

VS.2 VIRGINIA GEOGRAPHY, NATIVE PEOPLES – 2020 UPDATE

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

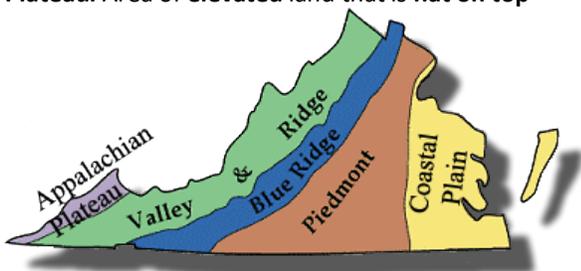
STANDARD VS.2B VIRGINIA'S FIVE REGIONS

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 **ivers**

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 **ivers**, 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**.

STANDARD VS.2G

INDIANS IN VIRGINIA TODAY

- **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.

Native Americans tried to **escape** from the English colonists by hiding and living in the **Dismal Swamp**.

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

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, whose **ancestors** have lived in Virginia for **thousands of years** before 1607, continue to **live in all parts** of the state today.

- Virginia Indians live and work as **modern Americans**.
- Many practice **ancient traditions** and crafts while incorporating new customs over time.
- American Indians and their culture were **greatly affected by white European colonization**. They **intermingled** with the English and Africans.
- 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.



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.

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**.

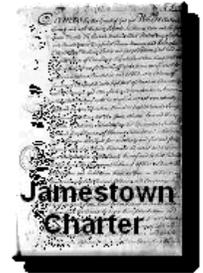
STANDARD VS.3C VIRGINIA COMPANY CHARTERS

*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

*This is the **first time** that **Africans** were introduced to the Virginia colony and became a **permanent** part of Virginia’s population.*

Africans arrived in Virginia **against their will** in **1619**.

- The first Africans who were forcibly brought to **Old Point Comfort** were **originally free people** who were captured by **Portuguese** soldiers by hired mercenaries in an **Angolan** region of **West Central Africa**.
- With the **forced arrival** of these Africans, Virginia would create a system of people **treated as property** based on their skin color.
- The Virginia colony’s **economy** was greatly **dependent** upon temporary and permanent **servitude**.
 - Within just a few years, **90%** of the Virginia population were in some form of **servitude**.
 - In these early years, Virginia would create a **disparity** between English colonists and Africans.



- The arrival of additional English **women** in **1620** made it possible for more settlers to **start families**, which helped to establish Jamestown as a **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**.
 - The Virginia colony turned to **enslaved labor** to make **money** and expand their resources.
 - This **dependence** lasted for more than two hundred years, until the **end of the Civil War**.
 - For this reason, **African** men, women, and children were **forcibly 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**.



- 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.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

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)**.

Enslaved Africans worked tobacco, crops, livestock, and in **industries** including shipping, construction, and other trades.

- Africans came to America with **prior knowledge** of skilled trade.
- Enslaved Africans were **denied basic rights**.
- Some **free Africans** in America owned land but were **denied basic rights**.
- Africans began to have **families** born in America, **increasing their population**.

VS.5 THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION – 2020 UPDATE

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**.



Declaration of Independence

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**.

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



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

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**.
- **James Lafayette**, an **enslaved African American** from Virginia, served as a **spy in the Continental Army** during the Revolutionary War.
 - James Lafayette then had to fight for his freedom and **won his freedom** many years after the war with the support of the **Marquis de Lafayette**.



Washington



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-2020UPDATE

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.”



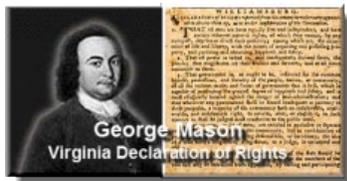
James Madison, a Virginian, believed in the importance of having a United States constitution. He kept detailed notes during the Constitutional Convention.

- 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.

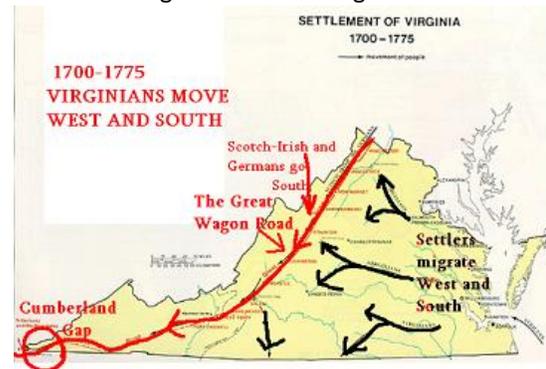


STANDARD VS.6C MIGRATION WEST

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 and western territories, permanently separating many families by hundreds of miles.
- Settlers crossed the Appalachian Mountains through the Cumberland Gap as they migrated to new lands in the west



VS.7 CIVIL WAR – 2020 UPDATE

STANDARD VS.7A

DIFFERENCES DIVIDE THE STATES

Cultural, economic, and constitutional differences between the North and the South based in slavery eventually resulted in the Civil War

*The North and South, they were unable to resolve their conflicts and the **South seceded** from the United States.*

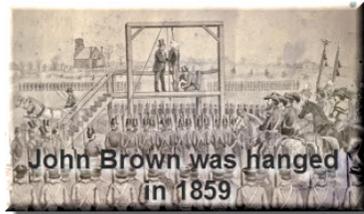
*Virginians were **divided about secession** from the Union, which led to the creation of **West Virginia**.*

Events leading to secession and war

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- **Abolitionists**, The **Fugitive Slave Act**, and the **Underground Railroad** were all contributing factors to the Civil War because most white Southerners strongly believed they had the **right to slavery**.
- **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 events 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**.

- The **Confederates** were using **slaves** to help them in the war effort.
- Three men (**Shepherd Mallory, James Baker, and Frank Townsend**) refused and **escaped** to Fort Monroe, this led to the **Contraband decision**, which led to tens of thousands of enslaved people to seek refuge with the **Union Army**.

STANDARD VS.7C

WHITES, AFRICAN AMERICANS & INDIANS

American Indians, whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African experienced the Civil War different ways. Varied experiences of American Indians whites, enslaved African Americans, and free African Americans 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.
 - African American soldiers were paid less than white soldiers.
- Some **free African Americans** joined the Union Army and Union Navy
 - **Clara Barton**, a Civil War nurse, created the **American Red Cross**.
 - **Harriet Tubman**, an **abolitionist** and political activist, and conductor on the **Underground Railroad**.
 - **Elizabeth Van Lew**, a Virginia **abolitionist** and **spy** for the Union Army.
 - **Mary Bowser** was an African American Union **spy**.
 - **Robert Smalls**, an African American sailor and later a **Union naval captain**, was highly honored for his feats of bravery and heroism. He was elected to the United States **House of Representatives** after the war.

VS.8 RECONSTRUCTION – 2020 UPDATE

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.
 - African Americans faced **injustice, increased violence, and discrimination** immediately after the end of slavery.

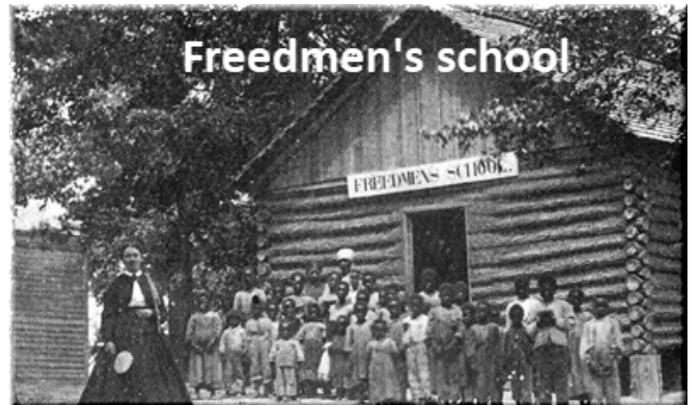
Measures taken to resolve problems

- 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 with **unfair practices** that locked people into poverty.
 - **Sharecropping** was 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 crops**
 -

- African Americans pushed for **education** for their children. This directly resulted in **Freedom's First Generation** of who some became doctors, lawyers, and teachers
 - African Americans saw **education** as a **path to greater opportunities.**
 - Despite the obstacles they faced, many African Americans **achieved excellence.**



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.**

Black Virginians led the fight for the first public school system in Virginia.

- **John Mercer Langston** was an important African American leader before, during, and after the Civil War
 - Free black from Louisa County, Virginia, who was educated in Ohio and became a **lawyer** in the North



John Mercer Langston

- **Abolitionist** who participated in the Underground Railroad in Ohio
- **Recruited black volunteers** to serve as soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War
- Returned to Virginia after the Civil War and became the **President** of a new black college in Petersburg later known as “**Virginia State**

University”

- **First African American elected** to the U.S. Congress from **Virginia**

After Reconstruction, these gains were taken away through violence, intimidation and when “**Jim Crow**” Laws were passed by southern states.

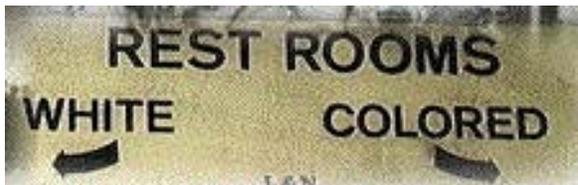
- “**Jim Crow**” Laws established **segregation or separation** of the races and **reinforced prejudices** held by whites

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
-

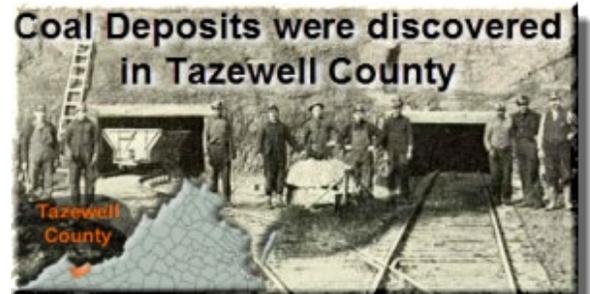


STANDARD Vs.8C ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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 – 2020 UPDATE

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.



1920 - The Constitution was amended to give women the right to vote.

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.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.*

STANDARD VS.9C

DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE

*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**.*

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

STANDARD VS.9D

IMPORTANT VIRGINIANS



Barbara Johns led her classmates on a student strike against segregation in 1951

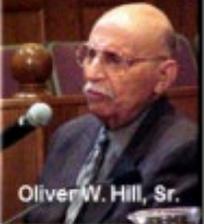
Many individuals from Virginia have had social, political, and economic impact on life in Virginia during the twentieth century and beyond.

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

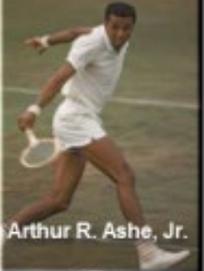
- **Maggie L. Walker** was the first African American woman to establish and become a **bank president** in the United States.
- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, as governor, was known for a **“Pay As You Go”** policy for road improvements, and he **modernized** Virginia state government.
- **Oliver W. Hill,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



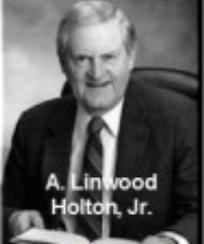
Maggie Walker



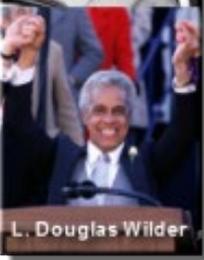
Oliver W. Hill, Sr.



Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.



A. Linwood Holton, Jr.



L. Douglas Wilder

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 of 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



Sen. Harry F. Byrd opposed school integration and called for “Massive Resistance”.

Virginia’s public schools were **integrated**.

- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, led a **Massive Resistance** Movement against the desegregation of public schools.

VS.10 VIRGINIA'S GOVERNMENT, GEOGRAPHY, AND ECONOMICS – 2020 UPDATE

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**.*



Virginia General Assembly

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.



Livestock has replaced tobacco as leader in Virginia's agricultural income

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.



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

- 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.