# 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

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## Grade 12: Virginia and United States Government

Standards for Virginia and United States Government define the knowledge that enables citizens to participate effectively in civic and economic life. Students will apply social science skills as a foundation to examine fundamental constitutional principles, the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, the political culture, the policy-making process at each level of government, and the characteristics of the United States economy. The standards emphasize an understanding of the duties and responsibilities that facilitate thoughtful and effective participation in the civic life of an increasingly diverse democratic society. The standards also reflect the evolving political and economic roles of Virginia and the United States in the global community.

### Skills

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

1. selecting and synthesizing evidence from information sources, including but not limited to artifacts, primary/secondary sources, charts, graphs, and diagrams, to question and understand government and politics;
2. applying geographic skills to determine and/or predict patterns and trends;
3. questioning and using inquiry to construct arguments using evidence from multiple sources;
4. investigating and analyzing evidence from multiple sources to construct arguments and draw conclusions;
5. comparing and contrasting historical, cultural, economic, and political perspectives;
6. determining cause and effect to analyze connections;
7. using economic decision-making models to analyze and explain the incentives for and consequences of a specific choice;
8. engaging and communicating as informed individuals with different perspectives;
9. developing products that reflect an understanding of research and content to make real life connections; and
10. contextualizing corroborating and evaluating sources for credibility, propaganda, and bias to determine patterns and trends in Virginia and United States government and politics.

### Foundations of American Constitutional Government

#### GOVT.1 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the foundations of American constitutional government by

1. describing the features of a democratic republic as influenced by forms of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic;
2. analyzing the foundational principles found in historical writings and prior governing documents, including the Magna Carta, charters of the Virginia Company of London April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1612, the works of Enlightenment philosophers (Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, and others), the Great Awakening, and the English Bill of Rights;
3. evaluating the foundational principles expressed in the Constitution of Virginia, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States; and
4. analyzing George Mason’s Virginia Declaration of Rights, Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and James Madison’s leadership role in securing adoption of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress.

#### GOVT.2 The student will apply history and social science skills to describe the concept of democracy by

1. explaining the concepts of popular sovereignty, natural rights, the rule of law, self-government and “consent of the governed”;
2. comparing structures of government including constitutional republic, autocracy, direct democracy, representative democracy, presidential system, and parliamentary system;
3. recognizing the equality of all citizens under the law;
4. recognizing majority rule and minority rights;
5. recognizing the necessity of compromise; and
6. and recognizing the freedom of the individual.

#### GOVT.3 The student will apply history and social science skills to analyze the Virginia and United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights by

1. examining the ratification debates and The Federalist Papers, including but not limited to #10 and #51;
2. evaluating the purposes for government stated in the Preamble;
3. defining the structure and authority of the national government as outlined in Article I, Article II, and Article III;
4. examining the differences between the powers and authority of state and national governments;
5. connecting the fundamental principles of checks and balances and separation of powers to the three branches of government;
6. describing how the Bill of Rights affirms natural rights as something that precedes politics; and
7. explaining the amendment process.

#### GOVT.4 The student will apply history and social science skills to explore and understand the significance, reverence, and pride around the foundation of the American republic by

1. analyzing the five values of liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, and laissez-faire government as described by Alexis de Tocqueville;
2. understanding the meaning and historical significance of the mottos "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust";
3. describing the fundamental concepts of American constitutional democracy, including how the government derives its power from the people, and the primacy of individual liberty;
4. defining the meaning of the American Creed that calls on citizens to safeguard the liberty of individual Americans within a unified nation, to respect the rule of law, and to preserve the Constitution; and
5. evaluating how the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights protect freedoms and limit government.

#### GOVT.5 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the rights and responsibilities of United States Citizenship by

1. describing the paths to U.S. citizenship;
2. obeying the law and paying taxes;
3. serving as a juror;
4. participating in the political process and voting in local, state, and national elections;
5. performing public service;
6. keeping informed about current issues;
7. practicing personal and fiscal responsibility; and
8. understanding that the United States has a voluntary military and the importance of Selective Service registration.

### Elections

#### GOVT.6 The student will apply history and social science skills explain the process of local, state, and national elections by

1. describing how amendments and laws have extended the right to vote to previously disenfranchised Americans;
2. examining campaign finance laws and campaign funding and spending, including the impact of Supreme Court decisions, the nationalization of campaign financing, and the role of interest groups;
3. describing the nomination and election process, including the organization and evolving role of political parties and interest groups;
4. analyzing the influence of media coverage, campaign advertising, public opinion polls, social media, and digital communications;
5. explaining the role of the Electoral College and the impact of reapportionment and redistricting on elections and governance; and
6. evaluate challenges of the election process including redistricting and gerrymandering.

#### GOVT.7 The student will apply history and social science skills to describe the scope and limits of the powers of the federal legislative branch of the U.S. government as delineated in Article I of the Constitution by

1. describing its structure and the process for the election of its members;
2. describing how the power of the legislative branch has changed over time; and
3. evaluating how the processes of the legislative branch reflects the democratic principles of American constitutional government.

#### GOVT.8 The student will apply history and science skills to describe the powers of the executive branch of the U.S. government as delineated in Article II of the Constitution by

1. describing the structure and organization of the executive branch;
2. describing how the power of the executive branch has changed over time, including the Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Amendments; and
3. comparing and contrasting executive branch processes with the legislative branch.

#### GOVT.9 The student will apply history and social science skills to describe the scope and limits of the powers of the federal judiciary as delineated in Article III of the U.S. Constitution by

1. describing the organization, jurisdiction, and proceedings of federal courts;
2. explaining how the Marshall Court established the Supreme Court as an independent branch of government in *Marbury v. Madison*;
3. describing how the Supreme Court decides cases; and
4. comparing the philosophy of originalism, judicial pragmatism, judicial activism, and judicial restraint.

### State and Local Government

#### GOVT.10 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the organization and powers of the state and local governments as described in the Constitution of Virginia by

1. analyzing legislative, executive, and judicial branches;
2. explaining the law-making process at the state and local levels;
3. examining the structure and powers of local governments (county, city, and town);
4. analyzing the relationship between state and local governments and the roles of regional authorities, governing boards, and commissions;
5. comparing partisan and nonpartisan offices; and
6. investigating and explaining the ways individuals and groups exert influence on state and local governments.

#### GOVT.11 The student will apply history and social science skills to analyze civil liberties and civil rights by

1. explaining the difference between civil rights and civil liberties;
2. explaining the purpose of the Bill of Rights, with emphasis on First Amendment freedoms;
3. analyzing the rights of the accused and due process of law expressed in the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendments;
4. explaining how the Supreme Court has applied most of the protections of the Bill of Rights to the states through a process of selective incorporation;
5. evaluating the balance between individual liberties and the public interest; and
6. examining how civil liberties and civil rights are protected under the law.

#### GOVT.12 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the role of the United States in a changing world by

1. describing the responsibilities of the national government for foreign policy and national security;
2. assessing and analyzing the role of national interest in shaping foreign policy and promoting world peace; and
3. examining the relationship of Virginia and the United States in the global economy, including trends in international trade.

#### GOVT.13 The student will apply history and social science skills to understand the role of the United States in a changing world by

1. evaluate the economic and political systems of capitalism, communism, Marxism, socialism, fascism, authoritarianism, and totalitarianism;
2. comparing the characteristics of economies as described by Adam Smith, Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes, Friedrich Hayek, Milton Friedman, and Thomas Sowell;
3. comparing and contrasting the role of government in capitalism and socialism as economic systems, including the role of government in each and individual economic freedoms;
4. explaining the differences between the principles of the Bill of Rights and the Communist Manifesto;
5. evaluating the factors that influence production and distribution of goods in a market system; and
6. explaining how competition and free enterprise influence the local, national, and global economies.

### The Role of the Government in the Economy

#### GOVT.14 The student will apply history and social science skills to explain the role of government in the Virginia and United States economies by

1. explaining government’s limited but important role in free enterprise and how that affects individual economic freedoms;
2. describing the provision of government goods and services that are not readily produced by the market;
3. evaluating government’s establishment and maintenance of the rules and institutions in which markets operate, including the establishment and enforcement of property rights, contracts, consumer rights, labor-management relations, environmental protection, and competition in the marketplace;
4. investigating and describing the types and purposes of taxation that are used by local, state, and federal governments to pay for services provided by the government;
5. analyzing how Congress can use fiscal policy to stabilize the economy; and
6. describing how the Federal Reserve can use monetary policy to pursue price stability, full employment, and economic growth with the goal of stabilizing the economy; and
7. evaluating the trade-offs in government decisions.