A Review Guide of Historic People, Places, and Events in Virginia: 1607 to the Present

Developed for Grade 4 Students
Based on the 2008 VDOE Curriculum Framework for Social Studies
Grade 4 - Virginia Studies

The standards for Virginia Studies allow students to develop a greater understanding of Virginia’s rich history, from the early settlements of American Indian language groups and the founding of Jamestown to the present. Geographic, economic, and civic concepts are presented within this historic context. Students will develop the skills needed to analyze, interpret, and demonstrate knowledge of important events and ideas in our history, and understand the contributions made by people of diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Students will use geographic tools to examine the influence of physical and cultural geography on Virginia history. Ideas that form the foundation for political institutions in Virginia and the United States also are included.

Virginia: 1607 to the Present

- Virginia: Geography, American Indians (Native Peoples), and Jamestown
- Virginia: Colonial Life and the American Revolution
- Virginia: Contributions to a New Nation and the Civil War
- Virginia: Reconstruction and Life in Virginia Today
Virginia:
Geography, American Indians (Native Peoples), and Jamestown

Locations of places can be described in relative terms.

Terms to Know
• relative location: the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions

Relative Location
Relative location may be described using terms that show connections between two places such as “next to,” “near,” or “bordering.”

• Large Bodies of Water Bordering Virginia
  – Atlantic Ocean
  – Chesapeake Bay

• Bordering States
  – North Carolina
  – Tennessee
  – Kentucky
  – West Virginia
  – Maryland

Comprehension Check: Locations of places can be described in relative terms.

1. What are some ways that relative location can be described?

2. Which large bodies of water border Virginia?

3. Which states border Virginia?
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 and where the land rises sharply
- **plateau**: an area of elevated land that is flat on top

Five Geographic Regions of Virginia

- **Coastal Plain /Tidewater** (Map Indicator: 1)
  - Flat land
  - Located near the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay (includes the Eastern Shore)
  - East of the Fall Line

- **Piedmont** (Map Indicator: 2)
  - Rolling hills at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains
  - *Located between the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region and the Blue Ridge Mountains*
  - West of the Fall Line

- **Blue Ridge Mountains** (Map Indicator: 3)
  - Old, rounded mountains
  - Part of the Appalachian Mountain System
  - Located between the Piedmont and the Valley and Ridge regions
  - Source of many rivers

- **Valley and Ridge** (Map Indicator: 4)
  - Includes the Great Valley of Virginia and other valleys separated by ridges
  - Located west of the Blue Ridge Mountains
  - The Blue Ridge Mountains and the Valley and Ridge regions are part of the Appalachian Mountain System.
  - *Includes the Cumberland Gap*

- **Appalachian Plateau** (Map Indicator: 5)
  - Only a small part of the plateau is located in far, southwest Virginia. It lies west of the Valley and Ridge region bordering the states of West Virginia and Kentucky.
Comprehension Check: Geographic regions have distinctive characteristics.

1. What are the five geographic regions of Virginia?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

2. How do the geographic regions of Virginia differ?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Identify the five geographic regions:

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________
5. ___________________________

Water features were important to the early history of Virginia.

Terms to Know
• peninsula: a piece of land bordered by water on three sides

Water Features Influenced the Development of Virginia

• Atlantic Ocean
  – Provided transportation links between Virginia and other places (such as Europe, Africa/Angola, Caribbean)

• Chesapeake Bay
  – Provided a safe harbor
  – Provided food and transportation
  – Separated the Eastern Shore from the mainland of Virginia

• Lake Drummond
  – Located in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region
  – Shallow natural lake surrounded by the Dismal Swamp
  – Bowl shaped with acid-stained water (looks like tea) from the surrounding Dismal Swamp, which has peat soil
  – Limited fish population
  – It is a 3,142-acre natural lake in the heart of the Dismal Swamp.
• Dismal Swamp
  – Located in the southeast corner of the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region
  – Wide variety of wildlife: mammals, reptiles, and birds
  – It was explored and surveyed by George Washington.

Largest Peninsula in Virginia
The Eastern Shore is a peninsula bordered by the Chesapeake Bay to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. It is part of the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region.

Major Rivers of Virginia
Each river was a source of food and provided a pathway for exploration and the settlement 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 rocks and waterfalls prevent further travel on the river.

• Potomac River
  – Flows downhill into the Chesapeake Bay
  – Alexandria is located along the Potomac River.

• Rappahannock River
  – Flows downhill into the Chesapeake Bay
  – Fredericksburg is located along the Rappahannock River.

• James River
  – Flows downhill into the Chesapeake Bay
  – Richmond and Jamestown are located along the James River.

• York River
  – Flows downhill into the Chesapeake Bay
  – Yorktown is located along the York River.

Comprehension Check: Water features were important to early Virginia.

1. What is a peninsula?

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

3. How did water features influence the development of Virginia?

4. How did the flow of rivers affect the settlement of Virginia?

5. Where is the Eastern Shore located?
American Indians (native peoples) were the first people who lived in Virginia.

Spain entered the race for Asian riches by backing the expeditions of an Italian explorer named Christopher Columbus. In 1492, he sailed from Spain heading for the East Indies (the islands of Southeast Asia near China). After many weeks of sailing, he didn’t arrive in the East Indies. Actually, many historians think he set foot on the island of San Salvador, near the Bahamas. He called the people in the lands he discovered “Indians” because he thought he was in the East Indies.

Artifacts, such as arrowheads, pottery, and other tools tell a great deal about the first people who lived in Virginia. The American Indians (native peoples) of Virginia can be described according to the language they spoke.

A language group is like a family of languages. Although the languages by individual tribes and cultures may differ, all languages within a language group share common characteristics and have a common parent language. All Virginia’s Indian groups are referred to as the Eastern Woodland Indians, with each having its own language group.

Three Major American Indian Language Groups in Virginia

• **Algonquian** was spoken primarily in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region. The Powhatan Indians were a member of this group. The Powhatan tribes grew corn/maize, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco. They hunted and fished. The leader of the Powhatan united some thirty Algonquian groups to form a Powhatan chiefdom.

• **Siouan** was spoken primarily in the Piedmont region. The Monacan Indians were members of this group. The women gardened and gathered nuts, berries, and other food. They grew corn/maize, beans, squash, and other crops. The women made household goods out of wood, bone, animal skins, and other available natural resources. Men hunted, fished, and fought in wars.

• **Iroquoian** was spoken in southwest Virginia, near what is today North Carolina. The Cherokee were part of this group. The Cherokee lived in small communities, located on fertile lands alongside the rivers. Homes were made of wooden frames covered with woven vines and tree saplings plastered with mud. These were replaced in later years with log structures. Women had an equal voice in the decisions made in the tribe. Each village had a Council House where ceremonies and tribal meetings were held using a democratic process.
Comprehension Check: American Indians (native peoples) were the first people who lived in Virginia.

1. Why were the first native peoples living in America called Indians?
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

2. What evidence shows that American Indians (native peoples) lived in all areas of Virginia?
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

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

American Indians (native peoples) related to the climate and their environment to meet their basic needs. The kinds of food they ate, the clothing they wore, and the shelters they had, depended upon the region of Virginia where they lived.

Terms to Know
• **harvest**: to gather or pick ripe crops
• **preserve**: to prepare food so it will not decay and last longer

Climate in Virginia is relatively mild with distinct seasons.
• Four seasons allowed for a variety of vegetation.
  – **Spring**: warm temperatures with rain showers
  – **Summer**: hot and relatively dry
  – **Fall**: cool with rain
  – **Winter**: cold with snow and ice in some areas, rain in other areas

• Vegetation
  – Forests, which have a variety of trees, cover most of the land in Virginia. As a result of this, all of Virginia’s Indian groups (native peoples) are referred to as Eastern Woodland Indians, with each having its own language group.
American Indians (native peoples) in Virginia related to their environment for their basic needs.

• **Foods changed with the seasons.**
  – During the *warm* spring, they hunted, fished, picked berries, and *planted seeds in the soil*.
  – During the *hot* summer, they took care of the crops (corn, beans, and squash).
  – During the *cool* fall, they harvested crops and hunted for foods to preserve so they could eat during the cold winter season.
  – During the *cold* winter, they hunted birds and animals (*such as wild turkey, deer, squirrel, and rabbit*) and ate the foods they had preserved from the fall season.

• **Clothing**
  – Animal skins (deerskins) were used for clothing. *In winter, they also made garments of feathers and wore furs.*
  – They wore decorations made from natural objects, such as shells, animal claws, and pearls.

• **Shelter** was made from materials (*natural resources*) found around them. *The types of shelter varied from one region to another.*

• **American Indians of Today**
  – All Virginia Indian groups are referred to as the Eastern Woodland Indians, with each having its own culture.
  – Today most American Indians (native peoples) of Virginia live like other Americans. Their cultures have changed over time.

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**Comprehension Check:** American Indians (native peoples) related to Virginia’s climate and environment to meet their basic needs.

1. What are some characteristics of Virginia’s climate?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

2. What are some ways American Indians (native peoples) adapted to the climate and interacted with their environment to meet their basic needs?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

3. How do American Indians live today in relation to the way they lived in the past?

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Archaeologists have recovered new material evidence that people of long ago left behind through sites, including Werowocomoco and Jamestown.

Terms to Know

• archaeology: the study of past cultures by using artifacts
• artifacts: material evidence that people of long ago left behind

Archaeologists study all kinds of material evidence (artifacts) that people living long ago left behind. Archaeologists have recently found evidence of pottery, stone tools, and food remains, as well as, small stains in the soil, marking the locations of structures/buildings in Werowocomoco (weh-ro-wo-COM-o-co) and historic Jamestown. Archaeologists continue to investigate the villages of the Powhatan people.

Werowocomoco is located in the Coastal Plain region, 12 miles north of Jamestown along the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia. The leader of the Powhatan Indians lived there when the first European settlers arrived. Werowocomoco was the site of an extensive trade network and tribal system. It was an important social, political, and religious center. Werowocomoco was a seat of power of the native people. It was the headquarters of the leader Powhatan in 1607.

Today, there is an ongoing archaeological dig at Werowocomoco and Jamestown. Archaeologists, with the help of native tribal leaders, continue to investigate the village in the Powhatan landscape. Archaeologists have discovered the site of the original Jamestown fort. The recovered artifacts give archaeologists clues about the interactions among the English, Africans, and Indians in early Virginia.

Comprehension Check: Archaeologists have recovered new material evidence that people of long ago left behind.

1. Why is archaeology important?

___________________________________________________________________________________

2. The large Indian town used by Indian leaders several hundreds years before the English settlers arrived was ____________________________ .

3. How can new findings change the understanding of history?

___________________________________________________________________________________

4. What is the importance of finding new artifacts at Werowocomoco?

___________________________________________________________________________________

5. What is the importance of finding new artifacts at Jamestown?

___________________________________________________________________________________

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There are eight state-recognized Indian tribes in Virginia today.

- American Indians, who are able to trace their family history back to 1607 or before, continue to live in all parts of Virginia today.
  - The American Indians (native peoples) of Virginia continue to practice beadwork, leather crafting, and pottery to share their culture and heritage.
  - Archaeologists have found artifacts showing similarities among the tribes of Virginia.
  - Most lived near or along the waterways that flowed into the four major rivers.
  - Disease and war killed many of these native peoples.
  - The Commonwealth of Virginia officially recognized eight tribes in the 1980s.

- The current state-recognized tribes are located in two geographic regions of Virginia.

Coastal Plain (Tidewater) Region
- Chickahominy (CHICK-a-HOM-a-nee)
- Eastern Chickahominy (CHICK-a-HOM-a-nee)
- Mattaponi (mat-ta-po-NYE)
- Nansemond (NAN-sa-mund)
- Pamunkey (pa-MUN-kee)
- Rappahannock (RAP-a-HAN-nock)
- Upper Mattaponi (mat-ta-po-NYE)

Piedmont Region
- Monacan (MON-a-cun)

Comprehension Check: There are eight state-recognized Indian tribes in Virginia today.

1. Write the names of the tribes located in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region.

2. Write the name of the tribe in the Piedmont region?

3. The Commonwealth of Virginia officially recognized eight tribes in the _________.

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

Terms to Know
• *economic venture*: starting a business to make money
• *finance*: to borrow money from a company and agree to pay the money back in the future
• *charter*: an official document from an organization granting certain rights and privileges

Reasons for English Colonization in America

In 1606, King James I issued a charter authorizing a group of investors (or stockholders) to form the Virginia Company of London to settle English colonists in North America as an economic venture. The Virginia Company of London established the Virginia colony to increase England’s wealth and power.

A council, appointed by King James I, was to direct this economic venture from England with a second council of settlers making the decisions at that settlement. The English also hoped that Virginia would be a source of gold, silver, and natural resources (raw materials) that the English could not grow or easily obtain. This, in turn, would open new markets for trade.

Comprehension Check:

1. The Virginia Company of London established the Virginia colony to increase England’s __________ and __________.

2. King James I hoped this __________ _____________ would open new markets for trade.

3. __________________________________________________________________________ financed the settlement of Jamestown.

4. What were the reasons for English colonization in America?
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

5. For what reasons did the English settlers come to America?
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

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**Jamestown: First Permanent English Settlement in North America (1607)**

Location and physical characteristics influenced the decision to settle at Jamestown.

On April 26, 1607, three small ships (Susan Constant, Godspeed, and the Discovery) sailed between Cape Charles and Cape Henry into the Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of beginning a permanent English settlement in the land they called Virginia. Captain Christopher Newport was the explorer credited for this exploration. He and the other voyagers took seventeen days to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of the region for such an undertaking.

The first consideration for selecting the site was its possibilities for defense against enemies from both land and sea. The second most important factor for consideration was adequate harbor facilities. The water along the shore had to be deep enough for ships to dock. They also had to find a good supply of fresh, clean, drinking water.

They sailed up the James River and stepped ashore at “James Citie” or present day Jamestown. The English settlers chose a small, narrow peninsula to build their Jamestown fort. The James River bordered Jamestown on three sides. (Today, Jamestown is located on an island in the James River.)

The site, while easy to defend from Spanish attack from the sea, initially turned out to be a poor choice. It was low and swampy, making it the perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes that carried diseases, such as malaria. By the end of the summer, nearly half of the English settlers were dead or dying from fever. Few of the settlers knew how to farm or had the skills necessary to survive in the wilderness. Crops were not planted in time for winter, and if not for the strong leadership of Captain John Smith and some friendly Powhatan Indians who shared their corn, the settlers would have starved.

Comprehension Check: Location and physical characteristics influenced the decision to settle at Jamestown.

1. Place a circle near the location of the Jamestown settlement and highlight the river that is alongside Jamestown on this map.

2. Why did the settlers choose the site at Jamestown?

3. What were the three reasons the area of Jamestown was selected to begin a settlement?

4. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Jamestown site?

5. The ____________ Indians shared their corn with the settlers, who would have starved without it.

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The King of England had the power to grant and revoke charters allowing the Virginia Company of London to establish settlements in North America.

Terms to Know
• charter: an official document from an organization granting certain rights and privileges

The charters of the Virginia Company of London were granted by the King of England giving the right (permission) to establish settlements in North America.

• **First Charter**: Authorized the establishment of colonies
  In 1606, King James I issued the First Charter authorizing a group of investors to form the Virginia Company of London and to settle English men and women in North America.

• **Second Charter**: Allowed a representative form of government
  In 1609, the Second Charter of the Virginia Company of London allowed for a representative form of government in North America.

• **Third Charter**: Extended English rights to colonists
  In 1612, the Third Charter of the Virginia Company of London extended the same English rights to the English settlers living in Virginia. The Third Charter remained in force until the Virginia Company of London went bankrupt and Virginia became a royal colony.

Comprehension Check: The King of England had the power to grant and revoke charters allowing the Virginia Company of London to establish settlements in North America.

1. The **First** Charter allowed English colonists to settle in North America.
   Circle: True or False

2. The **Second** Charter stated that a governor had authority over the Virginia colony.
   Circle: True or False

3. The **Third** Charter extended the same English rights to English colonists living in Virginia.
   Circle: True or False

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

5. Who had power to grant charters?
As Jamestown grew, the system of government evolved.

System of Government
In 1619, the governor of the Virginia colony called a meeting of the General Assembly. The General Assembly included two representatives elected by the settlers (called burgesses) from each of the divisions of Virginia along with the governor’s council and the governor. They met as one legislative body.

In 1643, the burgesses became a separate legislative body. It was named the House of Burgesses. They met separately from the governor’s council as one of two legislative bodies of the General Assembly. The House of Burgesses was the first elected legislative (representative) body in the colony and in English America. This was an important step in beginning the foundation of American democracy.

Today it is called the Virginia General Assembly and is the oldest representative legislative body in the western hemisphere.

Comprehension Check: As Jamestown grew, the system of government evolved.

1. Was the system of government used in the Virginia colony during 1619 effective? Why or Why not?

2. The House of Burgesses was the first elected representative body in English America. How did that affect the system of government that had been used in the Virginia colony?

3. The Virginia House of Burgesses was an important step in beginning the foundation of democracy because it -
Jamestown became a more diverse colony by 1620.

Terms to Know
- **cash crop**: a crop that is grown to sell for money rather than for use by the growers
- **natural resources**: water, soil, wood, coal, air, and sun
- **human resources**: people at work
- **capital resources**: goods made (manufactured) by people and used to produce other goods and services

In 1614, John Rolfe researched different types of tobacco plants, planted them, and shipped Virginia’s first cash crop of tobacco to England. It became a huge success in England. The Jamestown settlers could not keep up with the demand.

During the summer of 1619, a ship arrived at Jamestown carrying people of African descent. The Portuguese had captured these African men and women from what is present-day Angola. Angola is located in West Central Africa. It remains uncertain, without historical documentation, whether or not these African men and women were considered slaves or servants upon their arrival.

The planting and harvesting of tobacco, Virginia’s first successful cash crop, strengthened the Jamestown economy. The Jamestown settlers quickly became dependent upon planting more tobacco and securing more African people to grow and harvest tobacco.

In the winter of 1619, the Virginia Company of London sent a large group of unmarried English women to the Jamestown settlement. After a long voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, the English women arrived at the Jamestown settlement in 1620. Their presence allowed the settlers to marry and to begin families. The women also increased the quality of life for the men by cooking better meals, sewing clothes, and taking care of the sick. The Jamestown settlement offered the English women greater economic mobility and slightly more freedom than they had in England at that time.

Comprehension Check: Jamestown became a more diverse colony by 1620.

1. What was the impact of the arrival of the African people to the Jamestown settlement?

2. What was the impact of the arrival of additional English women to the Jamestown settlement?

3. John Rolfe introduced Virginia’s first cash crop to the colonies. The cash crop was ____________.

4. The ____________ sailors had captured African men and women from the country of Angola.

5. The success of tobacco boosted the Jamestown economy and was dependent upon the large force of ____________.
The English settlers found life in Jamestown harder than they had expected. Good leadership was critical to the survival of the Jamestown settlement.

Terms to Know
• agriculture: preparing and working the soil to produce crops; having to do with farming

Hardships Faced by the Settlers
From 1607 to 1609, Jamestown was a struggling outpost with little direction and support from the Virginia Company of London. The Jamestown settlers found it harder than expected. The marshy land surrounding the settlement usually flooded during the times of high water. This flooding caused the lack of safe drinking water.

In addition to this stretch of land, there were hundreds of acres of heavily timbered forestlands and hundreds of acres of marsh covered with coarse, reedy grasses. The land had not been prepared for vegetable seeds to be planted. The settlers lacked many of the skills necessary to provide food for themselves and many settlers died of starvation and disease.

Successful Leadership at Jamestown
Captain John Smith continued to provide strong leadership. He worked with the native peoples to provide corn for the starving settlers. The arrival of two English supply ships, Captain John Smith’s forced work program, and the emphasis on agriculture (farming) resulted in the survival of the Jamestown settlement.

Changes that Ensured Survival
Settlers soon learned how to live off Virginia’s rich natural resources. Agriculture (farming) became the most important way of life. Since the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region of Virginia had plenty of rich soil, farmers began to produce plenty of food.

Comprehension Check: The English settlers found life in Jamestown harder than they had expected. Good leadership was critical to the survival of the Jamestown settlement.

1. What hardships did the Jamestown settlers face?

2. Who provided leadership necessary to help Jamestown survive and grow? _____________________

3. What changes took place that resulted in the survival of the Jamestown settlers?

4. Name two reasons why many Jamestown settlers died. _____________________

5. Settlers learned to live off of America’s natural resources. _____________________ became the most important way of life.

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The Powhatan Indians and the English settlers at Jamestown established trading relationships and, for a while, had positive interactions. The Powhatan Indians taught the Jamestown settlers ways to survive in Virginia.

Captain John Smith began trading relationships with the American Indians (native peoples). The native peoples traded (bartered) food, furs, and leather with the English settlers in exchange for tools, lead cooking pots, and copper to make jewelry.

The American Indians (native peoples) contributed to the survival of the Jamestown settlers in several ways.

- Chief Powhatan sent his daughter, Pocahontas, to meet the English settlers on behalf of his tribe. She believed the English and the American Indians (native peoples) could live in harmony.
- Pocahontas began a friendship with the settlers that helped them survive. She met and then married John Rolfe, one of the Jamestown settlers.
- The native peoples introduced new crops to the English settlers, including corn/maize and Indian tobacco. They taught them how to effectively hunt and fish.

After a period of time, the native peoples realized that the English settlement would continue to grow. They saw the English settlers as invaders, as they were beginning to take over their Indian lands.

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Comprehension Check: The Powhatan Indians taught the Jamestown settlers ways to survive in Virginia.

1. How did the native peoples and English settlers react to each other?

___________________________________________________________________________________

2. How did the Powhatan Indians help the Jamestown settlers survive?

___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Why did the relationship between the Jamestown settlers and the native peoples become tense?

___________________________________________________________________________________

4. Captain John Smith began trading with the ______________________________ peoples.

5. The native peoples traded ________________________ in exchange for ______________________.

6. ____________________________, the daughter of Chief Powhatan, helped the Jamestown settlers survive.

7. Name two crops the Powhatan Indians introduced to the settlers. ____________, ____________
Virginia: Colonial Life and the American Revolution

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
• agriculture: preparing and working with the soil to produce crops; having to do with farming

The economy of the Virginia colony depended on agriculture as a primary source of wealth. Tobacco became the most profitable agricultural product and was sold to England as a cash crop.

The successful planting of tobacco depended on a reliable and inexpensive source of labor. The planting of tobacco, Virginia’s first successful economic base, quickly became dependent upon a large force of African slaves. Large numbers of African people were brought to the Virginia colony against their will to work as slaves on the tobacco plantations. The Virginia colony became dependent on slave labor, and the dependence lasted a long time.

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

1. What effect did agriculture have on the Virginia colony?

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

3. The economy of the Virginia colony depended on _____________ as a primary source of wealth.

4. Tobacco was Virginia’s first _______________.

5. Virginia’s economy needed a large force of _______________ to work on the tobacco plantations.
The culture of colonial Virginia reflected the beliefs, customs, and architecture of people living in those areas. Although a colony of England, Virginia developed a unique culture different from that of England.

Terms to Know

- migration: people or animals moving from one place to another

By the middle of the 1600s, people from Europe were coming to North America by the thousands. Some came in search of wealth and others in hope of a better life. The colonies usually offered a better way of life for the Europeans who chose to come. The beliefs, customs, and architecture of Europe also came with them.

Culture Changed in Virginia

Whenever people settle an area, they change the culture and landscape to reflect their beliefs, customs, and architecture. Examples of architecture that reflect different cultures are barns, homes, and places of worship. Some locations in Virginia reflecting different cultures include Richmond (named by the English) and Roanoke (named by the American Indians or native peoples).

Settlement Areas of Virginia

- The English settled primarily in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and the Piedmont regions.
- The Scots-Irish and Germans settled primarily in the Shenandoah Valley (Valley and Ridge), which was along the Migration Route.
- The Africans settled primarily in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) and Piedmont regions, where agriculture required a great deal of labor.
- The American Indians (native peoples) of Virginia settled primarily in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region, the Piedmont region, and near the Appalachian Plateau, where traditional homelands were located.

Create a map legend and show the location of these settlement areas on this map.

Cultural Changes over Time

Migration and living in new areas allowed people to adapt old customs to their new environment. A distinct culture emerged in the Virginia colony combining English, Scots-Irish, German, African, and American Indian (native peoples) cultures, customs, and architecture.
Comprehension Check: Although a colony of England, Virginia developed a unique culture different from that of England.

1. How do cultures reflect beliefs, customs, and architecture of people?
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

2. Name two reasons why Europeans came to North America.
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Most of the English settled in which two geographic regions? ______________, ______________

4. Most African slaves and servants lived in which two geographic regions of Virginia? ______________, ______________

5. Most Scots-Irish and Germans settled in the ________________________________

6. The Virginia Indians settled primarily in which three geographic regions? ______________, ______________, ______________

Geographical factors often influenced the location of the capital city of Virginia.

Terms to Know
• **capital**: the city/town where the government building is located
• **capitol**: the office/building of a government

Some factors which influenced the move of the capital city from Jamestown to Williamsburg
• The area around Jamestown was considered marshland, which made it the perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes that carried diseases, such as malaria.
• Drinking water was contaminated by seepage of salt water from the Chesapeake Bay.
• Dirty living conditions caused diseases.
• Fire destroyed wooden buildings in Jamestown.
• Williamsburg was located further inland, yet within distance for ships to dock along the James and York Rivers to maintain the transportation links.
• Moving to Williamsburg increased the distance of attack by the Spanish ships when they entered from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.
• In 1699, the decision was made by the General Assembly to move the capital city from Jamestown to Williamsburg. Williamsburg remained the capital city until 1780.
Some factors which influenced the move of the capital city from Williamsburg to Richmond

- Richmond was a more central location.
- Population was moving westward.
- *Richmond was located directly along the James River, which allowed for ships to dock in order to maintain transportation links for trading purposes.*
- Moving to Richmond further increased the distance of attack by the British ships (during the American Revolution) from the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Comprehension Check: Geographical factors often influenced the location of the capital city of Virginia.

1. What were some reasons why the capital city was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg?

___________________________________________________________________________________

2. What were some reasons the capital city was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond?

_______________________________________________________________________________

3. The major reason the capital city was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg was that the food better tasted. Circle: True or False

4. Richmond was located directly on the Potomac River, which allowed ships to dock to unload goods. Circle: True or False

Money was not commonly used in the early Virginia colony.

Terms to Know

- **money**: a medium of exchange (currency, which includes coins and paper bills)
- **barter**: the trading/exchanging of goods and services without the use of money
- **credit**: buying a good or service now and paying for it in the future
- **debt**: a good or service owed to another
- **saving**: money put away to keep or spend in the future
- **consumer**: a person who uses (consumes) goods and services
- **producer**: a person who uses resources to make/produce goods and/or provides services
- **goods**: touchable things/items people make or use to satisfy needs and wants
- **services**: activities that satisfy people’s needs and wants

There were no banks in colonial Virginia. Very few people of the Virginia colony used money to buy goods and services. Barter was commonly used instead of money. Tobacco was a highly valued barter item that was used frequently as money. A tobacco farmer could use his tobacco to pay for goods and services. Consumers could buy goods and services from merchants and shopkeepers on credit and would pay their debts when their crops were harvested and sold.
Comprehension Check: Money was not commonly used in early Virginia colony.

1. What forms of exchange were used in the Virginia colony? ________________________________

2. What major form of exchange was used between the colonists and the American Indians?
   ___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Barter means the trading of goods and services without the use of ____________.

4. Buying a good or service now and paying in the future is known as ____________________.

5. A good or service owed to another is called ___________________________.

6. Money put away to use at in the future is called _____________.

Everyday life in colonial Virginia was different for whites, enslaved Africans, and free Africans.

Terms to Know

- **natural resources**: materials that come from nature (water, soil, wood, coal, air, sun)
- **capital resources**: goods made (manufactured) by people and used to produce other goods
- **human resources**: people at work
- **enslaved**: people were considered property of their owners and had no civil rights
- **free Africans**: African people were allowed to own their own business and property, but were denied most civil rights

People living in colonial Virginia depended on natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods and services they needed. Everyday life in colonial Virginia depended on the skills and work of the colonists to provide for their basic needs and overall well-being.

Food choices for the colonists were limited. Meals were made from local produce (fruits & vegetables) and meats. Most people lived in one-room homes with dirt floors. A small number of colonists in Virginia lived on large farms or plantations. Households made their own clothing from wool, leather, and cloth.

Most white people made their living from the land as small farmers, and a few owned large plantations. Owners of the large plantations depended on enslaved Africans to produce crops, raise livestock, and run their plantations. The enslaved Africans were considered property of their owners and had no civil rights. Many Africans were free and owned a business and property, but they were denied most civil rights.
Comprehension Check: Life in Colonial Virginia

1. How did resources influence the food, housing, and clothing in colonial Virginia?
____________________________________________________________________

2. How was everyday life different for whites, enslaved Africans, and free Africans in colonial Virginia?
______________________________________________________________________________

3. Natural resources come from ____________________________________________.

4. Capital resources are made or used to ______________________ other goods and services.

5. Free Africans were given the same civil rights as whites. Circle: True or False

6. Most colonists lived on ____________ farms and a few owned large plantations.

Conflicts developed between the colonies and Great Britain over how the colonies should be governed as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. England became Great Britain in the early 1700s.

Terms to Know
- assembly: a lawmaking group of people gathered together for a meeting

The American colonists and the British Parliament disagreed over how the colonies should be governed. The British Parliament believed it had legal authority in the colonies, while the colonists believed their local assemblies had the legal authority. The British 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 new laws developed by the British Parliament angered the American colonists.

Virginians participated in events leading to war with Great Britain with the appointment of Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence gave reasons for and some basic ideas on which a government should be based. It also gave reasons why the American colonists should become independent of Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence stated that authority to govern belonged to the people rather than to kings, that all people were created equal, and had rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. On July 4, 1776, delegates of the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and adopted the Declaration of Independence.
Comprehension Check: Conflicts developed between the American colonies and Great Britain over how the colonies should be governed.

1. How did the colonists’ ideas about government differ from those of the British Parliament?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

2. Why is the Declaration of Independence an important document?

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

3. The American colonists did not want to be governed by _______________.

4. The American colonists objected to ________________________ by the British Parliament.

5. The ____________________________ stated that all people are created equal and have rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Virgini ans made significant contributions to the American Revolution.

Terms to Know
• patriot: a person who is loyal or supports one’s own country

During the Revolutionary War, most Virginians provided food, clothing, and supplies for the Continental Army. Many people tried to help the American colonists win the war. Virginians served together in the Continental Army to gain independence from Great Britain. Farmers, sailors, business owners, and teachers all helped. Some Virginians were neutral and did not take sides. Other Virginians remained loyal to Great Britain.

Most Virginia women farmed and supported troops. They continued to work the farms when the men were fighting in the war. They made clothes for the soldiers in the Continental Army and cared for the soldiers who were wounded.

African Americans were divided about the Revolutionary War. Some slaves fought for the British because they were promised their freedom. The free slaves fought for independence, along with the colonists in the American Revolution.

Many American Indians fought alongside both the Virginia patriots and the British. American Indians in western Virginia fought against the Virginia patriots to protect their land while others volunteered to fight against the British.
James A. Lafayette, from New Kent County, was one of many enslaved Africans from Virginia who served with the troops of the Continental Army. He took important military information to other American spies. After the war was over, the General Assembly acknowledged his support and they granted him his freedom.

George Washington provided military leadership by serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

Patrick Henry inspired patriots from other colonies when he spoke out against taxation without representation at the Henrico Parish Church (named St. John’s Church fifty years later) in Richmond, Virginia, by stating, “…give me liberty or give me death.”

Thomas Jefferson provided political leadership expressing the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Independence laid out some basic ideas on which a government should be based. It also gave reasons why Americans should become independent.

Comprehension Check: Virginians made significant contributions to the American Revolution.

1. What contributions did these Virginians make to the American Revolution?
   - Virginia women _____________________________________________________________________
   - African Americans ___________________________________________________________________
   - American Indians _____________________________________________________________________
   - James A. Lafayette ___________________________________________________________________
   - George Washington ___________________________________________________________________
   - Patrick Henry _______________________________________________________________________
   - Thomas Jefferson _____________________________________________________________________
Virginia played an important role in the American Revolution.

Terms to Know
• **minutemen**: soldiers who pledged to be ready to fight at a minute’s notice

**Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 1775)**
The battles of Lexington and Concord took place in Massachusetts and were the first battles of the American Revolution. The British were unable to capture the minutemen’s supplies. The battles signaled that the American colonists would fight for their freedom.

**Battle of Great Bridge (December 1775; Location was 7 miles south of Norfolk, Virginia)**
The road leading from North Carolina to Norfolk was known as the Great Road. A bridge crossing the marshlands to Norfolk was constructed. Its purpose was to transport goods to be shipped to Great Britain. A village was started at this point known as Great Bridge.

Although it was a brief battle (30 minutes), it was the first decisive battle fought in Virginia. It led to the destruction of Norfolk in January of 1776. The Virginian victory was a major step in eliminating British supply lines, which forced the British governor to flee the city of Norfolk and made the British realize the colonists would be hard to beat.

**Jack Jouett** was a Captain in the Virginia Militia. He was near Cuckoo Tavern (Louisa County) on the evening of June 3, 1781. Captain Jouett was asleep on the lawn in front of the tavern when he was awakened by the sounds of a large number of British soldiers. He realized they were headed to Charlottesville where the General Assembly was in session, knowing that Thomas Jefferson, **Patrick Henry**, and others were in attendance.

Jack Jouett quickly mounted his horse and traveled 40 miles through the dense backwoods to Monticello. He awoke Thomas Jefferson and other legislators staying at Monticello, warning them that the British were approaching. Jack Jouett continued on to Charlottesville to the Swan Tavern where most of the other legislators were staying to warn them. Most of the members of the General Assembly were able to escape before the British arrived. The General Assembly acknowledged Captain Jouett’s heroism by presenting him with silver-mounted pistols and a jeweled sword.

**Battle of Yorktown (1781)**
Yorktown was located on a peninsula on the southern shore of the York River in southeastern Virginia. Virginia patriots served in the Continental Army and fought against the British. The French Navy gained control of the Chesapeake Bay, preventing the English Navy from helping British General Cornwallis.

The French Army helped the Americans dig trenches around Yorktown and fought in the battle. The American victory at Yorktown resulted in the surrender of the British Army, which led to the end of the American Revolution. The Treaty of Paris between the United States, England, France, and Spain, formally ended the war in 1783. It acknowledged the independence of the 13 colonies as the United States of America.
Comprehension Check: The Role in the American Revolution

1. *The Battles of ___________ and ___________ were the first battles of the American Revolution.*

2. The Battle of ___________________________ was the first land battle fought in Virginia during the American Revolution.

3. What was the importance of the Battle of Great Bridge?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

4. The American victory forced the __________ colonial governor to flee the city of __________.

5. What was the importance of Jack Jouett’s ride?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

6. The last major battle of the American Revolution was fought in ________________, Virginia.

7. What was the importance of the American victory at Yorktown?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
Virginia: Contributions to a New Nation and the Civil War

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

Virginians were important participants in the establishment of the new government.

The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1787, with 55 of the 73 delegates present. All states were represented with the exception of Rhode Island. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems among the thirteen states. The delegates had many things in common: all were men who owned property; more than half of them were lawyers; most of the delegates had fought beside George Washington in the Continental Army; and many had also helped write the constitutions for their own states.

George Washington, a Virginian and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, was elected as the first President of the United States of America and often called the “Father of Our Country.”
- George Washington provided the strong leadership needed to help the young country grow and develop through difficult times.
- George Washington provided the model of leadership for future presidents.

James Madison believed in the importance of having a United States Constitution.
- James Madison kept detailed notes during the 1787 Constitutional Convention, which helped the delegates understand the process of developing this most significant document.
- James Madison used his skills at compromise to help the delegates reach an agreement during the difficult process of writing the Constitution of the United States of America. Madison is often called the “Father of the Constitution.”

The United States Constitution set up a central government with three main branches: Legislative (to make laws), Executive (to carry out laws), and Judicial (to decide if laws have been broken). The delegates of the Constitutional Convention officially signed the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787.

Comprehension Check: Virginians Contribute to a New Nation

1. In what ways did Virginians contribute to the successes of the new nation?

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

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

The Virginia Declaration of Rights stated that all Virginians should have certain rights, including freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right to trial by jury.

George Mason, of Virginia, drafted this document in 1776. It spelled out such fundamental rights as freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right to a jury trial. It formed the basis of the first Ten Amendments (the Bill of Rights) to the Constitution of the United States of America.

The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom stated that all people should be free to worship as they please.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, drafted this bill in 1777. It stated that all people should be free to worship as they please. Without James Madison’s leadership guiding this bill through the General Assembly, the bill probably would not have passed. This document was the basis for the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, the amendment that protects religious freedom.

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

1. What was the influence of the Virginia Declaration of Rights on the United States Constitution?

2. What was the influence of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom on the United States Constitution?
After the American Revolution, Virginia’s agricultural base began to change. As a result, large numbers of Virginians moved west and to the deep South to find better farmland and new economic opportunities. Geography influenced the movement of people and ideas as Virginians moved to and beyond the Virginia frontier.

Term to Know
• **fertile soil**: soil containing many minerals needed to grow strong plants

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

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

Comprehension Check: After the American Revolution, Virginia’s agricultural base began to change. Virginians moved to and beyond the Virginia frontier.

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

2. Why did Virginia’s agricultural base change after the American Revolution?

3. Why did Virginians migrate into western territories?

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

Terms to Know

- **secede**: to withdraw or break away from a group or organization
- **secession**: the withdrawal of southern states from the Union
- **abolitionist**: a person who is against the practice of slavery
- **revolt**: uprising against (government)
- **enslaved**: people who were considered property of their owner and had no civil rights

**Some Issues that Divided the United States after the American Revolution and before the Civil War**

The economy in the northern part of the United States was industrialized, while in the southern part it was agricultural and relied on slave labor.

*In the early 1800s, industries (factories) developed in the North along the eastern coast of the United States, where there were many rivers and waterfalls to supply power to the machines. Industries began using mass production and standardized parts. This meant that factories could make products faster and in greater numbers than ever before.*

*In the South, farmers produced tobacco, corn, and other crops throughout the 1700s. Growing tobacco and cotton required a lot of inexpensive labor in the fields. More and more slaves were brought to work on the southern plantations. In 1790, fewer than 70,000 slaves lived in the South. In 1830, there were approximately 2 million slaves.*

Most people living in the northern states wanted any new state created from western territories to become a free state. Most people living in the southern states wanted any new state in the western territories to become a slave state.

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

In 1831, Nat Turner, of Virginia, and his small band of fellow slaves led a rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. For two days, they went from farm to farm and killed nearly 60 white men, women, and children from slave-owning families. Turner hid in the woods for six weeks before he was finally caught.

**Harriet Tubman (Abolitionist)**

*Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland in 1849. She returned to the South many times and helped over 300 other slaves gain their freedom. Harriet Tubman supported a secret route that helped enslaved people escape to the North.*

The secret route that the escaped slaves took became known as the Underground Railroad. *Escaped slaves hid during the day and traveled by night. They had to avoid patrols that were looking for runaway slaves. People who showed slaves the way to freedom were called Conductors.*
John Brown (Abolitionist) led a raid on the United States Armory (Arsenal) at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

In 1859, John Brown led a raid on the United States Armory (Arsenal) at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He planned to distribute the weapons that were stored there and start a slave rebellion. He was unsuccessful. (Please note: In 1859, Harpers Ferry was located in Virginia. The state of West Virginia did not exist until 1863.)

After Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States in 1860, seven southern states seceded from the Union. Later other southern states, including Virginia, seceded to form the Confederate States of America.

Abraham Lincoln was firmly opposed to the spread of slavery to other states. To preserve the Union (the United States of America), he pledged to leave slavery alone where it already existed.

However, if no new “slave” states were admitted to the Union, “free” states would soon be a majority in Congress. The South would lose its political power. Some southern states talked about seceding from the Union if Lincoln was elected. When Lincoln won the election, South Carolina decided to secede.

By March of 1861, seven southern states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana) seceded to form the Confederate States of America. Representatives of these seven states met at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a provisional government. Montgomery, Alabama was the first capital city of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis, a United States Senator from Mississippi, was the President of the Confederate States of America.

Battle at Fort Sumter

A large number of northerners and southerners alike wanted to avoid a “war between the states” formally known as the Civil War. In many southern states, only a small majority voted for secession. Many northerners would have let the seceding states depart from the Union rather than go to war. But President Abraham Lincoln had promised not to let Union property be taken by the Confederates. The Confederate takeover of Fort Sumter in South Carolina, which was a Union fort, was a key factor in Lincoln’s decision. The conflict began at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in 1861.
The Creation of West Virginia

The people living in the eastern counties of Virginia grew tobacco and cotton and relied heavily on enslaved people working the fields. The people living in the western counties were not dependent on agriculture and were against slavery. After many disagreements between these two regions, the people of western counties of Virginia chose to form the new state of West Virginia in 1863.
Comprehension Check: Because of economic differences between the North and South, they were unable to resolve their conflicts and the South seceded from the United States of America.

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

____________________________________________________________________________________

2. How did the differences between the North and South affect Virginia?

____________________________________________________________________________________

3. Why did Virginia secede from the Union?

____________________________________________________________________________________

4. What reasons led to the creation of West Virginia?

____________________________________________________________________________________

5. The northern area of the United States had an agricultural type of economy.
   Circle: True or False

6. The southern area of the United States had an industrial type of economy.
   Circle: True or False

7. Northern states wanted the new states created out of the western territory to be ________ states, while the southern states wanted new states to be ________ states.

8. Who was President of the United States in 1860?

____________________________________________________________________________________

9. What event in South Carolina caused the Civil War to begin?

____________________________________________________________________________________

Indicate the many causes of conflict between the North and the South. Then, indicate the effects.

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

Once Virginia seceded from the United States of America, the capital city of the Confederacy was changed from Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond, Virginia. Because of this change, much of the Civil War was fought between the Capitol of the Confederacy (in Richmond, Virginia) and the Capitol of the United States (in nearby Washington, D.C.).

Some Major Civil War Battles/Events Fought in Virginia

In 26 major battles and more than 400 military conflicts of the Civil War, more men fought and died in Virginia than in any other state.

Battle of Bull Run or Manassas (July of 1861)

Bull Run is a small stream located 30 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. The Battle of Bull Run or Manassas was the first major clash of the Civil War in Virginia on July 21, 1861. Confederate General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson and his men played a major role in stopping the Union advances.

Sea Battle of the USS Monitor and the USS Merrimack /CSS Virginia (March of 1862)

President Abraham Lincoln used the Union Navy to blockade southern seaports to disrupt the Confederacy’s military transportation route. A key sea battle between two ironclad ships, the Monitor (Union) and the Merrimack (Confederate), took place in Virginia waters near Norfolk and Hampton. The four-hour battle was fought to a draw, with neither ship being seriously damaged. (FYI: The USS Merrimack was originally a Union frigate throughout most of its existence. The Union Navy abandoned the frigate at the Norfolk Naval Yard. To prevent the Confederates from using the ship, the Union Army sank it. The Confederates raised the ship, made major changes, and renamed it the ironclad CSS Virginia. They used it against the Union ironclad USS Monitor.)

Battle of Fredericksburg (December of 1862)

General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, defeated the Union forces. It was a major Union defeat with more than 12,000 Union casualties.

The Siege of Petersburg (1864-1865)

In 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant moved towards Richmond through a siege of Petersburg. Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his troops dug and stayed in trenches for almost ten months. Ulysses S. Grant successfully captured Petersburg. On April 2, 1865, Lee realized that Richmond would also fall to the Union armies. He sent word to Confederate President Jefferson Davis to leave Richmond, the capital city of the Confederacy.

Battle of Richmond (1865)

Since the Capitol of the Confederacy was located in Richmond, Virginia, Union forces attacked it constantly. Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured Richmond on April 3, 1865. But before the Confederate soldiers left, they set fire to the arsenal (armory) to keep the weapons out of Union hands. The fire spread out of control and destroyed at least half of the city of Richmond.

The Civil War ended at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, where Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865.
Some Civil War Leaders/Confederacy

**Robert E. Lee** (*Confederacy*)

Robert Edward Lee lived from 1807-1870. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Unlike many Southerners, Lee did not believe in slavery and did not favor secession. Long before the Civil War, he had freed the few slaves he had inherited. Robert E. Lee had difficulty in deciding whether to stand by his state of Virginia, which just seceded, or to remain with the Union.

Even though President Lincoln offered Robert E. Lee the Field Command of the United States Army, he refused it, indicating that he would not fight against his fellow Southerners. After his decision, he was given command of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in June. Lee rejected Union advances at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Beginning in July of 1864, Lee and his troops held out against Grant for almost ten months in the Siege of Petersburg. Early in 1865, Lee became General-in-Chief of all Confederate armies, but the South was near collapse. He surrendered on April 9, 1865 to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

**Jefferson Davis** (*Confederacy*)

Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. As President of the Confederacy, he assumed strong centralized power, which weakened the states’ rights policy for which the South had seceded. Jefferson Davis was captured in 1865 by Union forces. He was imprisoned for two years and was released in 1867.

**Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson** (*Confederacy*)

Thomas Jonathan Jackson lived from 1824-1863. He was a Confederate General in the Civil War. He was born in Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Virginia). He played a major role in the Battle of Bull Run or Manassas. He earned his nickname there when he and his brigade stood “like a stone wall.” At Chancellorsville (May 1863), Stonewall Jackson was mistakenly shot by a Confederate soldier and later died of pneumonia.

Some Civil War Leaders/Union

**Abraham Lincoln** (*Union*)

Abraham Lincoln lived from 1809-1865. He was the 16th President of the United States. He was born in Hardin County (now Larue County), Kentucky in a log cabin in the backwoods. Lincoln was almost entirely self-educated. He settled in New Salem, Illinois and worked as a storekeeper, surveyor, and postmaster while studying law. In 1836, Lincoln became a lawyer. He ran for Senator twice and failed. Although he lost the elections, he had by then made a name for himself since he regarded slavery as wrong and opposed its extension to new states.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. To the southern states, Lincoln’s election was a signal for secession. By Inauguration Day, seven states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Louisiana) had seceded and four more (Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas) seceded after he issued a summons to the Union militia.
On January 1st of 1863, Abraham Lincoln took an official action to free the slaves in the South by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation stated that all slaves of the Confederacy were from that moment “forever free.” Lincoln saw the end of the Civil War, but did not live to implement his plan for Reconstruction. While attending a play at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C., he was shot and killed by actor John Wilkes Booth.

Ulysses S. Grant (Union)
Ulysses Simpson Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army in the Civil War. After several Civil War battles, President Lincoln made him Commander-in-Chief in March of 1864. He received Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He was made full General in 1866, the first citizen after George Washington to hold that rank. He became the 18th President of the United States (1869-1877).

Write a summary of what you know about each of the history-makers.

Robert E. Lee

Jefferson Davis

Thomas Stonewall Jackson

Abraham Lincoln

Ulysses S. Grant
Comprehension Check: Virginia played a significant role in the Civil War and became a major battleground between Union and Confederate troops.

1. Why were many of the Civil War battles fought in Virginia?

2. Which major Civil War battles were fought in Virginia?

3. Who were some of the leaders of the Civil War?

Whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians participated in the Civil War.

Terms to Know
- **enslaved**: people who were considered property of their owners and had no civil rights
- **free Africans**: African people who owned their own business and property, but were denied most civil rights

Most white Virginians supported the Confederacy during the Civil War. They were fighting to maintain their way of life. Enslaved African people were forced by their owners to continue to raise crops in the fields and to provide labor for the Confederate Army. Although free African people could own businesses and property, they felt supporting the Confederacy would best protect their civil rights. Most American Indians did not take sides during the Civil War.

Comprehension Check: Whites, enslaved African Americans, free African Americans, and American Indians participated in the Civil War.

1. How were white people, enslaved Africans Americans, free African American, and American Indians affected by the Civil War?
Virginia’s land and economy were in ruins after the Civil War. Virginians faced serious problems in rebuilding the state after the war.

Terms to Know
- **Reconstruction**: the time period following the Civil War in which Congress passed laws designed to rebuild the country and bring the southern states back into the Union
- **sharecropping**: an agreement where people could rent farmland, grow crops, and promise to pay back the landowner with crops when they were harvested

Virginians faced numerous problems during Reconstruction.
- Millions of freed slaves, and others, needed housing, clothing, food, and jobs.
- Virginia’s economy was in ruins.
  - Money had no value.
  - Banks were closed.
  - Railroads, bridges, plantations, and crops were destroyed.
- *Virginia had no functioning government and was no longer a part of the United States of America.*

Virginians had to work hard to resolve problems during Reconstruction.
- Congress created the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1865. This government agency provided food, schools, and medical care for freed African Americans and others in the South.
- A new system of farming called sharecropping developed because plantation owners lacked money to pay workers. Former slaves needed land and work. Sharecropping allowed freed men and farmers to rent land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a share of the crop when harvested.

Comprehension Check: Virginia’s land and economy were in ruins after the Civil War.

1. What measures were taken during Reconstruction to resolve Virginia’s problems?

2. What were some of the problems faced during the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War?
The freedoms and rights promised to African Americans were slowly taken away after Reconstruction, when laws were passed that made it almost impossible for them to vote and hold office.

Terms to Know

- **segregation**: the separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- **prejudices**: negative opinions formed about people without proof
- **discrimination**: an unfair difference in the treatment of people

During Reconstruction, African Americans began to have power in Virginia’s government and men of all races could vote. Virginia adopted a new Constitution that banned slavery and gave African-American men the right to vote.

After Reconstruction, new laws were passed that were unfair to African Americans. “Jim Crow” laws were passed by the southern states. “Jim Crow” laws established segregation (or separation) of the races and reinforced prejudices held by many white people.

African Americans

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

- African Americans found it very difficult to vote or hold public office.
- Unfair poll taxes and voting tests were established to keep African Americans from voting.
- African Americans were forced to use separate drinking fountains.
- African-American and white children attended separate public schools. _They weren’t allowed to sit together in public buses, trains, or restaurants._

American Indians

Discrimination also had an affect on American Indians.

- **American Indians** were not allowed to attend white public schools.
- **High school education** was not available to many Virginia Indians.
- **Public schooling** was not made available to Virginia Indians until 1963, even though the United States Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional.

Comprehension Check: The freedoms and rights promised were slowly taken away after Reconstruction.

1. What happened to the rights of African Americans after Reconstruction?

___________________________________________________________________________________

2. What were “Jim Crow” laws?

___________________________________________________________________________________

3. What impact did “Jim Crow” laws have on African Americans and American Indians in Virginia?

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________

Comprehension Check: The freedoms and rights promised were slowly taken away after Reconstruction.
After the Civil War, advances in industry, technology, and transportation were key factors to Virginia’s growing economy.

After the Civil War and Reconstruction, industries, technology, and cities contributed to Virginia’s economy.

- As more people traveled, Virginia’s cities grew with more people, businesses, and factories. The need for more and better roads increased.
- Railroads were a key to the expansion of business, agriculture, and industry. *Railroads helped small towns grow into cities. Railroad centers attracted the construction of factories where clothing, furniture, and other useful items were made.*
- Other parts of Virginia grew as other industries developed. Coal deposits were discovered in Tazewell County and in nearby counties after the Civil War. Coal mining became a source of new jobs for residents of southwest Virginia.
- Tobacco farming and tobacco products recovered from the effects of the Civil War and again became an important Virginia industry.

Comprehension Check: After the Civil War, advances in industry, technology, and transportation were key factors to Virginia’s growing economy.

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

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____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

2. What was key to the expansion of business, agriculture, and industry in Virginia?

____________________________________________________________________________________
After Reconstruction, Virginia changed from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrial society and Virginia’s cities began to grow.

Terms to Know

• **rural**: life in the country/open farmlands
• **urban**: life in the city

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

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

Growth of Virginia’s cities

• People moved from rural to urban areas and from many other states for economic opportunities.
• Technological developments in transportation, roads, railroads, and streetcars helped cities grow.
• Coal mining encouraged the growth of Virginia towns and cities as people moved across Virginia to find jobs.
• During the 20th century, northern Virginia experienced growth due to increases in the number of federal jobs (government) located in the region.
• In the late 20th century and early 21st century, northern Virginia and the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) region grew due to computer technology industries.

• Virginia changed from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrial society.

Comprehension Check: Virginia changed from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrial society.

1. Why did Virginia change from an agricultural to an industrial society?

___________________________________________________________________________________

2. What caused Virginia’s cities to grow?

___________________________________________________________________________________

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Thomas Woodrow Wilson and George C. Marshall had an impact on international events.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson
- *He was born in Staunton, Virginia.*
- He was a 20th century President of the United States.
- He wrote a plan for world peace at the end of World War I.
- *His plan earned him a Nobel Peace Prize.*

George C. Marshall
- He was a military leader.
- He created an economic plan to ensure world peace (*The Marshall Plan*).
- *His plan earned him a Nobel Peace Prize.*

During the 20th century, Virginia struggled over the issue of Civil Rights. 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
- **integration**: full equality of all races in the use of public places
- **desegregation**: abolishment of racial segregation
- **segregation**: the separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- **prejudice**: a negative opinion formed without proof
- **civil rights**: the individual rights of all citizens to be treated equally under the law
- **Civil Rights Movement**: an organized manner to achieve the individual rights of all citizens to be treated equally under the law
- **discrimination**: an unfair difference in the treatment of people
- **separate but equal**: people of different races would remain segregated, but have equal rights
- **boycotts and sit-ins**: to refuse to conduct business or have contact with a person, group, country, or product; to protest by sitting down
Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

• After World War II, African Americans demanded equal treatment and recognition of their rights as American citizens.
• The United States Supreme Court ruled in 1954 (Brown vs. Board of Education) that “separate but equal” public schools were unconstitutional.
• All public schools, including those in Virginia, were ordered to desegregate. Now, students of all races could attend the same public schools. In Virginia, as in the rest of the South, this change did not come easily.
• Harry F. Byrd, Sr. led a Massive Resistance Movement against desegregation and strongly opposed integrating Virginia’s public schools. Some schools were closed down to avoid integration. In 1959, a special session of the Virginia General Assembly met and the policy of Massive Resistance was overturned. The process of integrating Virginia’s public schools began.
• As a result of the Civil Rights Movement, laws were passed that made racial discrimination illegal.

Comprehension Check: Virginia struggled over the issue of Civil Rights.

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

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

2. Write a paragraph on how the results of the Civil Rights Movement affect your life today?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
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Comprehension Check: Virginia struggled over the issue of Civil Rights.
Citizens of Virginia made political, social, and/or economic contributions in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Maggie Lena Walker
Maggie Lena Walker was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1867. She died in 1934. She was a driving force in Richmond’s African-American community. In 1903, she founded the Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank. She was the first African-American woman to establish a bank and become a bank president in the United States.

Harry F. Byrd, Sr.
Harry Flood Byrd, Sr. was born in Winchester, Virginia in 1887. He died in 1966. During his four-year term as governor of Virginia, he reorganized and modernized Virginia’s government. He was known for a Pay-As-You-Go policy for road improvements. (He did not believe in going into debt to finance public projects, so he funded Virginia’s extensive highway improvement program with a gasoline tax.) He led a Massive Resistance Movement against the integration of public schools.

Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.
Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr. was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1943. He died in 1993. He was the first African-American winner of a major men’s tennis singles championship. He was an eloquent spokesperson and an author for social change and civil rights for all people.

L. Douglas Wilder
Lawrence Douglas Wilder was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1931. He served in the General Assembly for ten years. In 1990, he became governor of Virginia. He was the first African-American governor in the United States.

Oliver W. Hill, Sr.
Oliver W. Hill, Sr. was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1907. He died in 2007. He was a lawyer and civil rights leader who worked for equal rights of African Americans. He played a key role in Brown vs. Board of Education, the United States Supreme Court case that declared segregated schools unconstitutional.

A. Linwood Holton, Sr.
A. Linwood Holton, Sr. was born in Big Stone Gap, Virginia in 1923. He was a governor of Virginia who promoted race equality. He appointed more African Americans and women to positions in state government than previous governors.
Write a summary of what you know about each of the history-makers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Lena Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harry F. Byrd, Sr.</td>
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<td>Oliver W. Hill, Sr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Linwood Holton, Sr.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Virginia’s state government is made up of three parts (branches) that make sure Virginia’s laws agree with the state’s constitution.

The government of Virginia is divided into three parts or branches.

• **The Legislative Branch**
  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 Executive Branch**
  The Governor heads the executive branch of the state government. The executive branch makes sure that state laws are carried out.

• **The Judicial Branch**
  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.

Comprehension Check: What are the functions of the government?

1. What are the three branches of Virginia government?

2. What is the function of each?

3. Give examples of how the legislative branch affects daily life?

4. Give examples of how the executive branch affects daily life?

5. Give examples of how the judicial branch affects daily life?
Virginia’s Products and Industries of the 20th and 21st Centuries

Coastal Plain (Tidewater) Region:
- **Products**: Seafood, peanuts
- **Industries**: Shipbuilding, *fishing*, tourism, military bases

Piedmont Region:
- **Products**: Tobacco products, informational technology
- **Industries**: Federal and state government, farming, horse industry

Blue Ridge Mountains:
- **Products**: Apples
- **Industries**: Recreation, farming

Valley and Ridge Region:
- **Products**: Poultry, apples, dairy, beef
- **Industries**: Farming

Appalachian Plateau:
- **Products**: Coal
- **Industries**: Coal mining

Comprehension Check: Products and Industries of the 20th and 21st Centuries

1. What are the major products and industries currently found in the five geographic regions of Virginia? List them in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Regions</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Plain (Tidewater)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley and Ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appalachian Plateau</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comprehension Check: Products and Industries of the 20th and 21st Centuries

1. What are the major products and industries currently found in the five geographic regions of Virginia? List them in the table below.
During the 20th and 21st centuries, advances in transportation, communication, and technology have encouraged migration and led to economic development in Virginia.

Terms to Know

- **export**: to send products to another location/place to sell
- **migrated**: people or animals that have moved to a different location

Virginia’s extensive transportation system of highways, railroads, waterways, and air transportation moves *natural resources* (raw materials) to factories and finished products to markets. Virginia exports agricultural products (including tobacco and poultry), manufactured goods (large ships), and coal.

Tourism is a major part of Virginia’s economy. Virginia has a large number of communications and high-technology industries.

Many people from other states and from around the world have migrated to Virginia for employment. The federal government has a significant impact on Virginia’s economy, since many of the government agencies are located in Virginia and in nearby Washington, D.C.

Comprehension Check: Advances in transportation, communication, and technology have encouraged migration and led to economic development in Virginia.

1. How have advances in transportation encouraged migration and economic growth?

2. How did advances in communication help the economy grow?

3. In what ways is Virginia part of the United States economy?

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