

# STUDY GUIDE – Virginia Studies

## VS.2 Virginia Geography, Native Peoples

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### STANDARD VS.2A BORDER STATES

#### Locate Virginia and its bordering states

*What are some ways that relative location can be described?*

Locations of places can be described in relative terms. Relative location may be described using terms that show connections between two places such as “next to,” “near,” “bordering.”

#### What large bodies of water border Virginia?

##### Bordering bodies of water

- Atlantic Ocean
- Chesapeake Bay



*What states border Virginia?*

##### Bordering states

- Maryland
- West Virginia
- Kentucky
- Tennessee
- North Carolina

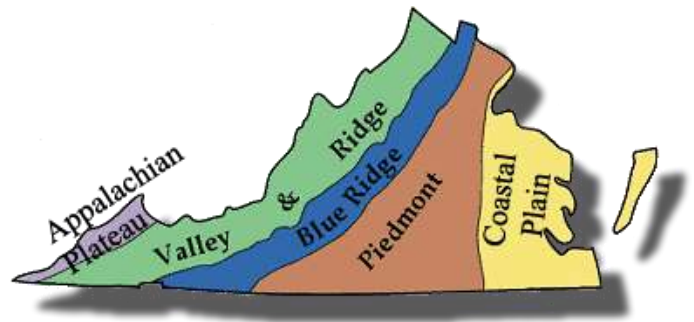
### STANDARD VS.2b VA Regions

#### Locate and describe Virginia's Coastal Plain (Tidewater), Piedmont, Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, and Appalachian Plateau.

##### Terms to know

- **Fall Line:** The natural border between the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and Piedmont regions, where waterfalls prevent further travel on the river

*What are the five geographic regions in Virginia? How do they differ? Where are they located?*



##### Geographic regions

Geographic regions have distinctive characteristics. Virginia can be divided into **five** geographic regions.

##### Coastal Plain (Tidewater)

- Flat land
- Location near Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay (includes Eastern Shore)
- East of the Fall Line

##### Piedmont (land at the foot of mountains)

- Rolling hills
- West of the Fall Line

##### Blue Ridge Mountains

- Old, rounded mountains
- Part of Appalachian mountain system
- Located between the Piedmont and Valley and Ridge regions
- Source of many rivers

##### Valley and Ridge

- Includes the Great Valley of Virginia and other valleys separated by ridges (The Blue Ridge)

Mountains and the Valley and Ridge Regions are part of the Appalachian mountain system.)

- Located west of Blue Ridge Mountains

**Appalachian Plateau** (Plateau: Area of elevated land that is flat on top)

- Located in Southwest Virginia
- Only a small part of the plateau is located in Virginia

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## STANDARD VS.2c

### VA RIVERS

**Locate and identify water features important to the early history of Virginia (Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake Bay, James River, York River, Potomac River, Rappahannock River and Lake Drummond and the Dismal Swamp).**

*Which **water features** were important to the early history of Virginia?*

- Water features were important to the early history of Virginia.
- Many early Virginia **cities developed along the Fall Line**, the natural border between the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and Piedmont regions where the **land rises sharply** and where the waterfalls prevent further travel on the river.
- The **four major rivers** that flow into the Chesapeake Bay are separated by **peninsulas**.
- The **Chesapeake Bay** separates the **Eastern Shore** from the mainland of Virginia.



*How did **water features** influence the development of Virginia? How did the flow of rivers affect the settlement of Virginia?*

#### Water features

##### Atlantic Ocean

- Provided transportation links between Virginia and other places (e.g., Europe, Africa, Caribbean)

##### Chesapeake Bay

- Provided a safe harbor
- Was a source of food and transportation

##### James River

- Flows into the Chesapeake Bay
- Richmond and Jamestown located along the James River

##### York River

- Flows into the Chesapeake Bay
- Yorktown located along the York River

##### Potomac River

- Flows into the Chesapeake Bay
- Alexandria located along the Potomac River

##### Rappahannock River

- Flows into the Chesapeake Bay
- Fredericksburg located on the Rappahannock River

Each **river** was a **source of food** and provided a pathway for exploration and settlement of Virginia.

##### Lake Drummond



- Located in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region
  - Shallow natural lake surrounded by the Dismal Swamp
- Dismal Swamp**
- Located in the Coastal Plain

(Tidewater) region

- –Variety of wildlife
- George Washington explored and surveyed the Dismal Swamp.

*Where is the **Eastern Shore** located? What is a **peninsula**?*

**Peninsula:** A piece of land bordered by water on three sides.

The **Eastern Shore** is a **peninsula** bordered by the Chesapeake Bay to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

## STANDARD VS.2D

### NATIVE PEOPLES

**Locate** three American Indian language groups (the Algonquian, the Siouan, and the Iroquoian) on a map of Virginia.

American Indians were the **first people** who lived in Virginia. They lived in all areas of the state.

*Why are native peoples called **Indians**?*

- **Christopher Columbus** called the people he found in the lands he explored “Indians” because he thought he was **in the Indies (near China)**.

*What evidence is there that American Indians lived in all areas of the state?*

**Artifacts** such as **arrowheads**, **pottery**, and other **tools** that have been found tell a lot about the people who lived in Virginia.



*What were the **three major language groups** found in Virginia, and where was each located?*

Three major language groups

- **Algonquian** languages were spoken primarily in the **Tidewater** region; the **Powhatan** were a part of this group.
- **Siouan** languages were spoken primarily in the **Piedmont** region – the **Monacan** were part of this group.
- **Iroquoian** languages were spoken in **Southwestern Virginia** and in Southern Virginia near what is today North Carolina; the **Cherokee** were a part of this group.

## STANDARD VS.2E

### ADAPTATIONS TO ENVIRONMENT

**Describe** how American Indians related to the climate and their environment to secure food, clothing, and shelter.

Virginia's American Indians worked with the **climate** and their **environment** to meet their basic needs.

Virginia Indian cultures have changed over time.

*What are some characteristics of Virginia's **climate**?*

**Climate** in Virginia

- The **climate** in Virginia is relatively **mild** with distinct seasons—spring, summer, fall, and winter—resulting in a variety of vegetation.
- **Forests**, which have a variety of trees, cover most of the land. Virginia's Indians are referred to as **Eastern Woodland Indians**.

*What are some ways Virginia's American Indians related to the **climate** and interacted with their environment to meet their basic needs?*

**Environmental Connections**

The kinds of food they ate, the clothing they wore, and the shelters they had depended upon the seasons.

- **Foods changed with the seasons.**
  - In **winter**, they **hunted** birds and animals and lived on stored foods from the previous fall.
  - In **spring**, they **hunted**, **fished** and picked **berries**.
  - In **summer**, they **grew crops** (beans, corn, squash).
  - In **fall**, they **harvested** crops and hunted for foods to preserve and keep for the winter.
- **Animal skins** (deerskin) were used for **clothing**.
- **Shelter** was made from materials around them.

Native peoples of the past farmed, hunted, and fished. They made homes using natural resources. They used animal skins for clothing in the winter.

Today, most native peoples live like other Americans. Their cultures have changed over time.



## STANDARD VS.2F

### EVIDENCE OF WEROWOCOMOCO & JAMESTOWN

Describe how archaeologists have recovered new material evidence through sites including Werowocomoco and Jamestown.

**Archaeology** is another way that helps people understand the past.

Recent archaeological digs have recovered new material evidence about Werowocomoco and historic Jamestown.

*Why is archaeology important?*

Archaeologists study all kinds of material evidence left from people of the past.



*What was Werowocomoco?*

Werowocomoco was a large Indian town used by Indian leaders for several hundred years before the English settlers came. It was the headquarters of the leader, Powhatan, in 1607.

*What was Jamestown?*

Jamestown became the first permanent English settlement in North America. Archaeologists have discovered the site of the original fort.

*How can new findings change the understanding of history?*

The recovered artifacts give archaeologists clues about the interactions of English, Africans, and Indians in early Virginia.

## STANDARD VS.2G

### CURRENT VA TRIBES

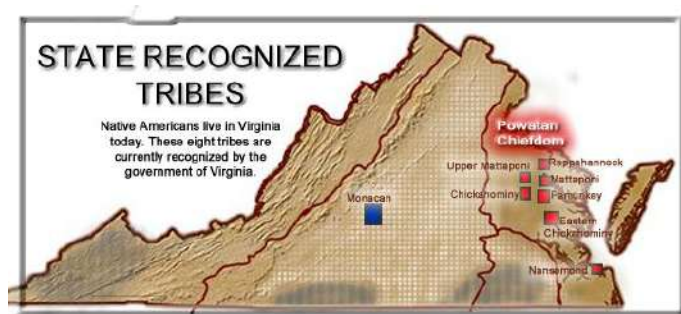
Identify and locate the current state-recognized tribes.

American Indian people have lived in Virginia for thousands of years.

Today, **eight American Indian tribes** in Virginia are recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia

*What are the names of the current state-recognized tribes and where in Virginia are they located?*

American Indians, who trace their ancestry family history back to before 1607, continue to live in all parts of Virginia today.



The current state-recognized tribes are located in the following regions:

#### Coastal Plain (Tidewater) Region

- Chickahominy Tribe
- Eastern Chickahominy Tribe
- Mattaponi Tribe
- Nansemond Tribe
- Pamunkey Tribe
- Rappahannock Tribe
- Upper Mattaponi Tribe

#### Piedmont Region

- Monacan Tribe

## VS.3 Jamestown

### STANDARD VS.3A REASONS FOR COLONIZATION

Explain the reasons for English colonization

*What were the **reasons** for English colonization in America?*

**Reasons for English colonization** in America

Some European countries, including England, were in **competition** to increase their wealth and power by **expanding their empires** to America.

England wanted to establish an American colony to **increase her wealth and power**.

- England hoped to find **silver and gold** in America.
- An American settlement would furnish **raw materials** that could not be grown or obtained in England, while opening new markets for trade.

*What were the **reasons** why the Jamestown settlers came to America?*

The first permanent English settlement in America was Jamestown, founded in 1607 as an **economic venture**.

**Jamestown**

- Jamestown was primarily an **economic venture**.
- The **stockholders** of the Virginia Company of London financed the settlement of Jamestown.

- Jamestown

became the **first permanent English settlement** in North America in 1607.



### STANDARD VS.3B

### GEOGRAPHY—REASON FOR LOCATION

How geography influenced the decision to settle at Jamestown

*Where is **Jamestown** located?*

When the settlers arrived in 1607, Jamestown was located on a **narrow peninsula bordered on three sides by the James River**.

Today, Jamestown is located on an island in the James River. Location and physical characteristics influenced the decision to settle at Jamestown.

*Why did the settlers choose the site at **Jamestown**?*

Reasons for site choice

- The location could be **easily defended** from attack by sea (Spanish).
- The water along the shore was **deep** enough for ships to dock.
- They believed they had a good supply of **fresh water**.

### STANDARD VS.3C CHARTERS

**Importance of the charters of the Virginia Company of London in establishing the Jamestown settlement.**

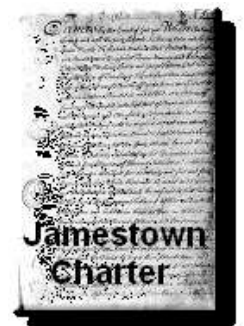
The King of England had the power to grant charters allowing settlement in North America.

*What was the **importance** of the **charters** of the Virginia Company of London to the Jamestown settlement?*

**Importance of Virginia charters**

The **King of England** granted charters to the Virginia Company of London to:

- establish a settlement in North America, and
- extend English rights to the settlers.



## STANDARD VS.3D GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**Importance of the General Assembly (1619) as the first representative legislative body in English America**

As Jamestown grew, the system of government evolved.

*What was this system of **government** called?*

System of government

In 1619, the governor of Virginia called a meeting of the **General Assembly**. The Assembly included two **citizen representatives** (called "**burgesses**") from each of the divisions of Virginia along with the governor's council, and the governor. They met as one legislative body. (At that time, only certain free adult men had a right to take part.)



*What was the **Virginia House of Burgesses**, and*

*why was it important?*

By the 1640s, the burgesses became a **separate legislative body**, called the **House of Burgesses**. They met separately from the Governor's Council as one of the two legislative bodies of the General Assembly.

**House of Burgesses**

- The House of Burgesses was **the first elected legislative body** in English America giving settlers the opportunity to **control** their own government.
- The current Virginia General Assembly dates from the establishment of the House of Burgesses at Jamestown in 1619.

## STANDARD VS.3E AFRICANS & WOMEN ARRIVE

**Arrival of Africans and women to the Jamestown settlement**

Jamestown became a **more diverse** colony by 1620.



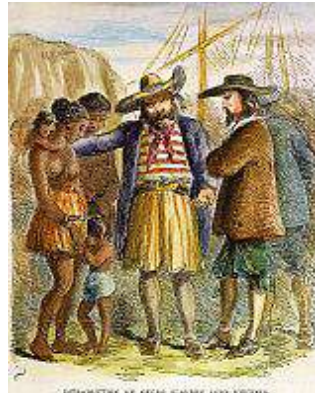
*What was the impact of the arrival of **additional women** on the Jamestown settlement?*

The arrival of women in 1620 made it possible for

the settlers to establish **families** and a more **permanent** settlement at Jamestown.

*What was the impact of the **arrival of Africans** on the Jamestown settlement?*

- Africans arrived in Jamestown against their will in 1619.
- Portuguese sailors captured African men and women from what is present-day Angola. The status of these early African men and women as either servants or slaves in Virginia is unknown.
- The arrival of Africans made it possible to **expand** the **tobacco economy**.



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## STANDARD VS.3F HARDSHIPS

The hardships faced by settlers at Jamestown and the changes that took place to ensure survival.

*What **hardships** did the Jamestown settlers face?*

The English settlers found life in Jamestown harder than they had expected.

### Hardships faced by the settlers

- The site they chose to live on was **marshy** and **lacked safe drinking water**.
- The settlers **lacked some skills** necessary to provide for themselves.
- Many settlers **died of starvation and disease**.



*What changes took place that **resulted in survival** of the settlers?*

### Changes that resulted in survival

- The arrival of ~~two~~ **supply ships**, the forced work program and strong **leadership** of **Captain John Smith**, and the emphasis on agriculture resulted in the survival of the colony.

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## STANDARD VS.3G ENGLISH & POWHATAN

Interactions between the English settlers and the Powhatan people, including the contributions of the Powhatans to the survival of the settlers.

*How did the **native peoples** and the **English settlers** interact?*

- The native peoples and the English settlers at Jamestown established **trading relationships** and for a while had **positive** interactions.
- **Captain John Smith** initiated **trading** relationships with the native peoples.
- The native peoples traded mainly **food** with the English in exchange for **tools, pots, and copper** for jewelry.

*How did **Powhatan** contribute to the **survival** of the settlers?*

The **Powhatan people** contributed to the **survival** of the **Jamestown settlers** in several ways.

- Powhatan, chief of many tribes, provided leadership to his people and taught the settlers survival skills.
- **Pocahontas**, daughter of Chief Powhatan, served as a contact between the native peoples and the English.
- The native peoples showed the settlers how to plant **corn and tobacco**.



*Why did the relationship between the Jamestown settlers and the **native peoples***

*change?*

- Over time, the native peoples realized the English **settlement** would continue to **grow**.
- The native peoples came to see the settlers as **invaders** who would **take over** their land.



## VS.4 Virginia Colony

### STANDARD VS.4.A AGRICULTURE - SLAVERY

**Virginia Colony: The importance of agriculture and its influence on the institution of slavery.**

*What effect did **agriculture** have on the Virginia colony?*

The success of **tobacco as a cash crop** transformed life in the Virginia colony and **encouraged slavery**.

Terms to know

- **Cash crop:** A crop that is grown to sell for money rather than for use by the growers
- The economy of the Virginia colony depended on **agriculture** as a primary source of **wealth**.



**An overseer supervises two enslaved girls**  
Sketched near Fredericksburg in 1798

*How did **agriculture** in the Virginia colony influence the institution of **slavery**?*

**Tobacco** became the **most profitable** agricultural product.

- Tobacco was sold in England as a **cash crop**.
- The successful planting of tobacco depended on a **steady and inexpensive source of labor**.
- African men, women, and children were brought to the colony **against their will to work as slaves** on the plantations.
- The Virginia colony became **dependent on slave labor**, and the dependence lasted a long time.

### STANDARD VS.4B CULTURE REFLECTS ORIGINS

The **culture of colonial Virginia** reflected beliefs, customs, and architecture of **Europeans, Africans, and American Indians** living in those areas.

Although a colony of England, Virginia developed a **unique culture** different from that of England.

*How did the culture of colonial Virginia reflect beliefs, customs, and architecture of people **Europeans, Africans, and American Indians**?*

#### Culture of colonial Virginia

Whenever people settle an area, they change the culture and landscape to **reflect their beliefs, customs, and architecture**.

Examples of **architecture** that reflect different cultures include

- Barns
- Homes
- Places of worship (e.g., churches)

**Place names** reflecting culture

- English—**Richmond**
- American Indian - **Roanoke**



*Where did the various cultural groups **settle**?*

#### Settlement areas

- **English and other Europeans** settled primarily in **Coastal Plain** (Tidewater) and **Piedmont** regions.
- **Germans and Scots-Irish** settled primarily in the **Shenandoah Valley**, which was along the migration route.
- **Africans** were settled primarily in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and **Piedmont** regions where **tobacco agriculture** required a great deal of labor.
- **Prior to** the arrival of the **settlers**, American Indians lived **throughout Virginia**. **After** the settlers arrived, most were **forced inland**.
- Migration and living in new areas caused people to **adapt old customs to their new environment**.



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## STANDARD VS.4c -- CAPITAL MOVES

The reason for the relocation of Virginia's capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg to Richmond.

A variety of factors explain the reasons for moving Virginia's capital.

*What were some reasons why the capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg?*

- Drinking water was contaminated by seepage of salt water.
- Unhealthy living conditions caused diseases.
- Fire destroyed wooden and brick buildings at Jamestown.

*What were some reasons why the capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond?*

- Population was moving westward.
- Richmond was a more central location.
- Moving to Richmond increased the distance from attack by the British

England became **Great Britain** in the early 1700s.



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## STANDARD VS.4d -- MONEY, BARTER, CREDIT

Money, barter, and credit were used.

Money was not often used in the early Virginia colony.

*What forms of exchange were used in the Virginia colony?*

Terms to know

- **Money:** A medium of exchange (currency, which includes coins and paper bills)

- **Barter:**

Trading/exchanging of goods and services without the use of money

- **Credit:** Buying a good or service now and paying for it later

- **Debt:** A good or service owed to another

- **Saving:** Money put away to save or to spend at a later time



Few people had **paper money** and coins to use to buy goods and services.

**Barter** was commonly used instead of money.

**Tobacco** was used as **money**. A tobacco farmer could use his tobacco to pay for goods and services.

Farmers and other consumers could also buy goods and services on **credit** and pay their **debts** when their crops were harvested and sold.

Colonial Virginia had **no banks**

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## STANDARD VS.4E --- EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE COLONY

Resources were used in colonial Virginia to produce the goods and services that people needed.

**Everyday life** was **different** for whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans in colonial Virginia.

*How did resources influence the food, housing, and clothing in colonial Virginia?*

People living in **colonial Virginia** depended on **natural, human, and capital resources** to produce the goods and services they needed.

**Food:**

- Food choices were **limited**
- Meals were made of **local produce** and meats

**Housing:**

- Most people lived in **one-room homes** with dirt floors

- Some people (farmers) lived in large houses

**Clothing:**

- Households **made** their own clothes
- Most clothing was made of **cotton, wool, and leather**

*How was everyday life different for whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans in colonial Virginia?*

Most **white Virginians** made their living from the land as **small farmers**. A few owned large farms (plantations),

Most **enslaved African Americans** worked **tobacco, crops, and livestock**. Enslaved African Americans had **no rights**.

Many **free African Americans** owned their own business and property, but were **denied most rights**

# VS.5 Revolution

## STANDARD VS.5A REASONS FOR REVOLUTION

Reasons why the colonies went to war with Great Britain as expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

The colonists and the British Parliament **disagreed** over how the colonies should be governed.

England became **Great Britain** in the early 1700s.

*How did the colonists' **ideas about government** differ from those of the British Parliament?*

**Conflicts** developed between the colonies and Great Britain over **how the colonies should be governed**.

- Parliament believed it had **legal authority** in the colonies, while the colonists believed their local assemblies had legal authority.
- Parliament believed it had the **right to tax** the colonies, while the colonists believed they should not be taxed since they had **no representation in Parliament**.

*Why is the **Declaration of Independence** an important document?*

The **Declaration of Independence** gave reasons for independence and ideas for self-government.

Written by **Thomas Jefferson**, it states that **authority to govern belongs to the people** rather than to kings and that **all people are created equal** and have **rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**.



**Declaration of Independence**

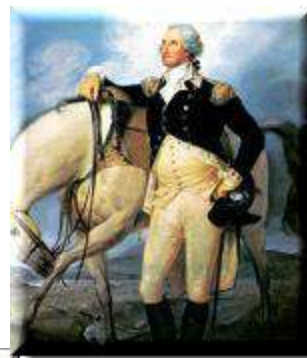
## STANDARD VS.5B

## WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HENRY, LAFAYETTE

Various roles played by whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians in the Revolutionary War era, including **George Washington**, **Thomas Jefferson**, **Patrick Henry** and **James Lafayette**.

*What contributions did **Virginians** make during the Revolutionary War era?*

Virginians made significant contributions during the Revolutionary War era.



**Washington**

- **George Washington** provided military leadership by serving as **commander-in-chief** of the Continental Army.

- **Thomas Jefferson** provided political leadership by expressing the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain in the **Declaration of Independence**.

- **Patrick Henry** inspired patriots from other colonies when he spoke out against taxation without representation by saying, "**...give me liberty or give me death.**"

- **James Lafayette**, an enslaved African American from Virginia, served in the **Continental Army** and successfully requested his freedom after the war.



**Lafayette**

## *What contributions did whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians make during the American Revolution?*

- Virginia **patriots served in the Continental Army** and fought for independence, leading to the **British surrender at Yorktown**.
- Some Virginians were **neutral** and did not take sides while other Virginians remained **loyal** to Great Britain.

- **Women** took on more responsibility to support the war effort.
- Some **enslaved African Americans** fought for a better chance of freedom.
- Some **free African Americans** fought for independence in the American Revolution.
- Many **American Indians** fought alongside both the Virginia patriots and the British.

## STANDARD VS.5c GREAT BRIDGE, JACK JOUET

Importance of the Battle of Great Bridge, the ride of Jack Jouett, and the American victory at Yorktown.

### *What was the importance of the **Battle of Great Bridge**?*

The Battle of Great Bridge was **the first land battle fought in Virginia** during the American Revolution.

The American victory forced the British colonial governor to **flee** the City of Norfolk.



**Battle of Yorktown Oct. 1781- American & French troops storming British fort.**

### *What was the importance of the American victory at **Yorktown**?*

- The **last major battle** of the Revolutionary War was fought at Yorktown, Virginia.



British were coming to arrest him and members of the General Assembly.

### *Who was **Jack Jouett**?*

The actions of Jack Jouett **prevented the capture** of key members of the **Virginia General Assembly**.

**Jack Jouett** rode on horseback through the backwoods of Virginia to Charlottesville to **warn Thomas Jefferson**, then governor of Virginia, that the



**British Army surrenders to General Washington at Yorktown.**

- The American victory at Yorktown resulted in the **surrender** of the British army, which led to an **end to the war**.



## VS.6 New Nation

## STANDARD VS.6A

## WASHINGTON, MADISON

George Washington is called the “Father of Our Country” and James Madison is called the “Father of the Constitution.”

The actions and ideas of Virginians formed the basis for the new constitutional government of the United States.

*Why is George Washington referred to as the “Father of Our Country?”*



George Washington, a Virginian, was elected as the **first President** of the United States of America. He provided the **strong leadership** needed to help the young country and provided a model of leadership for future presidents. Thus, he is often called the “**Father of Our Country**.”

*Why is James Madison referred to as the “Father of the Constitution?”*



**James Madison**, a Virginian, believed in the importance of having a United States **constitution**. He kept **detailed notes** during the Constitutional Convention. His skills at **compromise** helped the delegates reach agreement during the difficult process of

writing the Constitution of the United States of America. This earned him the title “**Father of the Constitution**.”

## STANDARD VS.6B

## MASON, JEFFERSON

The ideas of George Mason and Thomas Jefferson as



expressed in the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom.

Ideas expressed in the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom served as

**models for the Bill of Rights** of the Constitution of the United States of America.

*What was the influence of the Virginia Declaration of Rights on the Constitution of the United States of America?*



The Virginia Declaration of Rights, written by **George Mason**, states that all Virginians have **many rights**, including **freedom of religion** and **freedom of the press**.

*What was the influence of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom on the Constitution of the United States of America?*

The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, written by **Thomas Jefferson**, states that all people should **be free to worship** as they please.



## STANDARD VS.6c

### MIGRATION WEST

The influence of geography on the migration of Virginians into western territories.

*What geographic factors influenced Virginians to move to the western frontier of Virginia and beyond?*

**Geography** influenced the movement of people and ideas as Virginians moved to and beyond the Virginia frontier.

After the American Revolution, Virginia's **agricultural base** began to change, and as a result large numbers of Virginians moved west and to the deep South to find **better farmland** and **new opportunities**.

- **Tobacco farming** was **hard on the soil**, causing many farmers to look west and south for new land to farm.
- Virginians migrated into western territories looking for **large areas of land** and new opportunities.
- As Virginians moved, they took their traditions, ideas, and **cultures** with them.
- Settlers crossed the Appalachian Mountains through the **Cumberland Gap** as they migrated to new lands in the west.



## STANDARD VS.7 Civil War

### STANDARD VS.7A

#### DIFFERENCES DIVIDE THE STATES

Differences between northern and southern states that divided Virginians and led to secession, war, and the creation of West Virginia.

Because of **economic differences** between the North and South, they were **unable to resolve their conflicts** and the South seceded from the United States.

Virginians were **divided about secession** from the Union, which led to the **creation of West Virginia**.

*What conflicts developed between the northern and southern states in the years following the American Revolution and led to the Civil War?*

#### Differences between northern and southern states

- The economy in the **northern** part of the United States was **industrialized**, while in the **southern** part it was **agricultural** and relied more on **slave labor**.
- Northern states wanted the new states created out of the **western territory** to be "**free states**," while the southern states wanted the new states to be "**slave states**."



After leading a slave uprising, Nat Turner is captured

**Abolitionists** campaigned to end slavery.

*Why did Virginia secede from the Union?*

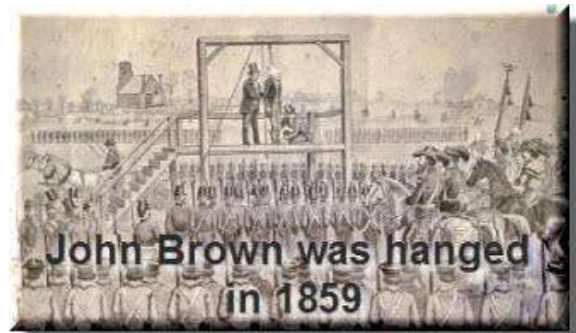
**Events leading to secession and war**

**Nat Turner** led a revolt against plantation owners in Virginia.



**Harriet Tubman** supported a secret route that escaped enslaved African Americans took; it became known as the "Underground Railroad."

- John Brown** led a raid on the United States Armory (Arsenal) at **Harpers Ferry**, Virginia. He was trying to start a slave rebellion. He was captured and hanged.



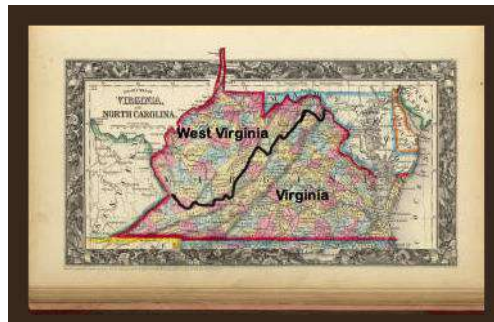
- After **Abraham Lincoln** was elected President of the United States in 1860, some southern states seceded from the Union and formed the "**Confederate States of America**." Later, **Virginia seceded** and joined them.

*How did West Virginia become a state?*

#### Creation of West Virginia

Conflict grew between the **eastern counties** of Virginia that relied on slavery and **western counties** that did not favor slavery.

Many **disagreements** between the two regions of the state led to the formation of **West Virginia**.



## STANDARD VS.7B VIRGINIA'S ROLE IN WAR

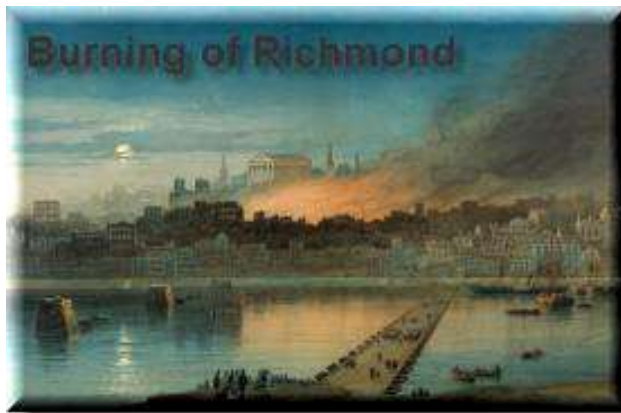
Virginia's role in the war, including identifying major battles that took place in Virginia.

Virginia played a significant role in the Civil War and became a major battleground between Union and Confederate troops.

*What major **Civil War battles** were fought in Virginia? Who were some of the **leaders** of the Civil War?*

**Major Civil War battles** fought in Virginia

- The first **Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas)** was the **first major clash** of the Civil War. Confederate General Thomas "**Stonewall**" **Jackson** played a major role in this battle.
- **General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia**, defeated Union troops at **Fredericksburg**, Virginia.
- **Richmond** was the **capital of the Confederacy**. It **fell** to General **Ulysses S. Grant** and was burned near the end of the war.
- Lincoln used the Union navy to **blockade** southern ports. An important **sea battle** between the **Monitor (Union)** and the **Merrimack (Confederate)**, two iron-clad ships, took place in Virginia waters near Norfolk and Hampton. The battle was **fought to a draw**.
- The Civil War ended at **Appomattox Court House**, Virginia, where Confederate General Robert E. **Lee surrendered** his army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant in April, **1865**.



## STANDARD VS.7c

### ROLES OF WHITES, AFRICAN AMERICANS & INDIANS

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the issues that divided our nation and led to the Civil War by

**Roles played by whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans, and American Indians.**

*How were **whites**, **enslaved African Americans**, **free African Americans**, and **American Indians** affected by the **Civil War**?*

Varied roles of **whites**, **enslaved African Americans**, **free African Americans**, and **American Indians** during the Civil War

- Most **white Virginians** supported the Confederacy.
- The Confederacy relied on **enslaved African**

Americans to raise crops and provide labor for the army.

Some **free African Americans** felt their limited rights could best be protected by supporting the Confederacy.

Most **American Indians** did not take sides during the Civil War.



## STANDARD VS.8 Reconstruction

### STANDARD VS.8A EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION

#### The effects of Reconstruction on life in Virginia.

Virginians faced serious problems in rebuilding the state after the war.

#### Terms to know

- **Reconstruction:** The period following the Civil War in which Congress passed laws designed to rebuild the country and bring the southern states back into the Union

*What were some of the **problems** Virginians faced during the **period of Reconstruction** following the Civil War?*

#### Problems faced by Virginians during Reconstruction

- Millions of freed African Americans **needed housing, education, clothing, food, and jobs.**
- Virginia's **economy** was in **ruins**:
  - **Money** had no value.
  - **Banks were closed.**
  - **Railroads, bridges, plantations, and crops were destroyed.**

*What **measures** were taken during Reconstruction to resolve Virginia's problems?*

#### Measures taken to resolve problems

- The **Freedmen's Bureau** was a government agency that provided food, schools, and medical care for freed African Americans and others in Virginia.
- **Sharecropping** was a system common in Virginia after the war in which freedmen and poor white farmers rented land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a share of the crop.

### STANDARD VS.8B SEGREGATION & "JIM CROW"

#### Effects of segregation and "Jim Crow" on life in Virginia for whites, African Americans, and American Indians.

The **freedoms and rights** promised to African Americans were **slowly taken away** after Reconstruction, and it would take years to win them back.

*What happened to the rights of African Americans after Reconstruction?*



#### Terms to know

- **Segregation:** The separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- **Discrimination:** An unfair difference in the treatment of people

During Reconstruction, African Americans began to have **power in Virginia's government**, and men of all races could vote.

After Reconstruction, these **gains were lost** when "**Jim Crow**" Laws were passed by southern states. "Jim Crow" Laws established **segregation or separation** of the races and reinforced prejudices held by whites.





*What impact did “Jim Crow” laws have on whites, blacks, African Americans, and American Indians in Virginia?*

“Jim Crow” laws had an effect on the lives of African Americans and American Indians.

- **Unfair poll taxes** and **voting tests** were established to keep African American men from voting.



- African Americans found it very **difficult to vote** or **hold public office**.

- African Americans were forced to use **separate** poor-quality services such as **drinking fountains, restrooms, and restaurants**.

- African American and white children attended **separate schools**.

- “Jim Crow” laws had an effect on American Indians.

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## STANDARD VS.8c

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Importance of railroads, new industries, and the growth of cities to Virginia’s economic development.**

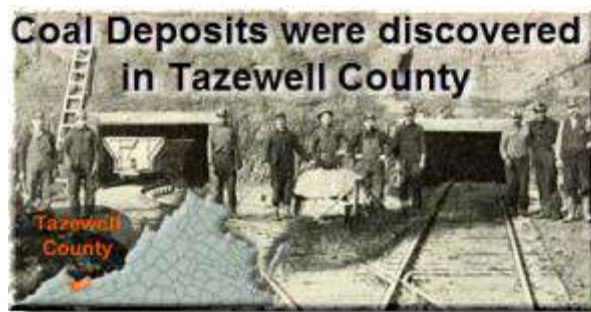
*What changes took place in Virginia to boost the economic growth?*

After the Civil War, **industry** and **technology, transportation, and cities** began to grow and contribute to Virginia’s economy.

Virginia began to **grow** in many areas after the Civil War and Reconstruction.

- Virginia’s **cities grew** with people, businesses, and factories.

**Railroads** were a **key to the expansion** of business, agriculture, and industry. They facilitated the growth of **small towns to cities**.



- Other parts of Virginia grew as other industries developed. **Coal deposits** were discovered in **Tazewell County**.

- The need for more and better **roads** increased.

- **Tobacco** farming and tobacco products became **important** Virginia industries.

## STANDARD VS.9 Virginia in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries

### STANDARD VS.9A VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY TRANSFORMS

Twentieth and twenty-first century Virginia --

Economic and social transition from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrialized society, including the reasons people came to Virginia from other states and countries.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, Virginia changed from a **rural, agricultural society** to a **more urban, industrial society**.

*Why did Virginia change from an agricultural to an industrial society?*

During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, **agriculture** began to change.

- **Old systems** of farming were **no longer effective**.
- Crop **prices** were **low**.

*What caused Virginia's cities to grow?*

**Growth of Virginia's cities**

- People moved from **rural to urban** areas for economic opportunities.
- **Technological developments** in transportation, roads, railroads, and streetcars helped cities grow.
- **Coal mining** spurred the growth of Virginia towns and cities as people moved from the countryside to find jobs.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, **Northern Virginia** has experienced **growth** due to increases in the number of **federal jobs** located in the region.

In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, **Northern Virginia and the Coastal Plain (Tidewater)** region have grown due to **computer technology**.

People have moved to Virginia from many other states and nations.



Provided U.S. aid to rebuild European countries that were destroyed by Germany during World War II.



*How did Woodrow Wilson's actions impact international events?*

- **Woodrow Wilson** was a 20<sup>th</sup> century president who wrote a plan to achieve for **world peace**.

*How did George C. Marshall's actions impact America's role with other world nations?*

- **George C. Marshall** was a military leader who created an **economic plan** to ensure world peace.

### STANDARD VS.9c DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE

Events in Virginia linked to desegregation and Massive Resistance and their relationship to national history.

After World War II, African Americans **demand equal treatment** and the recognition of their rights as American citizens.

As a result of the Civil Rights Movement, laws were passed that made **racial discrimination** illegal.

*What changes occurred in Virginia as a result of the Civil Rights Movement?*

Terms to know

- **Segregation**: The separation of people, usually based on race or religion

- **Desegregation:** Abolishment of racial segregation
- **Integration:** Full equality of all races in the use of public facilities

#### Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

- The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 (**Brown v. Board of Education**) that “**separate but equal**” public schools were unconstitutional.



- All public schools, including those in Virginia, were **ordered to desegregate**.
- Virginia’s government established a policy of **Massive Resistance**, which fought to “resist” the integration of public schools.
- Some schools were closed to **avoid integration**.
- The policy of **Massive Resistance failed**, and Virginia’s public schools were **integrated**.
- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, led a **Massive Resistance** Movement against the desegregation of public schools.



## STANDARD VS.9D

### IMPORTANT VIRGINIANS

**Contributions made by Maggie L. Walker, Harry F. Byrd, Sr., Oliver W. Hill, Sr., Arthur R. Ashe, Jr., A. Linwood Holton, Jr., and L. Douglas Wilder.**

Many individuals made social, political, and economic contributions to Virginia life in the 20th and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

*What contributions to twentieth century Virginia life were made by Maggie L. Walker, Harry Flood Byrd, Sr., Oliver W. Hill, Sr., Arthur R. Ashe, Jr., A. Linwood Holton, Jr., and L. Douglas Wilder?*

Citizens who made political, social, and/or economic contributions

- **Maggie L. Walker** was the first African American woman to establish and become a **bank president** in the United States.
- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, as **governor**, was known for a “Pay As You Go” policy for **road improvements**, and he modernized Virginia state government.
- **Oliver W. Hill, Sr.**, was a **lawyer** and **civil rights leader** who worked for equal rights of African Americans. He played a key role in the Brown v. Board of Education decision.
- **Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.**, was the first African American winner of a major men’s **tennis** singles championship. He was also an author and eloquent spokesperson for social change.
- **A. Linwood Holton, Jr.**, as **governor** of Virginia, **promoted racial equality** and appointed more African Americans and women to positions in state government than previous governors.
- **L. Douglas Wilder**, as governor of Virginia, was the first African American to be elected a **state governor** in the United States.





## STANDARD VS.10 Virginia – Government, Geography, & Economics

### STANDARD VS.10A

Three branches of Virginia government and the function of each.

Virginia state government is made up of three parts (branches) that ensure Virginia laws agree with the state constitution.

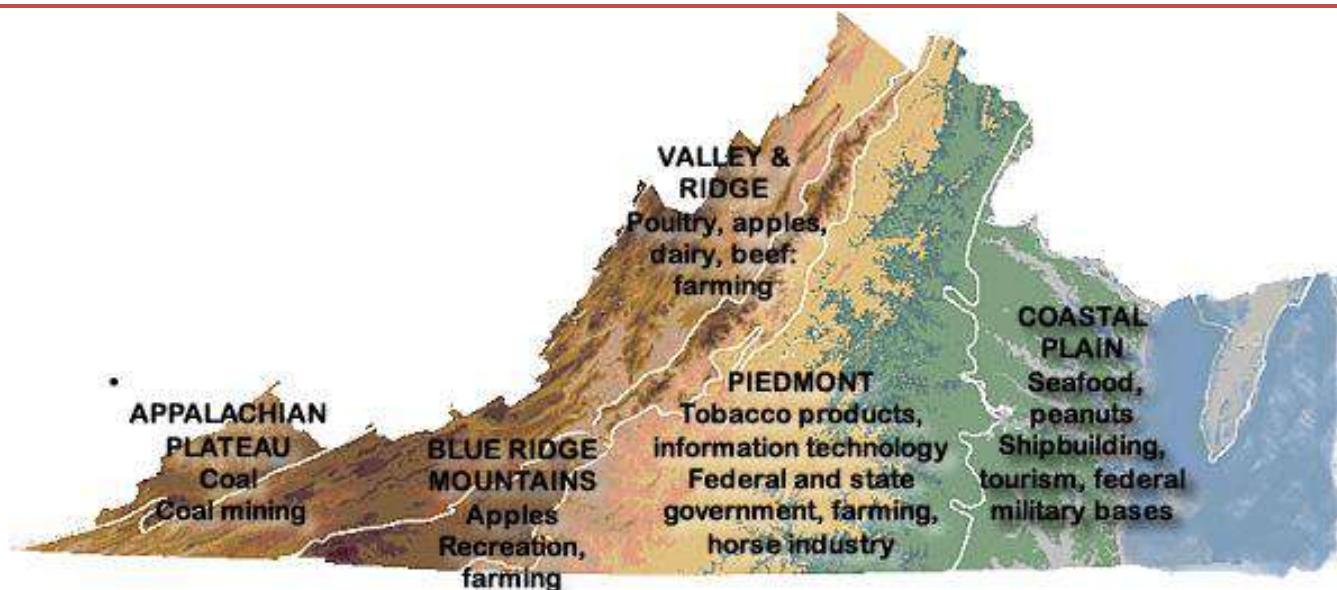
*What are the **three branches of government** in Virginia and what are the powers of each branch?*

The government of Virginia is divided into three branches.

- The General Assembly is the legislative branch of the Virginia government that makes state laws. It is divided into two parts—the Senate and the House of Delegates.
- The governor heads the executive branch of the state government. The executive branch makes sure that state laws are carried out.
- The judicial branch is the state's court system. The judicial branch decides cases about people accused of breaking the law and whether or not a law agrees with Virginia's constitution



Gov. Terry McAuliffe



### STANDARD VS.10B -- PRODUCTS & INDUSTRIES

Major products and industries of Virginia's five geographic regions.

*What are the **major products and industries** of each region in Virginia?*

The state of Virginia can be divided into five geographic regions. Different products and industries characterize each region.

- Coastal Plain (Tidewater)
  - Products: Seafood, peanuts
  - Industries: Shipbuilding, tourism, military bases
- Piedmont
  - Products: Tobacco products, information technology
  - Industries: Federal and state government, farming, horse industry,
- Blue Ridge Mountains
  - Products: Apples
  - Industries: Recreation, farming
- Valley and Ridge
  - Products: Poultry, apples, dairy, beef
  - Industries: Farming
- Appalachian Plateau
  - Products: Coal
  - Industries: Coal mining



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## STANDARD VS.10c

### TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

Advances in transportation, communications, and technology have contributed to Virginia's prosperity and role in the global economy.

Advances in transportation, communications, and technology have facilitated migration and led to economic development in Virginia.

*How have advances in **transportation** facilitated migration and economic growth?*

- Virginia's transportation system (highways, railroads, and air transportation) moves raw materials to factories and finished products to markets.
- Virginia exports agricultural and manufactured products, including tobacco, poultry, coal, and large ships.

*How have advances in **communications** and **technology** helped the economy grow?*

Virginia has a large number of communications and other technology industries.

*In what ways is Virginia part of the **U.S. economy**?*

- Virginia exports agricultural and manufactured products, including tobacco, poultry, coal, and large ships.
- Tourism is a major part of Virginia's economy.
- Because many federal workers live and/or work in Virginia, the federal government has a significant impact on Virginia's economy.

Industries in Virginia produce goods and services used throughout the United States