

Name/Number: _____

Date: _____

20th Century Virginia Study Guide (Answer Key)

Standard VS.9a: SWBAT demonstrate knowledge of twentieth and twenty-first centuries Virginia by describing the economic and social transition from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrialized society, including the reasons people came to Virginia from other states and countries.

During the early twentieth century, **agriculture** 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 for **economic opportunities**.
- Technological developments in **transportation**, **roads**, **railroads**, and **streetcars** helped cities grow.
- **Coal mining** spurred the growth of Virginia towns and cities as people moved from the **countryside** to find **jobs**.

During the 20th Century, **Northern Virginia** has experienced growth due to increases in the number of **federal jobs** located in the region.

In the late 20th century and the early 21st century, Northern Virginia and the **Tidewater** region have grown due to **computer technology**.

People have moved to Virginia from many other **states** and **nations**.

Standard VS.9b: SWBAT demonstrate knowledge of twentieth and twenty-first centuries Virginia by identifying the impact of Virginians on international events.

- **Woodrow Wilson** was a 20th Century President who wrote a plan for world peace.
- **George C. Marshall** was a military leader who created an economic plan to ensure world peace.

Standard VS.9c: SWBAT demonstrate knowledge of twentieth and twenty-first centuries Virginia by identifying the social and political events in Virginia linked to desegregation and Massive Resistance and their relationship to national history.

Terms to know:

- **Segregation:** The separation of people, usually based on race or religion.
- **Desegregation:** Abolishment of racial segregation
- **Integration:** Full equality of all races in the use of public facilities

Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

- The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 (Brown v. Board of Education) that “separate but equal” public schools were unconstitutional.
- All public schools, including those in Virginia, were ordered to desegregate.
- Virginia’s government established a policy of Massive Resistance, which fought to “resist” the integration of public schools.
- Some schools were closed to avoid integration.
- The policy of Massive Resistance failed, and Virginia’s public schools were integrated.
- Harry F. Byrd, Sr., led a Massive Resistance Movement against the desegregation of public schools.

Standard VS.9d: SWBAT demonstrate knowledge of twentieth and twenty-first centuries Virginia by identifying the political, social, and/or economic contributions made by famous Virginians.

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

- Maggie L. Walker was the first African American woman to establish and become a bank president in the United States.

- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, as governor, was known for a “Pay As You Go” policy for **road improvements**, and he modernized Virginia state government.
- **Oliver W. Hill, Sr.**, was a lawyer and **civil rights leader** who worked for equal rights of African Americans. He played a key role in the **Brown v. Board of Education** decision.
- **Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.**, was the first African American winner of a major men’s **tennis** singles championship. He was also an author and eloquent spokesperson for social change.
- **Linwood Holton, Jr.**, as governor of Virginia, promoted **racial equality** and appointed more **African Americans** and **women** to positions in state government than previous governors.
- **L. Douglas Wilder**, as governor of Virginia, was the **first** African American to be elected a state governor in the **United States**.

Study Hard! Your QUIZ is on
