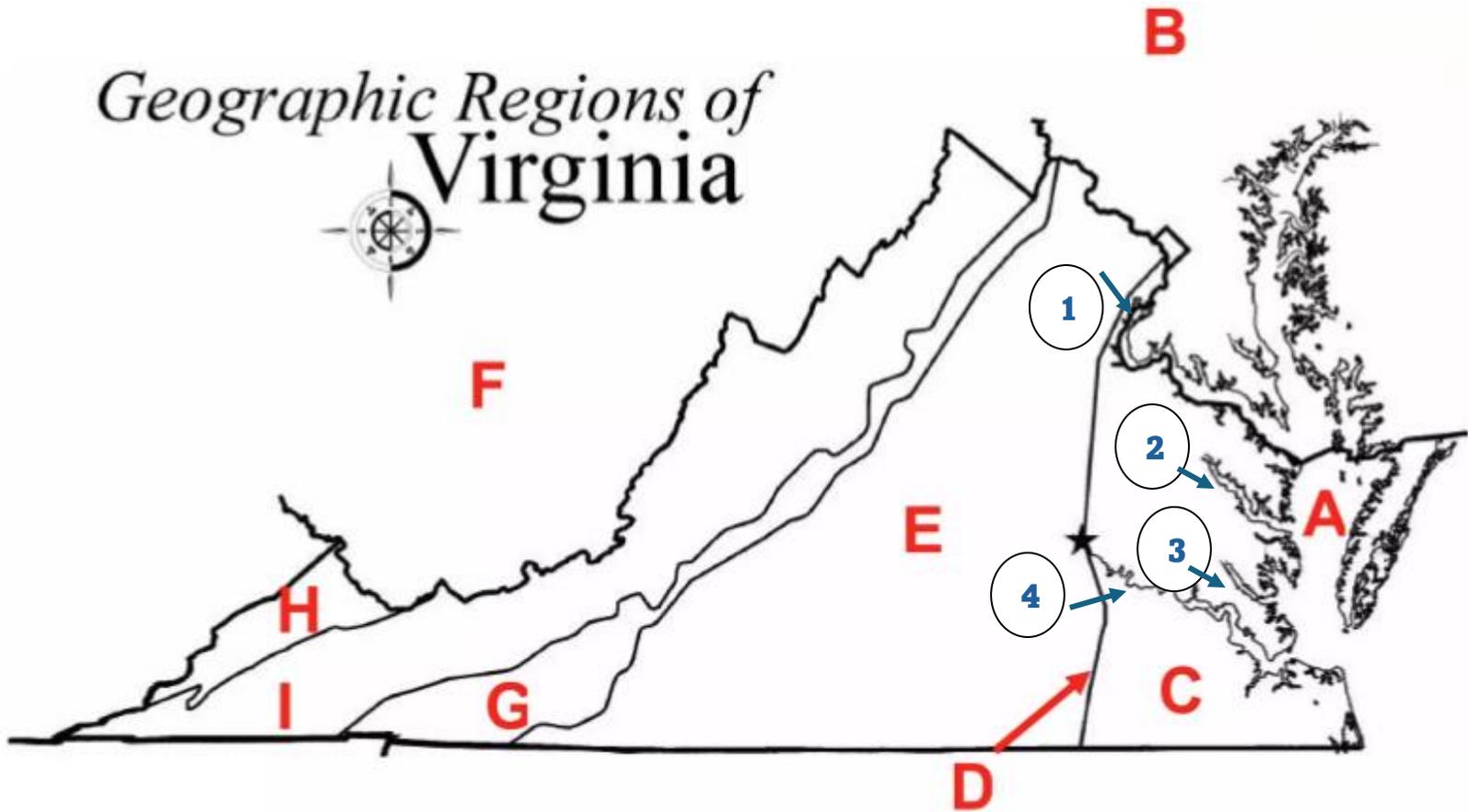
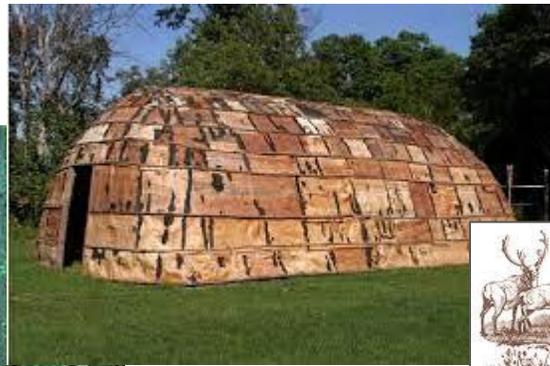


Geographic Regions of Virginia



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont | <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bay | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge Mountains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appalachian Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Valley and Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Fall Line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maryland | <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Plain | <input type="checkbox"/> West Virginia |

Longhouses



Environmental Connections

Clothing was made from animal skins. Food changed with the seasons.

- **Spring:** picked berries, hunted, fished
- **Summer:** grew crops
- **Fall:** harvest, preserved foods, hunted
- **Winter:** hunted, lived on stored food

****Today** there are **11** Native American Tribes Recognized in Virginia. They live throughout the state.

Artifacts (SUCH AS: tobacco pipe, beads, copper, projectile points) help **archaeologists** learn about the past.



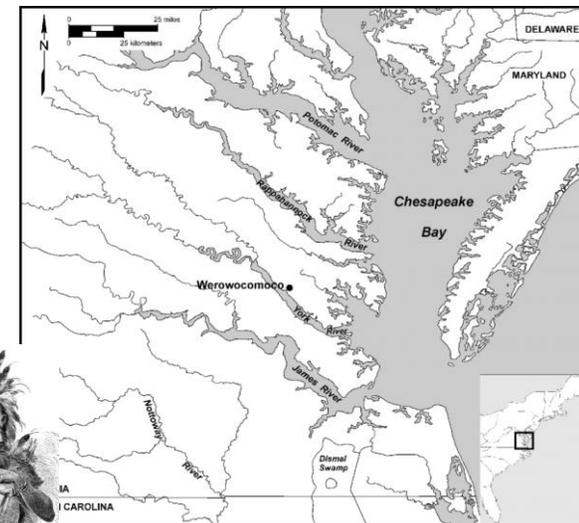
Native Americans

American Indians were the **first people** who lived in **Virginia** and they lived all over the state. They worked with the **environment** to meet their basic needs and wants. Virginia Indian cultures have **changed** over time.

Languages: east→west

- **PAC-** Powhatan, Algonquian in Coastal Plain [or Apple Pie]
- **MSP-** Monocan, Siouan in Piedmont [or Milkshake]
- **CIS-** Cherokee, Iroquois in Southwest [or Ice Cream]

Recently we have learned more about the **Werowocomoco** thanks to archaeologists! The **Werowocomoco** were a large Native American 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.



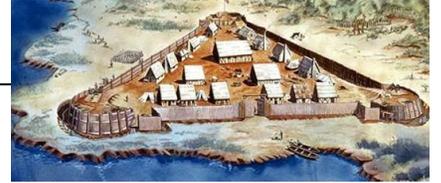


Reasons for colonization:

- increase Britain's wealth & power
- hoped to find silver & gold
- furnish raw materials to Britain (timber & iron from Jamestown)

In 1607 Jamestown was a narrow peninsula bordered by the James River. (Today it is an island, due to erosion.) Jamestown was chosen because:

- Could be easily defended from attack by sea
- Water along the shore was deep enough for ships to dock
- Believed there was a good supply of fresh water (spoiler alert! It wasn't! It was brackish!)



- The **King of England** had the power to **grant charters** for settlements.
- VA Company of London was given a charter to establish a settlement in North America.
- The charter defined boundaries and **extended English rights to settlers.**

The first **Africans** were brought in **1619** to Virginia, against their will. They were treated as property. Virginia's economy became dependent on slavery.



Women arrived in **1620**; families made the colony permanent.

The General Assembly began in 1619. It was the **first elected legislative body in North America.**

It had 2 burgesses from each settlement, the Governor and Governor's Council. In 1640 the House of Burgesses became a separate body.



Jamestown

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 North America was **Jamestown**, which was founded in **1607** as an **economic venture** (make money \$\$).

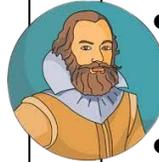
Over time, the native peoples realized the English settlement would continue to grow. They saw the English was invaders, taking their land.

Life in Jamestown was hard:

- lacked safe drinking water
- site was marshy
- Drought reduced available food
- Settlers lacked skills
- Many died of starvation and disease



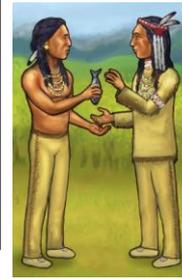
- Ships brought supplies and settlers
- **Captain John Smith's** forced work program
- Emphasis on agriculture
- New settlements av from Jamestown



- Smith started trading relationships with the native peoples.
- Traded food, fur & leather for tools, pots, and cooper
- Powhatan-taught survival skills to settlers, plant corn and harvest tobacco
- Pocahontas-contact between English & native people

VS.4

Money was not often used in the early Virginia colony, instead they **bartered** (trading or exchanging goods). Because farmers could not pay for goods until their crops were harvested, **credit** was important in Virginia. Credit is when you buy a good or service and pay for it later. You could go into **debt** if you did not pay your credit.



The culture of colonial Virginia reflected the beliefs, customs, and architecture of the Europeans, Africans, and American Indians living there.

- Although it was a colony of England, Virginia developed a unique culture different from that of England.
- 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 (like churches).



Colonists were dependent on natural, human, and capital resources to produce the goods and services they needed.

- White colonist mostly had small farms.
- Enslaved Africans worked tobacco (and other crops) and in industries and trade.



The Virginia Colony

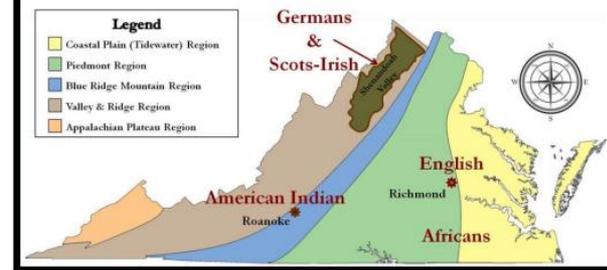
The success of **tobacco** as a **cash crop** transformed life in the VA colony and led to **dependence on slave labor**, which would last until after the Civil War.



Reasons why the capital was **moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg**:

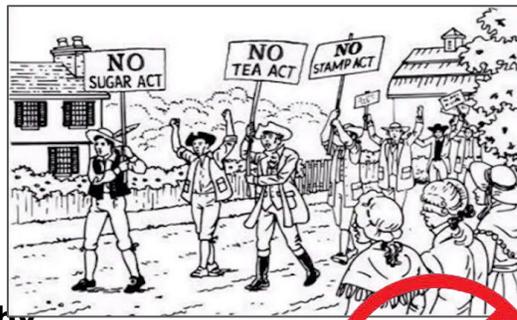
- **Drinking water** in Jamestown was contaminated by seepage of saltwater (it was brackish).
- Unhealthy **living conditions** in Jamestown caused diseases.
- **Fire** destroyed wooden and brick buildings at Jamestown.
- Williamsburg was an established town.

Colonial Virginia Culture



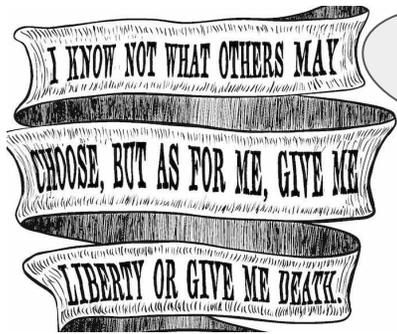


Thomas **Jefferson** expressed the frustration that the colonies had with Britain in the Declaration of Independence. **Signed July 4, 1776** it gave reasons **why the colonies should be independent** and free from British control. That the **right to rule belonged to the people**, not the king. And that all people were created equal and given by God the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.



Parliament in Great Britain believed it had the right to tax and rule the colonies, but the colonies believed their **local assemblies** had that authority. They did not believe they should be taxed when they had **NO** representation in Parliament!

American Revolution



Patrick Henry

Conflict developed **between** the **American Colonies** and **Great Britain** over how the colonies should be governed. These conflicts would eventually lead to the American Revolution. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Loyalists were loyal to Great Britain and did not want independence.

PATRIOTS wanted to join the Continental Army and fought for independence.

Virginians had different experiences in the Revolutionary War. Some remained neutral and did not take sides. Virginian **George Washington was the commander of the Continental Army**. James Lafayette, a slave from Virginia, served as a spy in the Continental Army during the War.

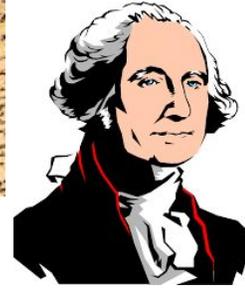
The **last major battle** of the Revolutionary War was fought at **Yorktown, VA**. **The British surrendered**. Frenchman Marquis de Lafayette helped the colonists win.



Virginia's capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond because Richmond was more central, more opportunities in the west, and further from the sea (and possible British attack!)



James Madison is often considered to be the “father of the Constitution.” He helped to achieve compromise during the writing on the **US Constitution**, the supreme law of our land.



GEORGE WASHINGTON became our **1st US President!** He provided a model of leadership for future presidents. No wonder he is called the “Father of our Country.”

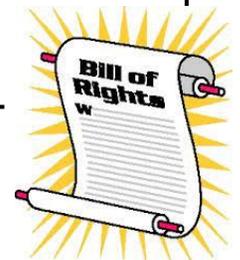
WAYTOGO!

THOMAS JEFFERSON, another Virginian, is known for authoring the **Declaration of Independence**. BUT, he also wrote the **VA Statute for Religious Freedom** that states that all people should be free to worship as they please (basis of the **1st Amendment!**). He didn't want Americans to be controlled like the British were controlled by the Church of England.

A New Nation



Another famous Virginian (and George :) was **GEORGE MASON**. He wrote the **VA Declaration of of Rights** which says that we have a lot rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and press. Madison will use this document to write the US Bill of Rights!



Bye!

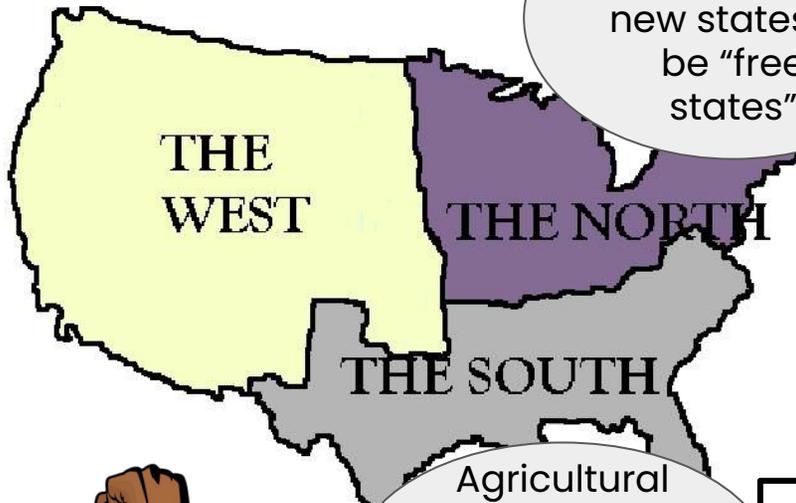


After the American Revolution as we became a **NEW NATION**, things begin to **change**.



- A lot of Virginians **moved west or further south**. New opportunities awaited out West.
- They crossed the **Cumberland Gap** through the Appalachian Mtns as they migrated West.
- Tobacco was hard on the soil, so farmers had to look for new land. The **cotton gin** made cotton production easier, but sadly **increased the demand for slave labor**.
- Even worse, **many enslaved African American were sold** to people living in other parts of the South and west, **permanently separating families**.
- The **mechanical reaper increased wheat** production.





Industrialized & Wanted new states to be "free states"

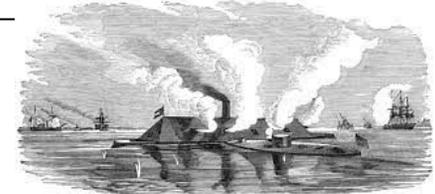
Agricultural economy based on slave labor "Slave states"



Civil War

Major Events of Civil War in VIRGINIA

- Virginia was one of the 11 states to **secede** from the Union and form the Confederate States of America (CSA)
- Battle of **Bull Run** (Manassas) - 1st major battle
- **Richmond** - capital
- **Fredericksburg** - victory for Lee
- Merrimack vs. Monitor - Ironclads
- **Appomattox** Court House - surrender of Confederate army by Lee to Grant; the **North Wins!**



Important People to Remember:

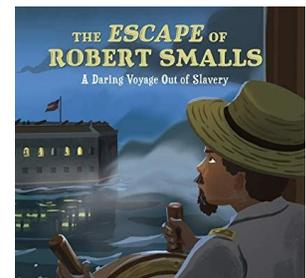
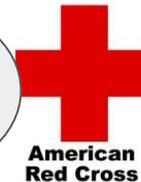
- **Harriet Tubman:** supported a secret route that escaped enslaved African Americans took that led them North; it became known as the "**Underground Railroad**"
- **Abolitionists:** worked to end slavery.
- **Nat Turner:** led a revolt against plantation owners in Virginia.
- **John Brown:** led a raid on the US Armory at Harpers Ferry, VA, to get weapons to leave a slave revolt.
- **Abraham Lincoln:** 16th President of the United States during the Civil War.
- **Robert E. Lee:** Commander of the Confederate Army
- **Ulysses S. Grant:** Commander of the Union Army
- **"Stonewall" Jackson:** Confederate General



Lincoln

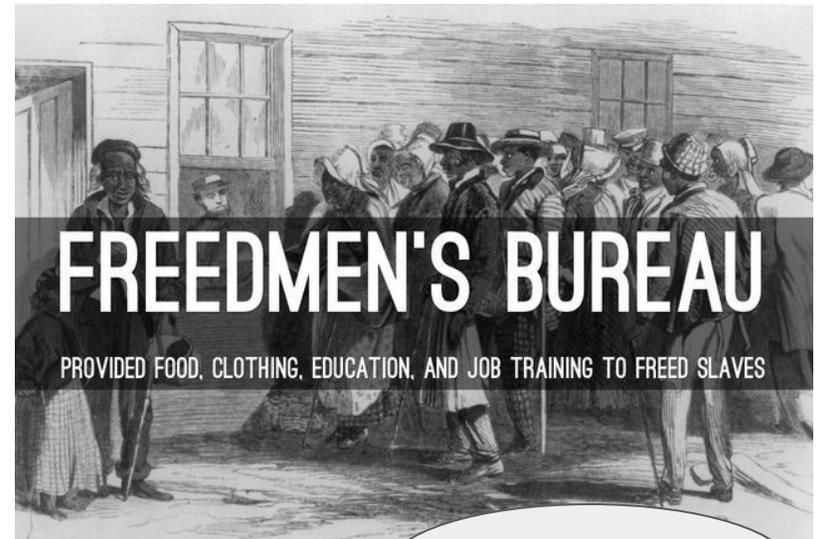
- Many American Indians did not take sides during the Civil War.
- Most white Virginians supported the Confederacy.
- The Confederacy relied on enslaved African Americans to raise crops and provide labor for the army.
- Many enslaved African Americans sought freedom by following the Union Army, where many found work.

Nurse Clara Barton



Problems faced by Virginians during Reconstruction

- Money had no value.
- Banks were closed.
- Railroads, bridges, plantations, and crops were destroyed.
- Businesses needed to be rebuilt.
- African Americans faced injustice, violence, and **discrimination.**



Segregation
"Separate"

Reconstruction

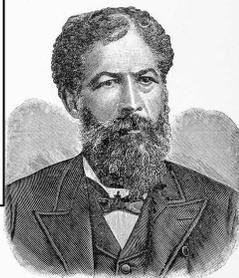
"JIM CROW"

Laws were passed by Southern states that legally established segregation. They prevented African Americans from voting (poll taxes, literacy tests), had to attend separate schools, use inferior facilities (such as bathrooms, water fountains, etc.)

Reconstruction: The period following the Civil War during which Congress passed laws designed to help rebuild the country and bring the southern states back into the Union.

Sharecropping was a system of unfair practice that locked people into poverty. Freedmen and poor white farmers rented land by paying with a share of their crops.

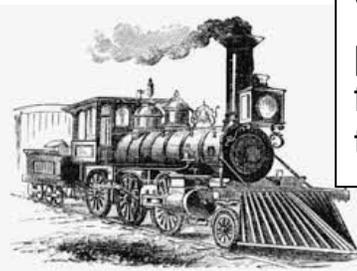
John Mercer
Langston



Langston was a free black from VA who was the first elected African American to Congress. He was an abolitionist and helped free slaves on the Underground Railroad. He became a lawyer in Ohio.



Virginia's cities grew with people, businesses, and factories. Railroads a key to expansion.



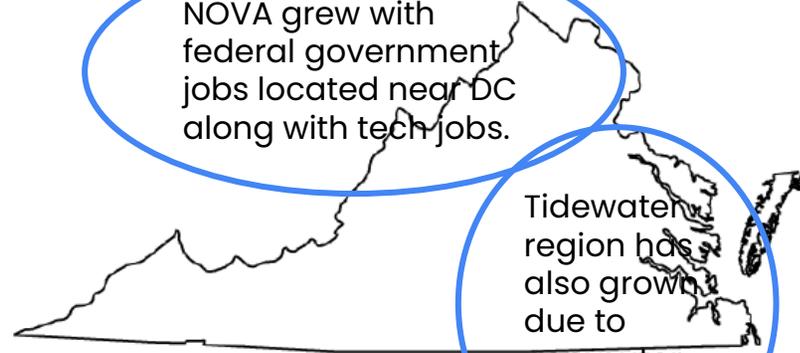
Mechanization and transportation improvement modernized farming. Combined with low crop prices, Virginia moved from a rural, agricultural society to be more urban and industrialized.

People moved to cities for economic opportunities. Transportation advancements helped cities grow.



NOVA grew with federal government jobs located near DC along with tech jobs.

Tidewater region has also grown due to computer technology.



20th Century



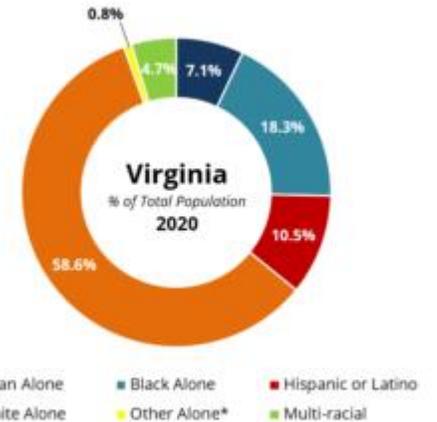
Coal mining helped Virginia grow!

The 19th Amendment in 1920 gave women the right to vote!



Virginia became a more **urban, industrial** society and became more connected with the rest of the United States. VA's population has become increasingly diverse.

Population by Race/Ethnicity
Virginia, 2020



Many Virginians lost their jobs, farms, homes & businesses during the Great Depression. The New Deal created programs that helped ease the suffering of the Depression.



Vocabulary to Know:

- Segregation
- "separate but equal"
- *Brown v. Board of Educ.*
- Desegregation
- Integration
- Massive Resistance

Barbara Johns, at only age 16, led a student strike **against segregation**. Her case became part of ***Brown v. Education*** which said segregation in schools was illegal! Massive Resistance, which fought against desegregation, failed and **VA's schools were finally integrated**.

Famous Virginians:

- **Maggie Walker** – a African-American businesswoman, supported equal rights for women
- **Harry Byrd Sr.** – led the Massive Resistance movement
- **Oliver Hill, Sr.** – Lawyer and Civil Rights Leader
- **Arthur Ashe, Jr.** – 1st African American winner of major men's tennis championship
- **A. Linwood Holton, Jr.** – Governor of VA who promoted racial equality
- **L. Douglas Wilder** – 1st African American Governor in the USA



Your Virginia

Legislative Branch 📄	Executive Branch 👤	Judicial Branch ⚖️
General Assembly	Governor	VA Court System
Make state laws "Lawmakers"	Carry out (or enforce) state laws	Decide cases about VA state laws "Judges - Justice"

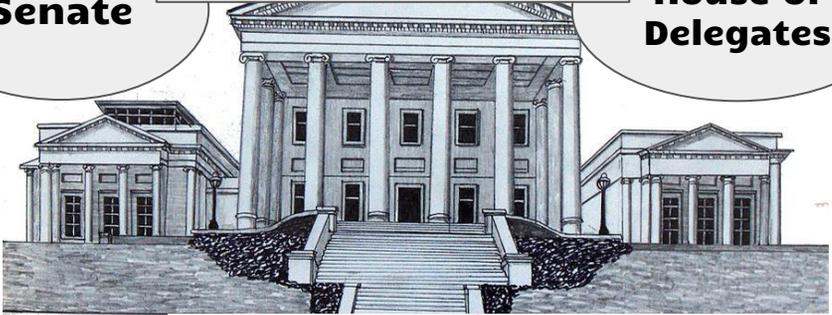
Washington, DC, our nation's capital, is just north of Virginia, across the Potomac. Because many federal government workers live and/or work in Virginia, the **federal government** has a significant impact on Virginia's economy.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

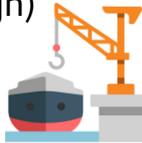
Senate

House of Delegates



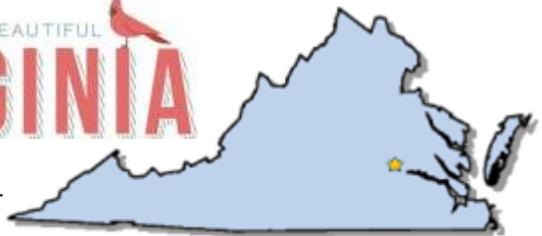
● Some top products & services for VA include:

- Architectural or engineering services
- Banking and lending
- Computer programming (or system design)
- Food Products
- Shipbuilding (Chesapeake Bay area)



- Manufacturing is a top industry.
- The service industry is also important to VA's economy.

WELCOME TO BEAUTIFUL VIRGINIA



Virginia's fertile soil and mild & favorable climate make agriculture an important industry in Virginia.



- Virginia's transportation system, which includes highways, railroads, air transportation, and shipping, 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.
- Virginia has increased trade relationships with other countries.

Tourism is a major part of Virginia's economy.

