







# CHAPTER 4 STUDY GUIDE

 <p><b>CASH CROP</b></p>	<p>A crop that is grown to sell for money rather than for use by the growers</p>
 <p><b>MONEY</b></p>	<p>A medium of exchange (currency, which includes coins and paper bills)</p>
 <p><b>BARTER</b></p>	<p>Trading or exchanging of goods and services without the use of money</p>
 <p><b>CREDIT</b></p>	<p>Buying a good or service now and paying for it later</p>
 <p><b>DEBT</b></p>	<p>A good or service owed to someone</p>
 <p><b>SAVINGS</b></p>	<p>Money put away to save or to spend at a later time</p>



The economy of the Virginia colony depended on agriculture as the primary source of wealth. The colony became dependent on slave labor, and this dependence lasted a long time.

Tobacco became the most profitable agricultural product because it was sold in England as a cash crop.

The successful cultivation of tobacco depended on a steady and inexpensive source of labor.

African men, women, and children were brought to the Virginia colony and enslaved to work on plantations.

Because Virginia was agricultural, farmers could not pay for goods until their crops were harvested. This made **credit** important.

- Farmers and other consumers could buy goods and services on credit and pay their **debts** when their crops were harvested and sold.
- Colonial Virginia had no banks. **Money** was rarely used. Few people had paper bills or coins.
- **Barter** was commonly used instead of money. Tobacco was used as money. A tobacco farmer could use his tobacco to pay for goods and services.



I'll give you 20 apples for weeding my fields.

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



*German-style barn*

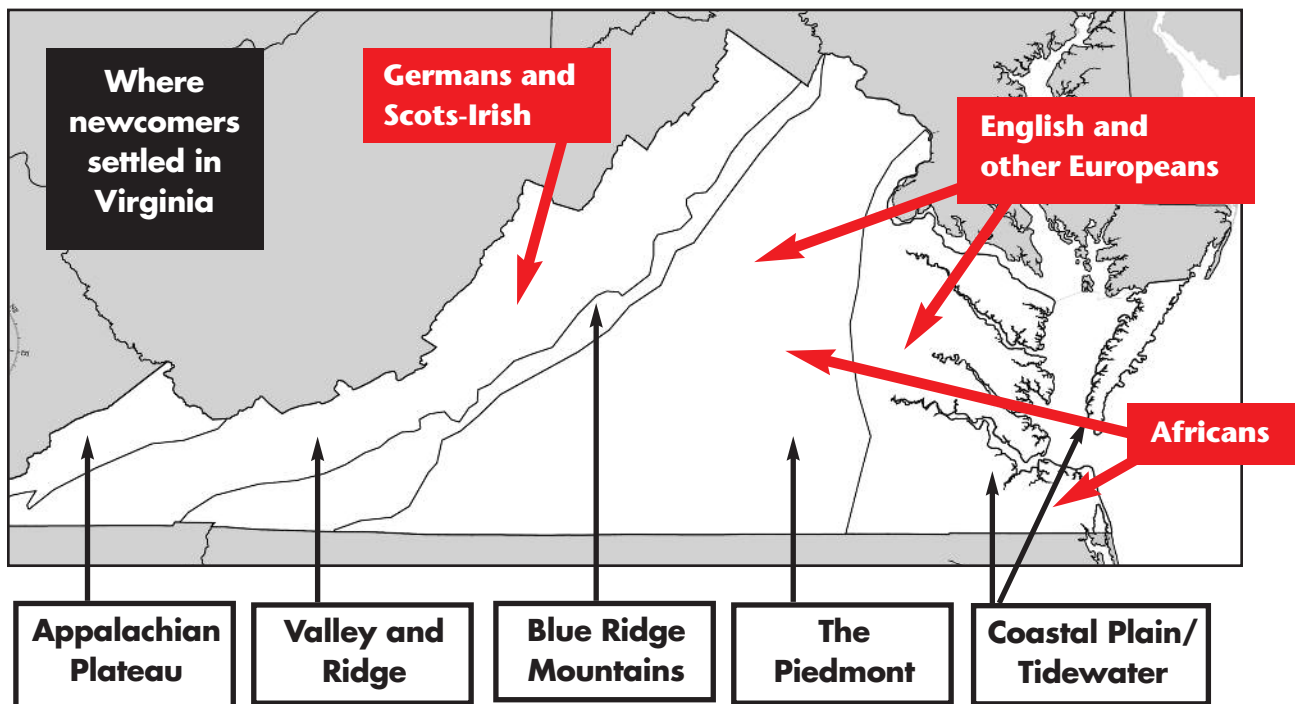
- The culture of colonial Virginia reflected the beliefs, customs, and architecture of the Europeans, Africans, and American Indians living there.
- Although it was a colony of England, Virginia developed a unique culture different from that of England.
- Place names reflect culture, such as **Richmond** from the English and **Roanoke** from the American Indians.



*English place of worship*

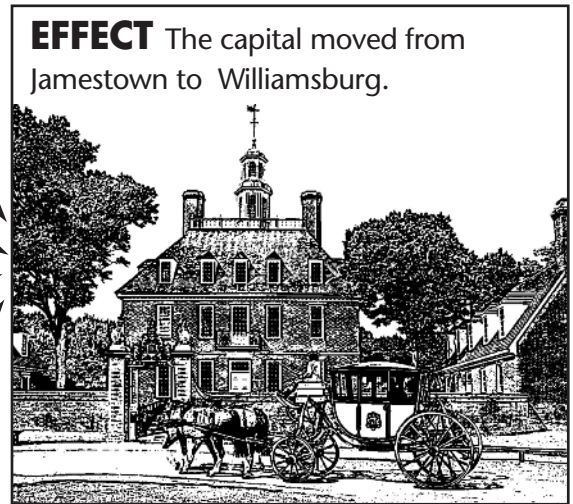


*Scots-Irish house*



**Why was Virginia’s capital relocated from Jamestown to Williamsburg?**

- CAUSE** Jamestown’s drinking water was contaminated by salt water seepage.
- CAUSE** Unhealthy living conditions in Jamestown caused diseases.
- CAUSE** Fire destroyed wooden and brick buildings in Jamestown.
- CAUSE** Williamsburg was an established town.



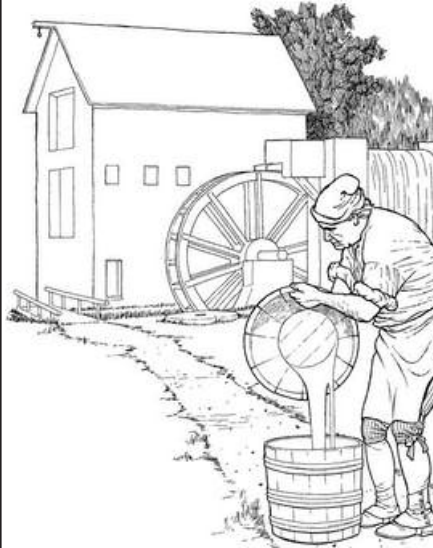
**EFFECT** The capital moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg.

**Natural, human, and capital resources found in colonial Virginia were used to produce goods and services people needed.**

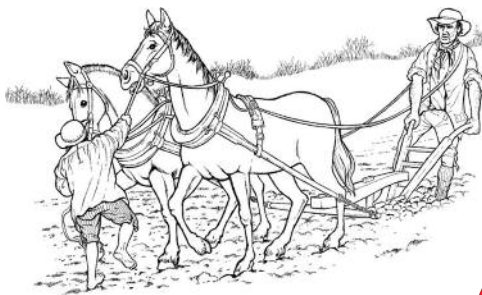
Food choices were limited. Meals were made of local produce and meats.



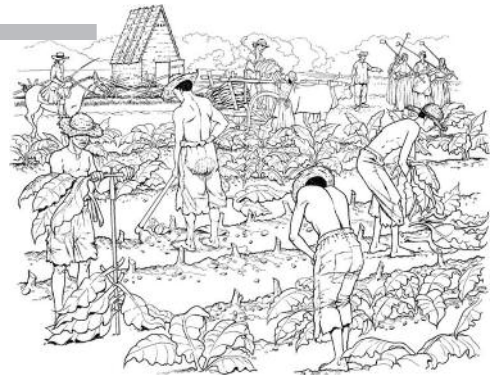
People lived in one-room houses with dirt floors. Some wealthy people (merchants, lawyers, planters) lived in large houses.



Women made clothes for family members in their households. Most clothing was made of cotton, wool, and/or leather.



**Everyday life in colonial Virginia was different for people living there.**



**COLONIAL LIFE**

Most white Virginians made their living from the land as small farmers.

Most enslaved African Americans worked tobacco, other crops, and livestock. They were denied basic rights.

A few white Virginians owned large farms (plantations).

Some free African Americans owned land but were denied basic rights.