

Virginia Studies Crossover Resource Document

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THE VIRGINIA EXPERIENCE™ FOR VIRGINIA STUDIES

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Teachers: This crossover document will help you ensure that students don't miss anything from the "old" 2001 standards. It will help you prepare students to score well in 2009/2010 on both the existing test questions, and the new field test questions. Use this document in the 2009/2010 school year as a supplement to your Virginia Experience workbook.

After the 2009/2010 school year, throw away the crossover document because everything for the 2008 standards is included in the new student workbook.

Permission is hereby granted to the purchaser of the 2009 Virginia Studies Student Workbook (100% aligned with 2008 standards!) to reproduce this document for non-commercial individual or classroom use only. Reproduction of these materials for an entire school or school system is strictly prohibited. This document should be destroyed prior to the 2010/2011 school year. (You won't need it anymore—the student workbook has all you need!)



Standards Reference Page

- 2001 standards refer to Indians as First Americans. 2008 standards refer to Indians as American Indians.
- 2001 standards use the term “Powhatan people.” 2008 standards use the term “native peoples.”
- 2001 standards use the term “slaves.” 2008 standards use the term “enslaved African Americans.”
- 2001 standards teach four oceans. 2008 standards teach five oceans—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.
- 2001 standards use the term “colonists.” 2008 standards use the term “settlers.”

STANDARD VS.1a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i - no changes

STANDARD VS.2a, b, c, d, e, f, g - no changes

STANDARD VS.3a, b, f - no changes

STANDARD VS.3c - Use: The first charter of the Virginia Company of London established companies to begin colonies in the New World.

STANDARD VS.3d - 2001 standards refer to Virginia’s legislature as the “Virginia Assembly and the Virginia House of Burgesses.” 2008 standards call them the “General Assembly and House of Burgesses.”

STANDARD VS.3e - Use: The first group of Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619. It is believed that Africans arrived as baptized Christians; therefore, they were considered indentured servants for a period of 5 to 7 years.

STANDARD VS.3g - Use: Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan, believed that the English and American Indians could live in peace and harmony. Pocahontas began a friendship with the colonists that helped them survive.

STANDARD VS.4a, d - no changes

STANDARD VS.4b - 2001 standards refer to “Scotch-Irish immigrants.” 2008 standards refer to “Scot-Irish immigrants.”

Use: “Culture Shock,” and:

- American Indians (First Americans) were primarily in the Tidewater, Piedmont, and Appalachian Plateau regions, where their traditional homelands and hunting grounds were located.

STANDARD VS.4c - Use: Location, Location, Location



STANDARD VS.5a, b, c - 2001 standards use the term “English.” 2008 standards use the term “British” because England became Great Britain in the 1700s.

STANDARD VS.6a - Use: The Virginia Declaration of Rights became the basis for the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America.

STANDARD VS.6b - Use: The Virginia Declaration of Rights became the basis for the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America. The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was the basis for the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, the amendment that protects religious freedom.

STANDARD VS.6c - no changes

STANDARD VS.7a, b - no changes

STANDARD VS.8a, b - no changes

STANDARD VS.8c - Use: “Railroads”

STANDARD VS.9a - Use: People have moved to Virginia from many other states and nations for jobs, freedom, and the enjoyment of Virginia’s beauty and quality of life. Since the end of World War II, Northern Virginia has experienced growth due to increases in the number of federal jobs located in the region. Both Northern Virginia and the Tidewater region have grown due to computer technology.

STANDARD VS.9b - Use: 2001 standards use term “integration.” 2008 standards use term “desegregation.”

STANDARD VS.9c - Maggie L. Walker - *First woman to become a bank president*

STANDARD VS.10a, c - no changes

STANDARD VS.10b - Use: “Industries”



VS.4b—Immigrants including Europeans (English, Scotch-Irish, and German), and Africans and American Indians influenced the cultural landscape and changed the relationship between the Virginia colony and England. Correlates with VS.1b, VS.1c, VS.1d, VS.1g, and VS.1i.

Culture Shock!

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

Examples of cultural landscapes include:



- Buildings (barns, homes, commercial and industrial places)
- Places of worship
- Landscaping (style of arranging trees, walkways, garden and buildings)

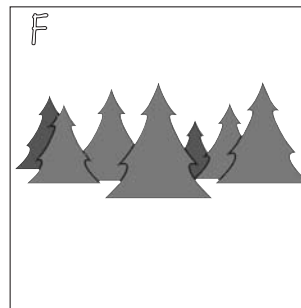
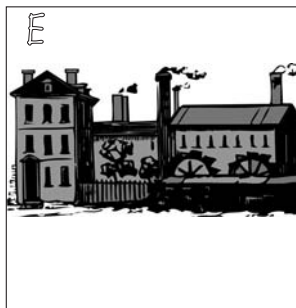
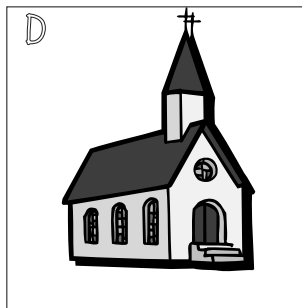
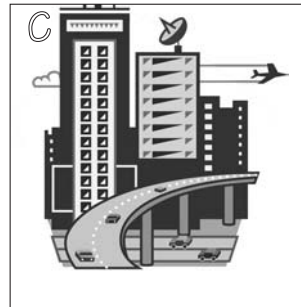
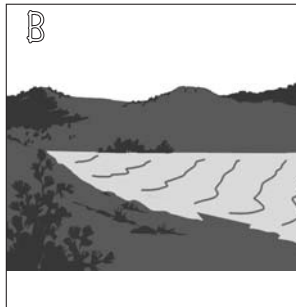


culture:
shared beliefs or values of a group



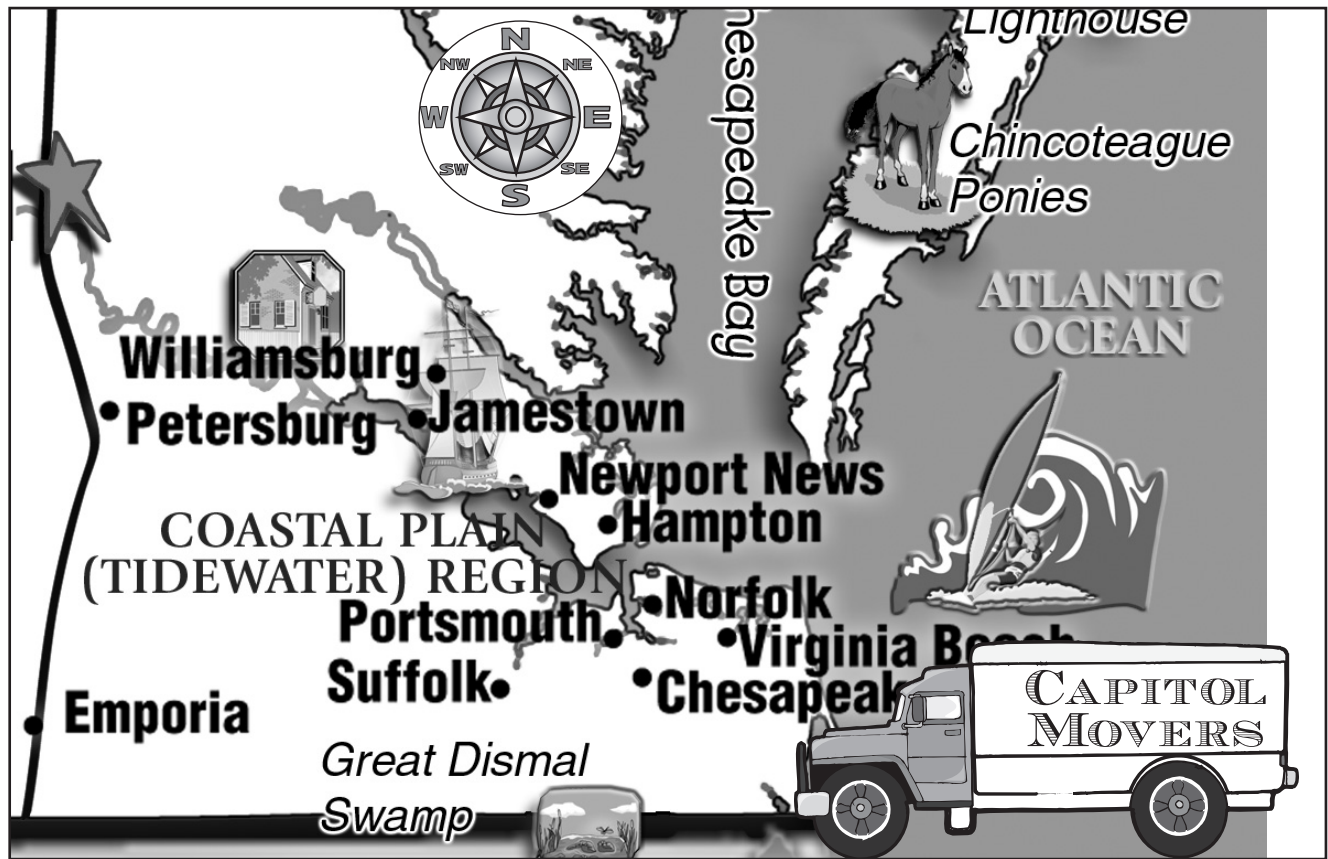
Essential Skills

Circle the examples of cultural landscapes.



VS.4c — Geography influenced the relocation of Virginia's capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg to Richmond. Correlates with VS.1b, VS.1c, VS.1e, VS.1f, and VS.1i.

Location, Location, Location!



Swampland Makes a Good Home . . . for Crocodiles!

Geographical factors often influence the location of a capital. Here are some factors that influenced moving the colonial capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg in 1699.

- Drinking water was contaminated by seepage of salt water
- Dirty living conditions caused diseases
- Williamsburg was situated at a higher elevation than Jamestown
- Fire destroyed wooden buildings at Jamestown



Which one was NOT a cause for moving the capital from Jamestown?

- _____ A. Drinking water contaminated by seepage of salt water
- _____ B. Dirty living conditions caused diseases
- _____ C. Loud neighbors





Follow that Horse-drawn Cart!!

Today, Richmond is the capital of Virginia. Some factors related to moving the colonial capital from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1780 include:

- Population was moving westward
- Richmond was a more central location
- Richmond's location was better for trade
- Moving to Richmond increased the distance from attack by the English



Number the cities in the order they became the capital of Virginia. Circle Virginia's present capital.

_____ A. Williamsburg

_____ B. Richmond

_____ C. Jamestown



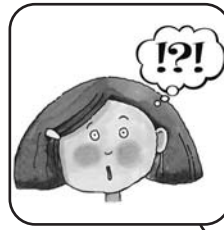
How was the move to Richmond different than the move to Williamsburg? How were they similar?



VS.8c — After the Civil War, industry and technology, transportation and cities began to grow and contribute to Virginia's economy. Virginia's cities grew with people, businesses, and factories.
Correlates with VS.1d, VS.1e, VS.1f, and VS.1i.

Virginia began to grow in these areas after the Civil War and Reconstruction:

- Cities
- Railroads
- Factories
- Coal
- Roads
- Tobacco



Hard-To-Believe-But-True

The world's first successful electric railway was located in Richmond in 1888.

Railroads

Railroads were a key to expansion of business, agriculture, and industry. Railroads helped small towns grow into larger cities. Railroad centers stimulated the growth of factories. These cities grew with people, businesses, and factories.

Railroads made it easy to transport natural resources (such as cotton or wood) to factories. Factories then shipped finished goods (such as clothing or furniture) to customers. Factories could make useful items such as clothing or furniture quickly.

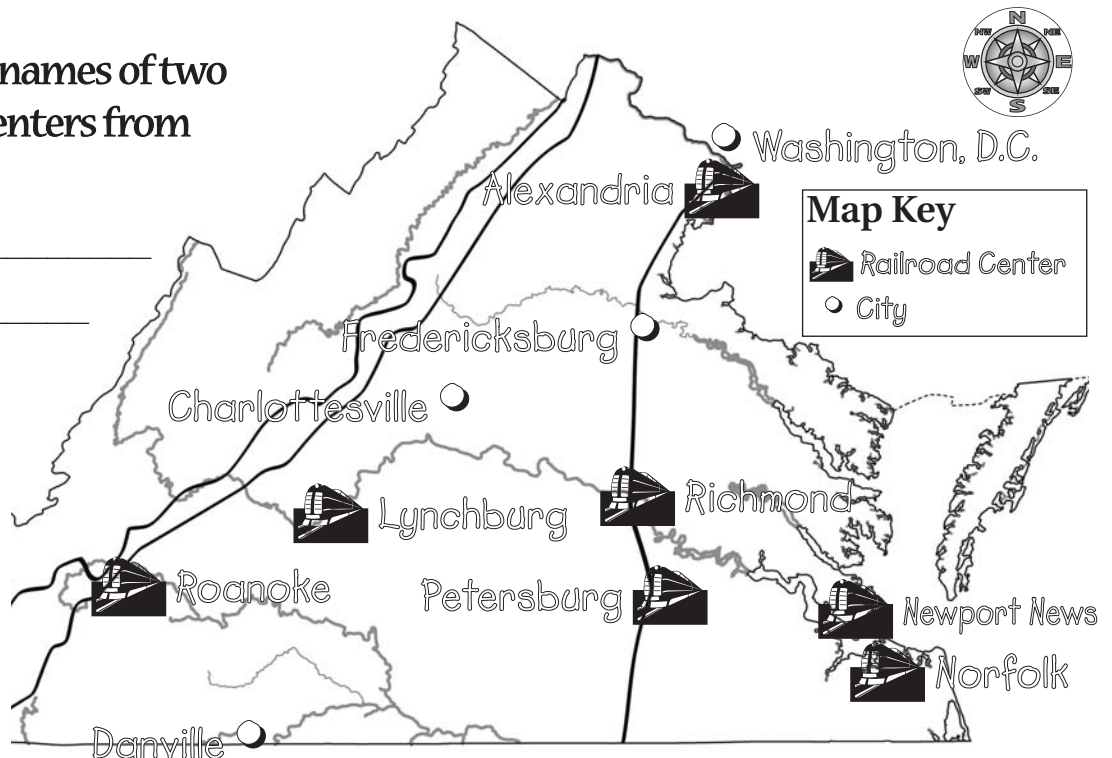
Roanoke became a railroad center. Richmond, Norfolk, and Newport News were bustling with activity as the railroad brought new jobs and people to the areas. Petersburg, Alexandria, and Lynchburg also grew rapidly.



Write the names of two railroad centers from the map.

What did railroad centers stimulate the growth of?

- A. Cities
- B. Factories
- C. Both of these



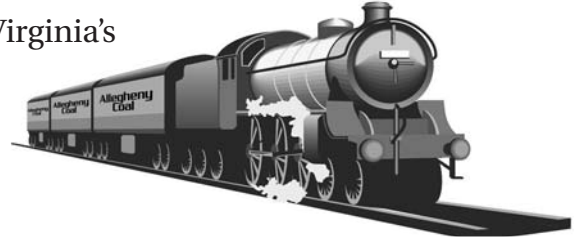
Old King Coal

Other parts of Virginia grew as other industries developed. Coal deposits, discovered in Tazewell County after the Civil War and then in nearby counties, became a source of livelihood for residents of southwest Virginia. Coal is Virginia's most important mineral resource.



Hard-To-Believe-But-True

The first Virginia railroad began operating in 1831. The wooden track, 13 miles long, went from the coal mines of Chesterfield County to Richmond.



Old Sot Weed

Tobacco farming and tobacco products became important Virginia industries. Tobacco is grown mostly in the Piedmont region and also in the western part of the state. Tobacco is still an important crop today.

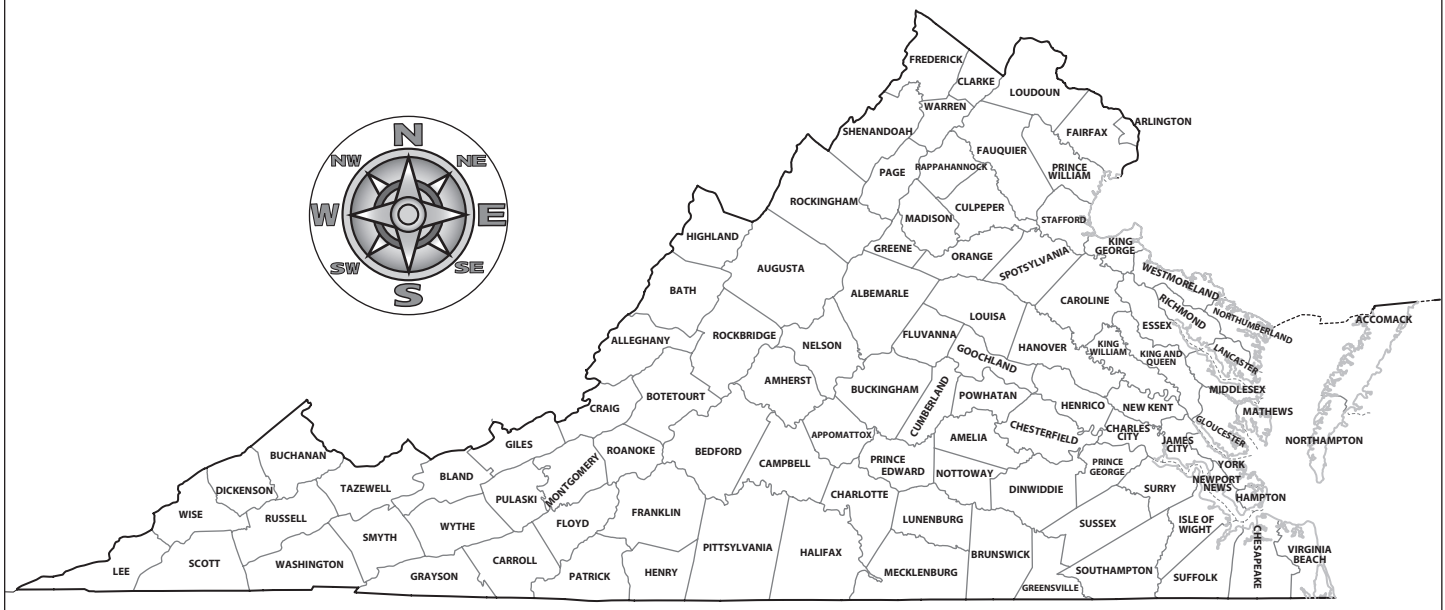
Virginia Coal Counties

Buchanan	Dickenson
Montgomery	Pulaski
Tazewell	Wise

Top Tobacco Counties

Brunswick	Pittsylvania
Halifax	Washington
Mecklenburg	

Color in the coal counties. Then use another color to fill in the tobacco counties.



Industries

Different industries characterize each of Virginia's five regions. Here are some of the major industries of each region in Virginia.



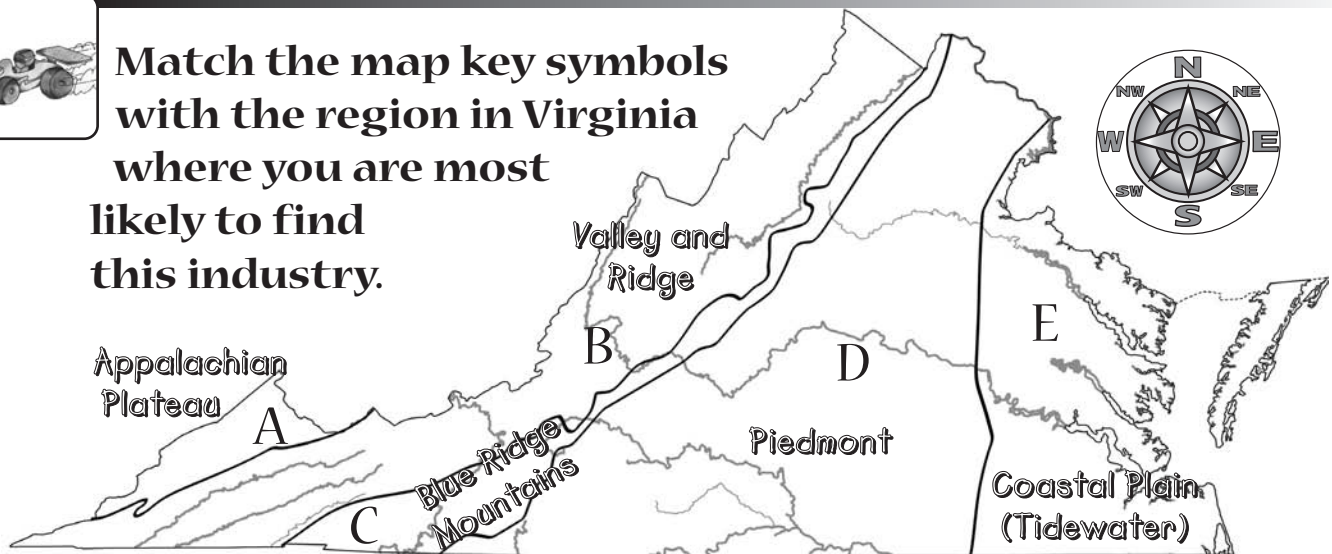
industry:

organized economic activity connected with the production of a particular product

- Coastal Plain (Tidewater) — Shipbuilding, tourism, federal military installations
- Piedmont — Technology, federal and state government, farming, textiles
- Blue Ridge Mountains — Recreation
- Valley and Ridge — Farming
- Appalachian Plateau — Coal Mining



Match the map key symbols with the region in Virginia where you are most likely to find this industry.



MAP KEY



1. Shipbuilding



2. Technology



3. Recreation



4. Farming



5. Coal Mining

Answers:

A		B	
C		D	
E			