in North America by

1. describing the motivations for, obstacles to, and accomplishments of the Dutch, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish explorations; and
2. describing cultural and economic interactions between Indigenous peoples and Europeans that led to cooperation and conflict.

#### USI.4 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand how the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, impacted West Africa by

1. identifying the location and characteristics of West African societies of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai before European exploration;
2. examining the arrival of the first Africans to Colonial America at Old Point Comfort (Fort Monroe);
3. explaining the Transatlantic Slave Trade and its impact on the African coast and Western hemisphere; and
4. identifying the cultural connections, conflicts, and common values of enslaved people in the Western Hemispheres, as well as challenges and hardships endured by enslaved people brought to the United States.

### Colonial America and the American Revolution

#### USI.5 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the social, political, religious, economic, and geographic factors that shaped colonial America by

1. describing the characteristics and differences among the New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and the Southern colonies;
2. explaining Virginia’s importance as one of the most populous and wealthiest colonies;
3. comparing life from the perspectives of various groups, including but not limited to large landowners, farmers, artisans, clergy, merchants, women, indentured servants, and enslaved and free Blacks;
4. explaining the specialization and interdependence of the regions on one another; and
5. explaining the changing political and economic relationships between the colonies and Great Britain, including but not limited to representative government and self-rule in the colonies.

#### USI.6 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the American Revolution by

1. identifying the causes and effects of the French and Indian War;
2. identifying the issues of dissatisfaction that led to the American Revolution, including but not limited to the “injuries and usurpations” outlined in the Declaration of Independence;
3. comparing and contrasting the political ideas and principles that shaped the revolutionary movement;
4. describing the leadership roles of individuals, including but not limited to George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, John Adams, and the Marquis de Lafayette; and
5. examining the causes, course, and consequences of key events and battles of the era.

### A New Nation and its Expansion

#### USI.7 The student will apply history and social science skills to describe the challenges faced by the new nation by

1. explaining the strengths, weaknesses, and outcomes of the government established by the Articles of Confederation;
2. describing the Constitutional Convention and the development of the Constitution of the United States, with emphasis on the role of James Madison;
3. examining constitutional issues debated, including the role of the national government and the debate over ratifying of the Constitution, the influence of the Federalist Papers, and the reasons for the addition of the Bill of Rights;
4. explaining the Three-Fifths Compromise; and
5. examining the three branches of government.

#### USI.8 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain westward expansion and reform in America from 1801 to 1861 by

1. describing how territorial expansion affected the political map of the United States, including but not limited to the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition and the role of Sacagawea, the acquisitions of Florida, Texas, Oregon, and California, and the results of the Mexican-American War;
2. describing the causes, course of events, and effects of the War of 1812, the role of Andrew Jackson, and the development of the Monroe Doctrine;
3. identifying geographic, economic, and religious motivations that influenced the movement of settlers;
4. analyzing the impact of westward expansion on Indigenous peoples, including but not limited to the Indian Removal policies, the Trail of Tears, Seminole Wars;
5. explaining technological advancements and innovations on changing life in America, including but not limited to the cotton gin, the reaper, the steam engine, and steam locomotive;
6. describing major developments in the women’s suffrage and abolitionist movements; and
7. explaining how the expansion of U.S. territory led to increased momentum for the abolitionist and women’s suffrage reform movements.

### The Civil War

#### USI.9 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the cause, major events, and effects of the Civil War by

1. describing how slavery and its expansion was the primary cause of the cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the nation and was the catalyst for secession of southern states;
2. describing the differences in the economies of the North and South, growth of agriculture and industry, and how those economies impacted the outcome of the war;
3. evaluating the leadership and impact of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War;
4. describing how individuals influenced the course of the Civil War, including but not limited to Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, William Tecumseh Sherman, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, and Frederick Douglass;
5. describing major political texts during the war, including but not limited to Lincoln’s Inaugural Address, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address; and
6. analyzing the effects of the war from various perspectives of Union and Confederate soldiers, including Indigenous peoples, women, European Americans, and enslaved and free Blacks during the war including but not limited to Clara Barton, John Brown, Robert Smalls, Harriet Tubman, Elizabeth Van Lew, and Mary Bowser.