

Virginia Studies Cards

1. What are the states that border Virginia? (5)

Back: West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky.

2. What are the 2 bodies of water that border Virginia?

Back: Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay

3. What are the 5 geographic regions of Virginia?

Back: Tidewater(Coastal Plain), Piedmont, Blue Ridge Mountains, Ridge and Valley, and Appalachian Plateau

4. What is a peninsula?

Back: a piece of land bordered by water on three sides

5. Give an example of a peninsula in Virginia.

Back: the Eastern Shore

6. What body of water borders the Eastern Shore on the west?

Back: the Chesapeake Bay

7. What body of water borders the Eastern shore on the east?

Back: the Atlantic Ocean

8. Another name for the Coastal Plain is _____.

Back: Tidewater

9. Describe the land of the Coastal Plain.

Back: flat

10. If you stand on the Fall Line, which direction would you go to get to the Coastal Plain?

Back: east

11. The Eastern Shore is located in what geographic region?

Back: the Coastal Plain (Tidewater)

12. The Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay border which geographic region of Virginia?

Back: the Coastal Plain (Tidewater)

13. What body of water separates the Eastern Shore from the mainland of Virginia?

Back: the Chesapeake Bay

14. Why was the Chesapeake Bay important to the native people of Virginia?

Back: The bay provided a safe harbor and was a source of food and transportation

15. Name the four major rivers in Virginia that flow into the Chesapeake Bay and are separated by peninsulas.

Back: the Potomac River, Rappahannock River, York River, and James River

16. What direction do the 4 major rivers in Virginia flow?

Back: they flow into the Chesapeake Bay and out to the Atlantic Ocean

17. Why was the Atlantic Ocean important to the early settlers of Virginia?

Back: it provided transportation links (ways) between Virginia and other places. Example- Europe, Africa, and Caribbean

18. Name 2 cities located along the James River.

Back: Richmond and Jamestown

19. _____ is located along the York River.

Back: Yorktown

20. What city is located along the Potomac River?

Back: Alexandria

21. _____ is located along the Rappahannock River.

Back: Fredericksburg

22. Why were the rivers important to the native people of Virginia?

Back: they were a source of food and provided a pathway for exploration and settlement

23. What is the Fall Line?

Back: The natural border between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Region **it is where the land rises sharply (waterfalls)

24. In Virginia, where would waterfalls prevent further travel on rivers?

Back: at the Fall Line

25. Many early Virginia cities developed along the Fall Line because _____.

Back: the waterfalls prevented further travel on the rivers

26. Which geographic region of Virginia borders the Fall Line to the West?

Back: the Piedmont Region

27. What does the word Piedmont mean?

Back: land at the foot of the mountains

28. What two words best describe the Piedmont Region:

Back: rolling hills

29. Where are the Blue Ridge Mountains located?

Back: They are between the Piedmont and Valley and Ridge Regions.

30. What two words best describe the Blue Ridge Mountains?

Back: old and rounded

31. The Blue Ridge Mountains and the Valley and Ridge Regions are part of the _____.

Back: Appalachian Mountain System

32. Which geographic region in Virginia is the source of many rivers?

Back: The Blue Ridge Mountains

33. Where is the Valley and Ridge region located?

Back: west of the Blue Ridge Mountains Region

34. Where is the Great Valley located?

Back: in the Valley and Ridge Region **between the ridges (mountains)

35. What is a plateau?

Back: an area of elevated (high) land that is flat on top

36. Where is the Appalachian Plateau?

Back: in Southwest Virginia

37. How much of the Appalachian Plateau is located in Virginia?

Back: only a small part (it goes into other states)

38. In which geographic region is Lake Drummond located?

Back: the Coastal Plain/ Tidewater Region

39. Describe Lake Drummond.

Back: A shallow (not deep), natural lake surrounded by the Dismal Swamp.

40. The Dismal Swamp is located in which region of Virginia?

Back: the Coastal Plain/ Tidewater Region

41. The _____ surrounds Lake Drummond and is a home for a variety of wildlife.

Back: Dismal Swamp

42. Who explore and surveyed the Dismal Swamp?

Back: George Washington

43. What products are found in the Coastal Plain (Tidewater) Region?

Back: seafood and peanuts

44. What industries are found in the Coastal Plain Region?

Back: shipbuilding, tourism, and military bases

45. What products are found in the Piedmont Region?

Back: tobacco products and information technology

46. What industries are found in the Piedmont Region?

Back: federal and state government, farming, and the horse industry

47. What product is found in the Blue Ridge Mountains Region?

Back: apples

48. What industries are found in the Blue Ridge Mountains Region?

Back: recreation and farming

49. What products are found in the Valley and Ridge Region?

Back: poultry (birds we eat), apples, dairy and beef

50. What industry is found in the Valley and Ridge Region?

Back: farming

51. What product is found in the Appalachian Plateau Region?

Back: coal

52. What industry is found in the Appalachian Plateau Region?

Back: coal mining

53. Who were the first people to live in Virginia?

Back: American Indians

54. _____ called the people he found in the lands he explored "Indians"?

Back: Christopher Columbus

55. Why did Christopher Columbus call the people "Indians" in the lands he explored?

Back: He thought he was in the Indies (near China).

56. Give 3 examples of artifacts (things from the past)?

Back: arrowheads, pottery, and other tools

57. Why are artifacts important?

Back: They tell a lot about the people of the past and gives evidence of how the people lived.

58. Which American Indian Language was spoken primarily in the Tidewater region?

Back: Algonquian

59. The Powhatans were a part of which American Indian Language group?

Back: Algonquian

60. Which American Indian Language was spoken primarily in the Piedmont region?

Back: Siouan

61. The Monacans were a part of which American Indian language group?

Back: Siouan

62. Which American Indian Language was spoken primarily in southwestern Virginia?

Back: Iroquoian

63. Which American Indian Language was spoken in southern Virginia near North Carolina?

Back: Iroquoian

64. The Cherokee were a part of which American Indian Language group?

Back: Iroquoian

65. Virginia's American Indians worked with what two things to meet their basic needs?

Back: the climate and their environment (where you live)

66. What is the climate like in Virginia?

Back: it is mild with distinct seasons (you can tell the difference)

67. The different seasons in Virginia produce a variety (many kinds) of _____.

Back: vegetation (plants)

68. Most of the land in Virginia is covered with _____.

Back: forests, with a variety (many kinds) of trees

69. Sometimes Virginia's Indians are referred to (called) as the _____.

Back: Eastern Woodland Indians

70. How did the seasons effect or change the way the American Indians lived from one season to another?

Back: the kinds of food they ate, the clothing they wore, and their shelters

71. How did the seasons effect the foods that the American Indians ate?

Back: The kinds of foods they ate changed with the seasons.

72. How did the American Indians get their food in the winter?

Back: they hunted birds and animals and live on the foods they stored from the previous fall.

73. How did the American Indians get their food in the spring?

Back: They hunted, fished, and picked berries for their food in the spring.

74. The American Indians grew crops (corn, beans, and squash) in the ____ to get their food.

Back: summer

75. In the fall, to get food the American Indians would _____.

Back: harvest their crops and hunt for foods they could preserve to keep for use in the winter.

76. Native peoples of the past used animal skins(deerskins) for _____.

Back: clothing in the winter

77. How did American Indians make their homes?

Back: from natural resource and materials they could find around them

78. How do Virginia's American Indians live today in relation to the way they lived in the past?
Back: Today most native peoples live like other Americans. Their cultures have changed over time.

79. What is an archaeologist?
Back: A person who studies all kinds of material evidence left behind from people of the past.

80. Archeology is _____.
Back: A science that helps people to understand the past.

81. What was Werowocomoco?
Back: A large Indian town used by Indian leader for several hundred years before the English came.

82. Where were the headquarters of the Indian leader Powhatan in 1607?
Back: Werowocomoco

83. Who has live in Virginia for thousands of years?
Back: the American Indians

84. How many American Indian tribes are recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia?
Back: eight

85. Name the seven American Indian tribes recognized by the Commonwealth of Virginia located in the Coastal Plain Region.
Back: the Chickahominy, the Eastern Chickahominy, the Mattaponi, the Upper Mattaponi, the Nansemond, the Pamunkey, and the Rappahannock

86. What is the name of the eighth tribe which is located in the Piedmont Region?
Back: the Monacan Tribe

87. Where do the American Indians who trace their family history back to before 1607 live today?
Back: They live in all parts of Virginia today.

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

89. What were 4 reasons for English colonization in America?
Back: 1) establish (get) power, 2) establish wealth- find silver and gold, 3) an American settlement could furnish raw materials that England could not grow or get, 4) it would open new markets for trade.

90. Jamestown was primarily established as an _____.
Back: economic venture (way to make money)

91. Who financed the settlement of Jamestown?

Back: the stockholders of Virginia Company of London

92. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America?

Back: Jamestown (1607)

93. Describe Jamestown when the settlers arrived in 1607.

Back: Jamestown was located on a narrow peninsula bordered by the James River on 3 sides.

94. Describe Jamestown today.

Back: Jamestown is located on an island in the James River

95. Give 4 reasons why the settlers chose Jamestown as a site (place) for a new settlement.

Back: 1) It was easy to defend from attack by sea (Spanish).

2) The water along the shore was deep enough for ships to dock.

3) They thought they had a good supply of fresh water.

4) Instructions told the settlers to go inland to find a suitable place to settle.

96. The King of England granted charters to the Virginia Company of London. Why were the charters important?

Back: A charter was a document that gave the Virginia Company of London the right to establish a settlement in North America, and extended English rights to the colonists.

97. The first charter of the Virginia Company of London established companies to begin_____.

Back: colonies in the New World

98. Archaeologists have discovered the site of the _____ at Jamestown.

Back: original fort

99. The ___ have provided clues about the interactions of the English, Africans, and Indians in early Virginia.

Back: recovered artifacts

100. Who initiated (started) a trading relationship with the native peoples?

Back: Capt. John Smith

101. What types of items did the native peoples trade with the English (colonists)?

Back: mainly food

102. What type of items did the English (colonists) trade with the native peoples?

Back: tools, pots, and copper for jewelry

103. _____ contributed to the survival of the Jamestown settlers in many ways.

Back: The native peoples

104. Who provided leadership to his people and taught the settlers survival skills?

Back: Powhatan- the chief of many tribes.

105. Who was Chief Powhatan's daughter?

Back: Pocahontas

106. Who served as a contact between the English (colonists) and the native peoples?

Back: Pocahontas

107. The native peoples showed the English settlers how to plant ____ and ____ .

Back: corn and tobacco

108. The native peoples realized that English settlements would continue to ____ .

Back: grow

109. When the English settlements started to grow, what did the native people think of the colonists?

Back: The native peoples saw them as invaders (uninvited) who would take over their land.

110. Name 3 hardships that faced the settlers of Jamestown.

Back: 1) The site (place) was too marshy and lacked safe drinking water.

2) The settlers lacked some skills necessary for to provide for themselves.

3) Many settlers died of starvation and disease.

111. Name 3 changes at Jamestown that resulted in survival.

Back: 1) The arrival of supply ships.

2) The forced work program and strong leadership of Capt. John Smith.

3) The emphasis on agriculture (growing their own food to eat).

112. African men and women were captured by ____ from present day Angola and brought to Virginia.

Back: Portuguese sailors

113. What was the status of the early African men and women who arrived in Virginia?

Back: It is not know whether they were servants or slaves.

114. In what year did Africans arrive at Jamestown against their will?

Back: 1619

115. The arrival of Africans made it possible to expand the _____ economy.

Back: tobacco

116. Jamestown became a more "diverse colony" by 1620. What does "diverse colony" mean?

Back: There were more types of people (women and Africans) living in the colony.

117. The arrival of additional women in 1620 made it possible for more settlers to establish _____ at Jamestown.

Back: families and a permanent settlement

118. _____ was the first elected legislative body in America.

Back: The House of Burgesses

119. The House of Burgesses gave the settlers the opportunity to control their own _____.

Back: government

120. The current Virginia General Assembly dates from the establishment of the _____.

Back: House of Burgesses at Jamestown in 1619

121. In 1619, the governor of Virginia called a meeting of the General Assembly. Who attended?

Back: *two representatives (burgesses) from each division (district) of Virginia

***the governor's counsel**

***the governor**

122. In 1619, the General Assembly, the governor, and the governor's council met as _____ legislative body.

Back: one

123. In the 1620's who had the right to take part in the General Assembly?

Back: Only certain free adult men had a right to take part.

124. By the 1640's, the General Assembly met as two separate legislative bodies, the _____ and the _____.

Back : House of Burgesses, the Governor's Council

125. What is a cash crop?

Back: A crop that is grown to sell for money rather than for use by the growers.

126. The economy of the Virginia colony depended on _____ as a primary source of wealth.

Back: agriculture

127. _____ became the most profitable agricultural product.

Back: Tobacco (and was sold in England)

128. How did the success of tobacco change the Virginia colony?

Back: It transformed (changed) life and encouraged slavery in the colony.

129. African men, women, and children were brought to the colony against their will to work as slaves on _____.

Back: large plantations

130. Virginia's colony became _____ on slave labor for their economy.

Back: dependent- and it lasted a long time

131. The successful planting of tobacco depended on a steady and inexpensive _____.

Back: sources of labor (indentured servants and then slaves)

132. The culture of colonial Virginia reflected the _____(3) of Europeans, Africans, and American Indians living in those areas.

Back: beliefs, customs, and architecture

133. Even though Virginia was a colony of England, it had a _____ culture.

Back: unique (not exactly like)

134. Whenever people settle in an area, they change the _____ to reflect their beliefs, customs and architecture.

Back: culture and landscapes (barns, homes, places of worship)

135. What would be a place name located in Virginia that reflects the culture of the English?

Back: Richmond

136. ____ would be a place name in Virginia that reflects the culture of the American Indians.

Back: Roanoke

137. In which geographic regions did the English and other Europeans primarily settle?

Back: They settled in the Tidewater and Piedmont Regions.

138. Where did the Germans and Scots-Irish primarily settle?

Back: They settled in the Shenandoah Valley (along the migration route).

139. Where did the Africans primarily settle?

Back: They settled in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions-where agriculture required a great deal of labor.

140. Prior to the arrival of the settlers, American Indians were found _____ .

Back: throughout Virginia

141. After the settlers arrived, most American Indians were forced to move _____ .

Back: inland

142. _____ (2) caused people to adapt old customs to their new environment.

Back: Migration and living in new areas

143. What were some reasons why the capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg(3)?

Back: 1) Drinking water was contaminated by seepage of salt water.

2) Unhealthy living conditions caused diseases.

3) Fire had destroyed the wooden and brick buildings at Jamestown

144. What were some reasons why the capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond(3)?

Back: 1) The populations were moving westward.

2) Richmond was a more central location.

3) Moving to Richmond increased the distance from attack by the British.

145. England became _____ in the early 1700's.

Back: Great Britain

146. What does the term "money" mean?

Back: A medium of exchange (currency-coins and paper money).

147. What does the term "barter" mean?

Back: Trading/exchanging of goods and services without the use of money.

148. What does the term "credit" mean?

Back: Buying a good or service now and paying for it later.

149. What does the term "debt" mean?

Back: A good or service owed to another.

150. What does the term "savings" mean?

Back: Money put away to save or spend at another time.

151. **True or False.** Few people had paper money and coins to use to buy goods or services.

Back: true

152. True or False. There were banks in colonial Virginia.

Back: false

153. _____ was commonly used instead of money.

Back: bartering

154. Which cash crop was commonly used for money?

Back: Tobacco (farmers would use tobacco to pay for goods or services).

155. Farmers and other consumers could also buy goods and services on credit and pay their debts when _____.

Back: their crops were harvested and sold

156. _____ were used in Colonial Virginia to produce the goods and services that people needed.

Back: Resources

157. What kinds of resources did people living in Colonial Virginia depend on?

Back: natural, human, and capital resources

158. How did the resources influence the food in Colonial Virginia:

Back: They had a limited choice of foods available.

159. What kinds of foods did the settlers eat?

Back: Meals were made of local produce and local meats.

160. How did the resources influence the housing in Colonial Virginia?

Back: Most people lived in one room homes with dirt floors, but some farmers lived in large houses.

161. What resources did the settlers use to make their own clothing?

Back: They used cotton that they grew, wool and leather from the animals.

162. How did most white Virginians make a living in Colonial Virginia?

Back: Most made a living from the land as small farmers, but a few owned plantations (large farms).

163. What types of work did enslaved African Americans do?

Back: They worked with tobacco, crops, and livestock.

164. How did free African Americans make a living in Colonial Virginia?

Back: Free African Americans owned their own businesses and property.

165. Were African Americans provided rights?

Back: Enslaved African Americans were not but free African Americans were given some rights.

166. Conflicts developed between the colonies and British Parliament over what?

Back: The conflicts were over how the colonies should be governed.

167. The colonists and the British Parliament disagreed over how the colonies should be governed. Parliament believed _____.

Back: that it had legal authority in the colonies and could tax the colonists

168. The colonists and the British Parliament disagreed over how the colonies should be governed. The colonists believed _____.

Back: that their local assemblies had the legal authority.

169. Why did the colonists disagree with the taxes that Parliament placed on them?

Back: They believed they should not be taxed by Parliament because they had no representation in Parliament (taxation without representation)

170. The Declaration of Independence gave reasons for what?

Back: reasons for independence and ideas for self government

171. Who wrote The Declaration of Independence?

Back: Thomas Jefferson

172. Which document states that the people have the authority to govern (not kings) and that "all people are created equal and have certain rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

Back: The Declaration of Independence

173. Who provided political leadership by expressing the reasons for colonial independence from Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence?

Back: Thomas Jefferson

174. Virginia patriots served in the _____ and fought for independence from the British.

Back: Continental Army

175. Did all Virginians support the Revolutionary War?

Back: No, some were neutral (did not take side) while some remained loyal to Great Britain.

176. What role did women have during the Revolutionary War?

Back: They took on more responsibility- cooked, did laundry, nursed wounded soldiers, and took care of farms

177. Why did some enslaved African Americans fight for the British during the Revolutionary War?

Back: They fought for a better chance of freedom.

178. Some ___ African Americans fought for independence in the American Revolution.

Back: free

179. Did the American Indians fight in the Revolutionary War:

Back: Many American Indians fought alongside both the Virginia Patriots and the British.

180. What role did George Washington have during the Revolutionary War?

Back: He provided military leadership by serving as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

181. Who was James Lafayette?

Back: An enslaved African American from Virginia who served in the Continental Army and successfully requested his freedom after the war.

182. Who inspired patriots from other colonies when he spoke out against taxation without representation by saying, "...give me liberty or give me death?"

Back: Patrick Henry

183. What was the first land battle fought in Virginia during the American Revolution (Revolutionary War)?

Back: The Battle of Great Bridge

184. What was the importance of the Battle of Great Bridge?

Back: The American victory forced the British Colonial Governor to flee (leave) the City of Norfolk.

185. The action of _____ prevented the capture of key members of the General Assembly.

Back: Jack Jouett

186. Who was Jack Jouett?

Back: A Virginia Patriot who rode on horseback through the backwoods of Virginia to Charlottesville to warn Thomas Jefferson that the British were coming to arrest him and the members of the General Assembly.

187. The American victory at Yorktown resulted in the surrender of the _____ army, which let to an end to the Revolutionary War.

Back: British

188. Where was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War fought?

Back: Yorktown, Virginia

189. Who was the first President of the United States?

Back: George Washington

190. Why is George Washington's role of president so important?

Back: he provided strong leadership and provided a model of leadership for future presidents

191. Who is know as the "Father of our Country:?"

Back: George Washington

192. Who believed in the importance of having a United States Constitution?

Back: James Madison

193. How did James Madison help the Constitutional Convention?

Back: He kept detailed notes, and helped delegates compromise and reach agreements while writing the constitution.

194. Who is known as the "Father of the Constitution"?

Back: James Madison

195. Who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights?

Back: George Mason

196. What rights did the Virginia Declaration of Rights give all Virginians?

Back: Many rights including freedom of religion and the freedom of the press.

197. What documents became a model for the Bill of Rights of the US Constitution?

Back: Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom

198. Who wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?

Back: Thomas Jefferson

199. What did the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom state?

Back: It stated that all people should be able to worship as they please.

200. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom served as a basis for what other document?

Back: the 1st amendment to the US Constitution (provides religious freedom)

201. After the American Revolution, many farmers began to look for more land because the tobacco was _____ .

Back: hard on the soil (used up minerals)

202. After the American Revolution where did large numbers of Virginians migrate?

Back: They moved west and to the deep south.

203. After the American Revolution, why were many Virginians migrating?

Back: To look for better farmland and new opportunities.

204. After the American Revolution, when Virginians moved what did they take with them?

Back: Their traditions, ideas, and their cultures.

205. When settlers migrated west which way did they go?

Back: They crossed the Appalachian Mountains through the Cumberland Gap to new lands in the west.

206. Before the Civil War, the economy of the Northern states was based on _____ .

Back: industry (factories)

207. Before the Civil War, the economy of the Southern states was based on _____ .

Back: agriculture (farming and relied on slave labor)

208. Northern states wanted the new states created out of the western territories to be "free states," while the Southern states wanted the new states to be _____ .

Back: slave states

209. Who was Nat Turner?

Back: An enslaved African American who led a revolt against plantation owners in Virginia.

210. Who is an abolitionist?

Back: A person who campaigned (helped) to try to end slavery.

211. Who was Harriet Tubman?

Back: She supported a secret route that escaped enslaved African Americans took to find freedom known as "The Underground Railroad".

212. Who was John Brown?

Back: A white abolitionist who led a raid on a US armory (arsenal-place where weapons are stored) at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was trying to start a slave rebellion.

213. What happened to John Brown after the raid?

Back: He was captured and hanged.

214. In what year was Abraham Lincoln elected President?

Back: 1860

215. When Lincoln was elected president, some of the southern states _____ from the union.

Back: seceded (withdrew or left)

216. The states that seceded from the union formed _____ .

Back: The Confederate States of America

217. In Virginia conflicts grew between the eastern counties (who relied on slavery) and the western counties (who did not favor slavery) and led to the formation of _____ .

Back: West Virginia

218. Why did Virginia play a significant role in the Civil War?

Back: Many major battles were fought in Virginia.

219. The first major battle of the Civil War was _____ .

Back: Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)

220. Which Confederate general played a major role and earned his nickname at the Battle of Bull Run?

Back: Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

221. Who was the Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia and defeated Union troops at Fredericksburg, Virginia?

Back: Gen. Robert E. Lee

222. Where was the capital of the Confederacy?

Back: Richmond, Virginia

223. Richmond fell to what Union general and was burned near the end of the Civil War?

Back: Gen. Ulysses S. Grant

224. Who used the Union navy to blockade (ships can't leave or enter) southern ports?

Back: Abraham Lincoln

225. What were the Monitor and the Merrimack (Virginia)?

Back: 2 iron-clad ships

226. Where did the sea battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack take place?

Back: in Virginia waters near Norfolk and Hampton

227. Who won the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack?

Back: no one, it was a draw (tie)

228. Where did the Civil War end?

Back: Appomattox Court House, Virginia

229. Who surrendered to whom to end the Civil War?

Back: Gen. Robert E. Lee (Confederate) surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (Union)

230. When did the Civil War End?

Back: April 1865

231. Which side did most white Virginians support during the Civil War?

Back: the Confederacy

232. What did the Confederacy rely on the enslaved African Americans to do during the Civil War?

Back: Many enslaved African Americans raised crops and provided labor for the Confederate Army.

233. Some free African Americans felt their limited rights could best be protected by supporting the _____.

Back: Confederacy

234. Most American Indians _____ during the Civil War.

Back: did not take sides

235. What does the term "Reconstruction" mean?

Back: It was the period of time following the Civil War when Congress passed laws designed to rebuild the country and bring southern states back to the Union.

236. Name 4 problems faced by Virginians during Reconstruction.

Back: 1) Millions of freed African Americans needed housing, clothing, food, jobs, and education.

2) Confederate money had no value.

3) Banks were closed.

4) Railroads, bridges, plantations, and crops were destroyed.

237. What was the Freedman's Bureau?

Back: A government agency that provided food, schools, and medical care for the freed African Americans and others in Virginia.

238. How did the sharecropping system work in Virginia?

Back: Freedmen and poor white farmers rented land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a share of the crop.

239. During Reconstruction, African Americans began to have power in Virginia's government, and men of all races could_____.

Back: vote

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

Back: The freedoms and rights promised to African Americans were slowly taken away and it would take year to win them back.

241. What does the term "segregation" mean?

Back: The separation of people, usually based on race or religion.

242. What does the term "discrimination" mean?

Back: An unfair difference in the treatment of people.

243. What were "Jim Crow" laws?

Back: Laws that established segregation or separation of the races and reinforced prejudices held by whites.

244. Because of unfair poll taxes and voting tests, African Americans found it very difficult to _____.

Back: vote or hold public office

245. Give examples of "Jim Crow" laws.

Back: African Americans were forced to use poor quality services such as drinking fountains, rest rooms and restuarants.

246. African Americans and white children attended _____.

Back: separate schools

247. "Jim Crow" laws also had an effect on _____.

Back: American Indians

248. How did Virginia's cities change after the Civil War and Reconstruction?

Back: The cities grew with people, businesses, and factories.

249. _____ were the key to expansion (growth) of business, agriculture, and industry.

Back: Railroads

250. _____ also facilitated (helped) the growth of small towns into becoming cities.

Back: Railroads

251. Where were coal deposits discovered after the Civil War?

Back: Tazwell County

252. What became the livelihood (jobs) for residents (people who live) in the southwest part of Virginia?

Back: coal, coal mining

253. After the Civil War and Reconstruction the need for more and better _____ increased.

Back: roads

254. After the Civil War and Reconstruction, what became important to Virginia's industries?

Back: tobacco farming and tobacco products

255. During the 20th and 21st centuries, Virginia changed from a rural, agriculture society to a more _____ .

Back: urban, industrial society

256. What contributed to the decline of an agriculture society in Virginia?

Back: Old systems of farming were no longer effective, and crop prices were low.

257. Why did people move from rural to urban areas of Virginia?

Back: People moved for economical opportunities (jobs or more money).

258. Name 4 technological developments in Virginia that helped cities grow.

Back: transportation, roads, railroads, and street cars

259. During the 20th and 21st centuries, Northern Virginia has experienced growth due to the increase of _____ located in this region.

Back: federal jobs

260. In the late 20th and early 21st century, what areas of Virginia have grown due to computer technology?

Back: Northern Virginia and the Tidewater region

261. What two famous Virginians were important national and international leaders?

Back: Woodrow Wilson and George C. Marshall

262. Why was Woodrow Wilson considered an important leader?

Back: He was a 20th century President who wrote a plan for world peace.

263. _____ was a military leader who created an economic plan to ensure world peace.

Back: George C. Marshall

264. After World War II, African Americans demanded _____ and the recognition of their rights as American citizens.

Back: equal treatment

265. What does the term "desegregation" mean?

Back: The abolishment (ending) of racial segregation.

266. What does the term "integration" mean?

Back: The full equality of all races in the use of public facilities (places).

267. What does the term "segregation" mean?

Back: The separation of people, usually based on race or religion.

268. During the "Brown vs Board of Education" trial in 1954, the US Supreme Court ruled that _____.

Back: "separate but equal" public schools were unconstitutional, and all public schools were ordered to desegregate.

269. Virginia's government established a "Massive Resistance" policy. What did the policy aim to do?

Back: The policy aimed to "resist" the integration of public schools (it wanted to keep them segregated), and some schools were closed.

270. Who led the "Massive Resistance" movement in Virginia?

Back: Harry F. Byrd Sr.

271. The "Massive Resistance" movement _____, and Virginia's public schools were integrated.

Back: failed

272. What contribution to 20th/ 21st century life did Maggie Lena Walker make?

Back: She was the first woman and first African American woman to establish and become a bank president in the U.S.

273.. What two contributions did Harry F. Byrd, Sr. make as a governor of Virginia?

Back: The "Pay As You Go" policy for road improvements and he modernized Virginia's state government.

274. What contribution did Arthur Ashe make to 20th/21st century life?

Back: He was the first African American winner of a major men's tennis singles championship. He was also an author and eloquent spokesperson for social change

275. Who was the first African American to be elected as a state governor in the U.S. ?

Back: L. Douglas Wilder

276. Who was a lawyer and a civil rights leader who worked for the equal rights of African Americans and played a key role in the Brown vs Board of Education decision?

Back: Oliver W. Hill Sr.

277. What Virginia governor is know for promoting racial equality and appointing more African Americans and women to positions in the state government than the previous governors?

Back: A. Linwood Holton Jr.

278. Virginia's state government is divided into three branches. Name them.

Back: The Legislative branch(General Assembly), Executive branch, and Judicial branch.

279. What is the job of Virginia's state government?

Back: The job of the state government is to ensure that Virginia's laws agree with the state constitution.

280. Virginia's legislative(General Assembly) branch is divided into two parts. What are they?

Back: the Senate and the House of Delegates

281. The governor heads the _____ branch of the state government.

Back: Executive

282. The _____ branch is the state's court system.

Back: Judicial

283. What does Virginia's Legislative branch do?

Back: It makes the state laws.

284. What does Virginia's Executive branch do?

Back: It makes sure that state laws are carried out.

285. What does Virginia's Judicial branch do?

Back: It decides cases about people breaking the law and decides whether or not a law agrees with Virginia's constitution.

286. Advances in _____, _____, and _____ have facilitated migration and led to economic development in Virginia.

Back: transportation, communications, and technology

287. Industries in Virginia produce _____ and _____ which are used throughout the U.S..

Back: goods and services

288. Virginia's transportation systems move _____ to factories and finished products to markets.

Back: raw materials

289. What are Virginia's transportation systems?

Back: Transportation systems are highways, railroads, and air transportation.

290. Virginia exports (sends out) agricultural and manufactured products. Name some.

Back: tobacco, poultry, coal, and large ships

291. Virginia has a large number of what kind of industries?

Back: communications and other technology

292. _____ is a major part of Virginia's economy today.

Back: Tourism

293. Many federal workers live and work in Virginia, so the _____ has a significant (important) impact on Virginia's economy.

Back: federal government

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