STANDARD VS.9A

**VIRGINIA’S ECONOMY TRANSFORMS**

Twentieth and twenty-first century Virginia --

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 20th and 21st centuries, Virginia changed from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrial society.

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

During the early 20th century, agriculture began to change.
- **Old systems** of farming were no longer effective.
- **Crop prices** were low.

What caused Virginia’s cities to grow?

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 Coastal Plain (Tidewater)** region have grown due to computer technology.

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.

STANDARD VS.9B

**WILSON & MARSHALL**

Impact of Virginians, such as Woodrow Wilson and George C. Marshall, on international events.

Two famous Virginians, Woodrow Wilson and George C. Marshall, were important national and international leaders.

How did Woodrow Wilson’s actions impact international events?

- **Woodrow Wilson** was a 20th century president who wrote a plan to achieve for world peace.

How did George C. Marshall’s actions impact America’s role with other world nations?

- **George C. Marshall** was a military leader who created an economic plan to ensure world peace.

STANDARD VS.9C

**DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE**

Events in Virginia linked to desegregation and Massive Resistance and their relationship to national history.

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.

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

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

IMPORTANT VIRGINIANS


Many individuals made social, political, and economic contributions to Virginia life in the 20th and 21st centuries.

What contributions to twentieth century Virginia life were made by Maggie L. Walker, Harry Flood Byrd, Sr., Oliver W. Hill, Sr., Arthur R. Ashe, Jr., A. Linwood Holton, Jr., and L. Douglas Wilder?

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. She was also the first woman to become a bank president.
- 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.
- A. 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.