

Virginia Studies
STANDARD VS.9
STUDY GUIDE

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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 20th and 21st 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 20th 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 20th century, **Northern Virginia** has experienced **growth** due to increases in the number of **federal jobs** located in the region.

In the late 20th century and the early 21st 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.

STANDARD VS.9B WILSON & MARSHALL

Impact of Virginians, such as Woodrow Wilson and George C. Marshall, on international events.

Two famous **Virginians**, **Woodrow Wilson** and **George C. Marshall**, were important national and international leaders.



How did Woodrow Wilson's actions impact international events?

- **Woodrow Wilson** was a 20th 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 21st centuries.

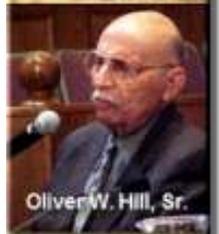
*What contributions to twentieth century Virginia life were made by **Maggie L. Walker**, **Harry Flood Byrd, Sr.**, **Oliver W. Hill, Sr.**, **Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.**, **A. Linwood Holton, Jr.**, and **L. Douglas Wilder**?*

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

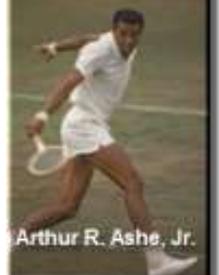
- Maggie L. Walker** was the first African American woman to establish and become a **bank president** in the United States.
- Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, as **governor**, was known for a “Pay As You Go” policy for **road improvements**, and he modernized Virginia state government.
- Oliver W. Hill, Sr.**, 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.



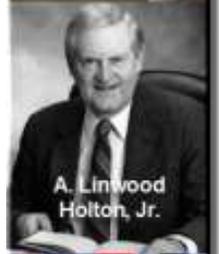
Maggie Walker



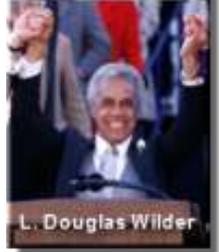
Oliver W. Hill, Sr.



Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.



A. Linwood Holton, Jr.



L. Douglas Wilder