

VS.2 VIRGINIA GEOGRAPHY, NATIVE PEOPLES

STANDARD VS.2A VIRGINIA'S BORDERING STATES

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.”

Bordering bodies of water

- Atlantic Ocean
- Chesapeake Bay



Bordering states

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

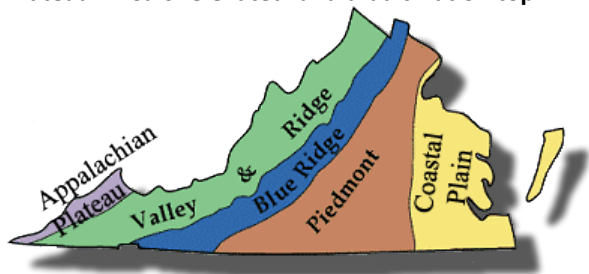
STANDARD VS.2B VIRGINIA'S FIVE REGIONS

Virginia can be divided into five geographic regions.

Geographic regions have distinctive characteristics.

Terms to know

- **Fall Line:** The natural border between the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and Piedmont regions, where **waterfalls** prevent further travel on the river
- **Plateau:** Area of **elevated** land that is **flat on top**



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

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

STANDARD VS.2C VIRGINIA'S RIVERS AND WATERWAYS

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.*

Terms to know

- **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.



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

**STANDARD VS.2D
AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE GROUPS**

*American Indians were the **first people** who lived in Virginia.*

*American Indians lived in **all areas** of the state.*

*There were **three major American Indian language groups** in Virginia.*

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

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

American Indian identities have always been closely **connected to the land**. American Indians did not believe in **land ownership**.



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
INDIANS ADAPT TO ENVIRONMENT FOR
FOOD, CLOTHING SHELTER**

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

*Many American Indians lived in towns situated along the **rivers**, which made for good **farming**, good **fishing**, and easy **travel**.*

*Virginia Indian **cultures** have **changed** over time.*

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 American Indians are referred to as **Eastern Woodland Indians**.

Environmental Connections

The kinds of **food** American Indians 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 foods stored 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.

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

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

Werowocomoco was a large Indian town located on the **York River**, used by Indian leaders for several hundred years before the

English settlers came. It was the **headquarters** of the leader, **Powhatan**, in 1607.

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

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

STANDARD VS.2G
INDIANS IN VIRGINIA TODAY

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

Virginia Indians have contributed to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the nation.

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

- Virginia Indians live and work as **modern Americans**.
- Many practice **ancient traditions** and crafts while incorporating new customs over time.
- The current state-recognized tribes are located in regions **throughout Virginia**.

The tribes maintain tribal museums and lands on which they hold public festivals called **powwows**.

- The **powwow** is a way of teaching American Indians and visitors about their culture, past and present.

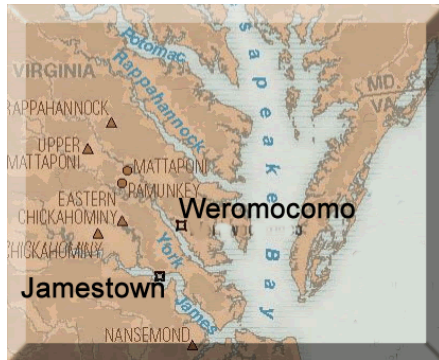
Today, Virginia Indians maintain their **strong cultural heritage** through drumming, singing, dance, art, jewelry, clothing, crafts, pottery, and storytelling.

Virginia Indians **contribute to American society** as active citizens who vote, hold office, and work in communities.

STANDARD VS.2F
EVIDENCE AT WEROWOCOMOCO & JAMESTOWN

Archaeology is another way that helps people understand the past.

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



VS.3 JAMESTOWN

STANDARD VS.3A
REASONS FOR COLONIZATION

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

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

Explain the reasons for English colonization

- England wanted to establish an American colony to **increase her wealth and power** - to **compete** with other European nations.
- England hoped to find **silver** and **gold** in America.
 - An American settlement would furnish **raw materials** while opening new **markets** for trade.

Jamestown

- Jamestown was primarily an **economic venture**.
- The **stockholders of the Virginia Company of London** financed the settlement of Jamestown.
- Jamestown, founded in **1607**, became the **first permanent English settlement** in British North America.



STANDARD Vs.3B

REASON FOR JAMESTOWN LOCATION

The location and physical characteristics of the Jamestown site influenced the decision to settle there.

The English believed the natural resources at Jamestown would benefit England.

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

- Today, Jamestown is located on an **island** in the James River due to the **erosion** of the Jamestown peninsula.

Reasons for site choice

- **Instructions from England** told the settlers to go inland and find a suitable place for their colony.
- 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**.
- **Natural resources** from Jamestown included **timber** and **iron**.

STANDARD Vs.3C

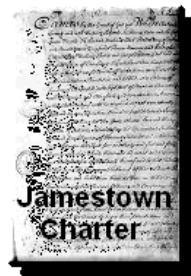
VIRGINIA COMPANY CHARTERS

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

Importance of Virginia charters

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

- establish a **settlement** in North America
- define the physical **boundaries** of the colony
- extend **English rights** to the settlers



STANDARD Vs.3D

1619 - GENERAL ASSEMBLY

As Jamestown grew, Virginia's system of government evolved.

System of government

In 1619, the governor of Virginia called a meeting of the **General Assembly**.

- The **General 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.

The **current Virginia General Assembly** dates back to 1619 with the establishment of the General Assembly and its burgesses in Jamestown.

- It was the **first elected legislative body in English North America** giving some settlers the opportunity to take part in **controlling** their own government.

House of Burgesses

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.



STANDARD Vs.3E

AFRICANS & WOMEN ARRIVE

Virginia became a more diverse colony by 1620.

Portuguese sailors captured **African** men and women from what is present-day **Angola**.

- The legal status of these early African men and women as either **servants or slaves** in Virginia is unknown.
- **Africans** arrived in Virginia **against their will** in 1619.
- The arrival of Africans made it possible to **expand** the **tobacco economy**.



The **arrival of women in 1620** made it possible for the settlers to establish **families** and a more **permanent** colony in Virginia.



STANDARD Vs.3F JAMESTOWN HARDSHIPS

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

Hardships faced by the settlers

- The site they chose to live on was **marshy** and **lacked safe drinking water**.
- A **drought** at the time of settlement reduced the amount of **food** available to everyone in Virginia
- The settlers **lacked some skills** necessary to provide for themselves.
- Many settlers died of **starvation** and **disease**.

Changes that resulted in survival

- The arrival of **ships bringing supplies** and **new settlers**
- The **forced work program** and strong leadership of **Captain John Smith**, and
- The development of **new settlements** that spread away from the unhealthy environment of Jamestown.
- The emphasis on **agriculture**



STANDARD Vs.3G ENGLISH & POWHATAN

*The native peoples and the English settlers in Virginia established **trading relationships** and for a while had **positive interactions**.*

Captain John Smith initiated **trading** relationships with the native peoples.

- The native peoples traded **food fur, and leather** with the English in exchange for **tools, pots, and copper** for jewelry.

The native 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 harvest **tobacco**.



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 LIFE IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY

STANDARD Vs.4A AGRICULTURE & SLAVERY

*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**.
 - **Tobacco became the most profitable** agricultural product because it was sold in England as a **cash crop**.

The successful planting of **tobacco** depended on a **steady and inexpensive source of labor**.

- For this reason, **African** men, women, and children were



An overseer supervises two enslaved girls
Sketched near Fredericksburg in 1798

brought to the Virginia colony and **enslaved** to work 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 there.*

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

Culture of colonial Virginia

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



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 brought primarily to the **Coastal Plain** (Tidewater) and **Piedmont** regions to work in **tobacco** fields which 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.

STANDARD VS.4C CAPITAL MOVES TO WILLIAMSBURG

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

Reasons why the capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg

- **Drinking water** in Jamestown was contaminated by seepage of salt water.
- **Unhealthy living** conditions caused diseases.
- **Fire** destroyed wooden and brick buildings at Jamestown.
- Williamsburg was an already **established town**.

STANDARD VS.4D MONEY, BARTER, CREDIT

Money was not often used in the early Virginia colony. Because farmers could not pay for goods until their crops were harvested, credit was important in Virginia.

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**

STANDARD VS.4E EVERYDAY LIFE

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.

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 **wealthy** people (farmers) lived in large houses

Clothing:

- **Women** in households made clothes for family members
- Most clothing was made of **cotton, wool**, and/or **leather**.

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 were **denied basic rights**.
- Some **free African Americans** owned land but were **denied basic rights**.

VS.5 THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

STANDARD VS.5A REVOLUTION; INDEPENDENCE

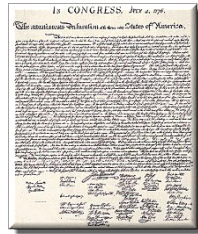
Conflicts developed between the colonies and Great Britain over how the colonies should be governed.

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

The colonists and the British Parliament disagreed 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**.

The **Declaration of Independence**, written by **Thomas Jefferson**, 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 REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

Virginians made significant contributions during the Revolutionary War era.

American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans had various roles during the American Revolution.

Varied roles of American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans in the Revolutionary War era

- Virginia **patriots served in the Continental Army** and fought for independence, leading to the **British surrender at Yorktown**.
- Some **American Indians** fought alongside the Virginia **patriots**, while others fought with the **British**.
- 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** supported the **British** who promised them freedom.



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

- Some **free African Americans** fought for independence in the American Revolution.

Contributions of Virginians during the Revolutionary War era

- **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.**”
- The **Marquis de Lafayette**, a French nobleman, volunteered his service to the Continental Army during the American Revolution.
 - The king of France provided **French troops**, ships and money.
 - The Marquis de Lafayette contributed to the **victory at Yorktown**.



Washington

James Lafayette, an **enslaved African American** from Virginia, served as a **spy in the Continental Army** during the Revolutionary War.

- He successfully requested his **freedom** after the war with the support of the **Marquis de Lafayette**.



Lafayette

STANDARD VS.5C

AMERICAN VICTORY AT YORKTOWN

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

The American victory at **Yorktown** resulted in the **surrender** of the British army in 1781, which led to an **end to the war**.

While this victory did not end the war, it was the **last significant military battle** involving British forces and the Continental Army.

The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris** in **1783**.

STANDARD VS.5D VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL MOVES

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

Reasons why the capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond

- The population was **moving westward** for more opportunities.
- Richmond was a more **central location**.
- Moving to Richmond increased the distance from the sea and possible **attack by the British**

VS.6 VIRGINIA AND THE NEW NATION

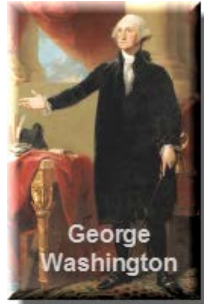
STANDARD VS.6A WASHINGTON, MADISON

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.

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.”



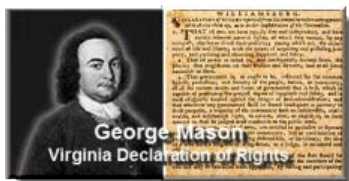
James Madison, a Virginian, believed in the importance of having a United States constitution. He kept detailed notes during the Constitutional Convention.

- 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 Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom provided significant rights.



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**.

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

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.
- The development of the **cotton gin** led to the opening of new lands in the **south** and attracted settlers from Virginia.
- The **mechanical reaper** allowed farmers to grow more wheat with **fewer workers**, which forced many Virginians to leave the state in search of jobs.
- Virginians migrated into western territories looking for large areas of land and new opportunities.
- As Virginians moved, they took their enslaved people, traditions, ideas, and cultures with them.
- Many **enslaved African Americans** were sold to people who lived in other southern states
- Settlers crossed the **Appalachian Mountains** through the **Cumberland Gap** as they migrated to new lands in the west



VS.7 CIVIL WAR

STANDARD VS.7A DIFFERENCES DIVIDE THE STATES

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

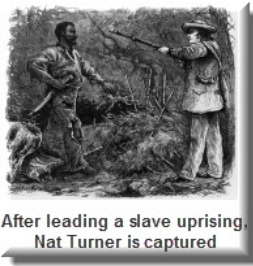
Virginians were divided about secession from the Union, which led to the creation of West Virginia.

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**.”

Events leading to secession and war

- **Nat Turner** led a **revolt** against slavery in Virginia.
- **Abolitionists** campaigned to end slavery.
- **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** (present-day West 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.



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 creation of **West Virginia**.

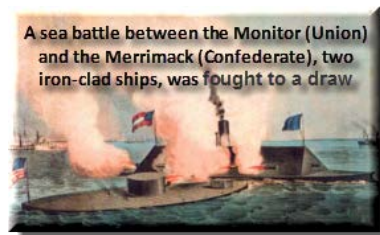
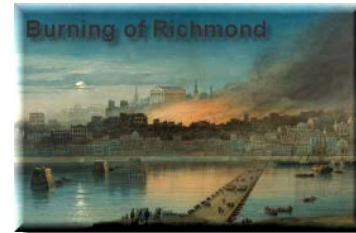


STANDARD VS.7B VIRGINIA'S ROLE IN WAR

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

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** by the Confederacy near the end of the war.
 - **Fires** were set by retreating **Confederate forces** to keep war supplies from approaching Union forces.



- President **Abraham 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

WHITES, AFRICAN AMERICANS & INDIANS

American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans had various roles during the Civil War

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

- Many **American Indians** did **not take sides** 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.
- Many enslaved African Americans **sought freedom** by following the **Union Army** where many found work.
 - Some women and men provided labor, and some men fought for the Union Army.
- Some **free African Americans** joined the Union Army and Union Navy
-

VS.8 RECONSTRUCTION

STANDARD VS.8A

EFFECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION

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

Problems faced by Virginians during Reconstruction

- Hundreds of thousands 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.**
 - **Businesses** needed to be rebuilt.

Measures taken to resolve problems

- The **Freedmen's Bureau** was a federal government agency that provided food, public **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"

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

"Jim Crow" laws had an effect on African Americans and American Indians.

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 black and white men could **vote and hold office.**

After Reconstruction, these **gains were lost** when "**Jim Crow**" **Laws** were passed by southern states.

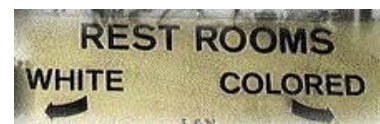
- "Jim Crow" Laws established **segregation or separation** of the races and **reinforced prejudices** held by whites

Effect of "Jim Crow" laws on the lives of African Americans and American Indians included

- experiencing **unfair poll taxes** and **voting tests** that were established to keep them from voting;
- difficulty voting or holding public office;
- being forced to use **separate, poor-quality facilities** and services, such as drinking fountains, restrooms, and restaurants; and
- attending **separate schools.**

Segregation and discrimination had an impact on:

- Housing
- Employment
- Health care
- Political representation
- Education



STANDARD VS.8C ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*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.

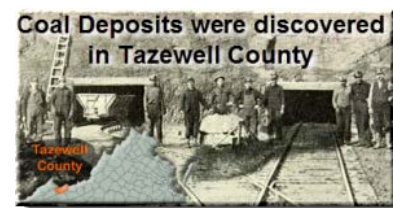
- They facilitated the growth of small towns to cities.

- Other parts of Virginia grew as other industries developed.

- **Coal deposits** were mined in the Appalachian Plateau.

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

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



VS.9 20TH CENTURY AND BEYOND

STANDARD VS.9A VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY TRANSFORMS

*During the **20th century and beyond**, Virginia changed from a **rural, agricultural society** to a more **urban, industrial society**.*

During the early 20th century, agriculture **began to change**.

- **Mechanization** (the **tractor**) and improvements in **transportation** changed farming.
- Crop **prices** were **low**.

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

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**.

Virginia's population has become **increasingly diverse** as people have moved to Virginia from many other states and countries.

STANDARD VS.9B WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE & GREAT DEPRESSION

*As Virginia became more urban and industrial, it became **more connected** with the rest of the United States and was greatly impacted by major national events.*

*With the **New Deal**, the federal government began to take on a much larger role in the daily lives of Virginians.*

The U.S. Constitution was **amended** in 1920 to give **women the right to vote**.

- **Maggie L. Walker** was an African American leader from Virginia who supported equal rights for women.

The **Great Depression** was a period of worldwide harsh economic conditions during the 1930s.

- Many Virginians **lost their jobs**, farms, homes, and businesses.
- The federal government established **New Deal** programs to provide **employment** and ease many hardships.

STANDARD VS.9C DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE

*After World War II, African Americans **demanded 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**.*

Terms to know

- **Segregation**: The separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- **Desegregation**: Legal end of racial segregation
- **Integration**: **Full equality** of all races in the use of public facilities

Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

- **Barbara Johns**, a 16-year-old high school junior in Farmville, Virginia, led a student **strike** against segregation in 1951.
 - The case, **Davis v. Prince Edward**, became one of the five cases reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court when it declared segregation

unconstitutional in **Brown v. Board of Education**.

- 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 desegregation of public schools.
- Some schools were closed to **avoid desegregation**.
- 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.

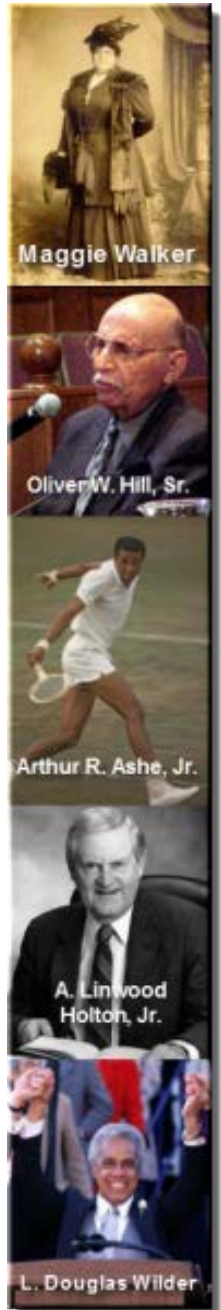


STANDARD VS.9D IMPORTANT VIRGINIANS

Many individuals from Virginia have had social, political, and economic impact on life in Virginia during the twentieth century and beyond.

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.



VS.10 VIRGINIA'S GOVERNMENT, GEOGRAPHY, AND ECONOMICS

STANDARD VS.10A

THREE BRANCHES OF VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT

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

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**

STANDARD VS.10B PRODUCTS & INDUSTRIES

*Available **resources** (natural, human and capital), as well as **geography**, are major factors in what is produced in the state.*

*Major **products and industries** change over time as people and businesses buy different goods and services*

Selected examples of products and industries important to Virginia's economy

Top **products and services** for Virginia include:

- Architectural or engineering services
- Banking and lending
- Computer programming or systems design
- Food products
- Shipbuilding

The **service industry** is important to Virginia's economy. Virginians earn income through jobs in

- Private health care, computer programming or systems design, and engineering.
- Government services including operation of public schools, hospitals and military bases.

Manufacturing (making goods on a large scale using machinery) is also a top industry. Top manufactured products in Virginia include:

- Ships
- Tobacco products
- Beverages (such as soft drinks)

- Chemical goods
- Motor vehicle parts and trucks

Fertile soil and a favorable **climate** make **agriculture** an important industry in Virginia.

- Chickens (broilers), beef, milk, turkeys, and hogs are Virginia's leading livestock products.
- Soybeans, corn, tobacco, tomatoes, apples, and peanuts are among Virginia's leading cash crops.
 - **Tobacco**, once the basis of Virginia's economy, has been **replaced by livestock** and livestock products as the state's most valuable source of agricultural income.

Access to **deep water ports** and proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean make shipbuilding, fishing, crabbing and oyster harvests possible.

Historically, the success of **Appalachian coalfields** is due to the expansion of railroads that transport coal to piers in Tidewater for shipment to both domestic and international markets.

- Today, coal is less crucial to Virginia's economy as businesses and individuals shift to **other sources of energy**.

STANDARD VS.10c TRANSPORTATION & TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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.

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

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.

Virginia has **increased trade relationships** with other countries.