

Helping at Home

Terms to Know

Colonization and Conflict: 1607 through the American Revolution

council	legislative	cash crop	origins	consumer
settlement	survival	agriculture	contaminated	parliamen
marshy	invaders	primary	seepage	colonists
economic venture	Africans	profitable	elevation	representation
stockholders	baptized	reliable	money	pursuit
financed	economy	inexpensive	barter	liberty
dock	tobacco	plantations	credit	patriots
charters	hardships	landscape	debit	surrender
starvation	colonization	slave labor	saving	liberty
indentured servants	migration	adapt	exchange	neutral

Virginia: The Land and Its First Inhabitants

bordering	Iroquoian
Fall line	Siouan
vegetation	Powhatans
arrow heads	Cherokee
artifacts	Algonquian
Coastal Plain	Great Valley
Tidewater	peninsula
Piedmont	Valley and Ridge
Blue Ridge Mountains	
Appalachian Plateau	
Eastern Woodland Indians	

Civil War, Post-War Eras and Virginia: 1900 to the Present

Northern	Union	railroads	federal jobs	exports
Southern	blockade	facilitated	desegregation	raw materials
monitor	formation	expansion	Integration	coal mining
industrialized	draw	bustling	equality	recreation
agricultural	Reconstruction	livelihood	modernized	Executive Branch
slave states	ruins	residents	branches	Judicial Branch
abolitionists	agency	society	Legislative	
Underground Railroad	sharecropping	effective	General Assembly	
raid	segregation	rural	Senate	
armory	race	urban	shipbuilding	
arsenal	discrimination	technological	tourism	

Political Growth and Western Expansion: 1781 to the Mid 1800s

president	traditions
model	cultures
leadership	territories
delegates	settlers
compromise	
opportunities	

People to Know

- ♦ **Christopher Columbus** – called the people he found in the lands he discovered “Indians” because he thought it was the Indies
- ♦ **Captain John Smith** – leader of Jamestown and initiated trade with the Powhatans
- ♦ **Thomas Jefferson** – major author of the Declaration of Independence & The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
- ♦ **James Armistead Lafayette** - a slave from Virginia who served in the Continental Army and was given freedom after the war
- ♦ **George Washington** – commander of the Continental Army and first President of the United States of America
- ♦ **Patrick Henry** – Out spoken member of the House of Burgesses - “Give me liberty or give me death” speech
- ♦ **James Madison** - known was the “Father of the Constitution”
- ♦ **George Mason** – helped come up with the basis for the Bill of Rights of the Constitution
- ♦ **Nat Turner** – led a revolt against plantation owners in Virginia
- ♦ **Harriet Tubman** – established the secret route known as the Underground Railroad
- ♦ **L. Douglas Wilder** – the first African American to be elected a state governor in the United States

People to Know

- ♦ **John Brown** – led a raid on the United States Armory – he was trying to start a slave rebellion
- ♦ **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson**– was a part of the first Battle of Bull Run in Manassas
- ♦ **Robert E. Lee** – Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia – defeated Union troops at Fredericksburg
- ♦ **Ulysses S. Grant** – captured Richmond and burned it towards the end of the war
- ♦ **Abraham Lincoln** - used the Union navy to blockade southern ports
- ♦ **Robert E. Lee** – Confederate leader who surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House
- ♦ **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.** – led a Massive Resistance Movement against the integration of public schools
- ♦ **Maggie L. Walker** – the first African American woman to become a bank president in the United States
- ♦ **Arthur R. Ashe** – was the first African American winner of a major men’s tennis singles championship

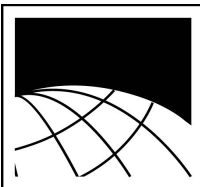
Literature Connections

- ♦ Virginia Facts and Symbols by: Bill McAuliffe
- ♦ The Jamestown Colony by: Gail Sakurai
- ♦ Where was Patrick Henry on the 29th of May? by: Jean Fritz
- ♦ A Colonial Town: Williamsburg by: Bobbie Kalman
- ♦ Silent Thunder: A Civil War Story by: Andrea Davis Pinkney
- ♦ Pennies to Dollars: The Story of Maggie Lena Walker by: Muriel Miller Branch



Places to Visit

- ♦ Manassas National Battlefield Park
- ♦ Civil War Life - The Soldier's Museum
- ♦ Fredericksburg Battlefield
- ♦ James Monroe Museum
- ♦ Manassas Museum
- ♦ Williamsburg
- ♦ Jamestown



Essential Skills: VS.1

Students will learn and practice the following skills in social studies.

- ▶ Analyze and interpret maps
- ▶ Identify and interpret primary and secondary sources
- ▶ Sequence events in VA history
- ▶ Interpret ideas and events from different historical perspectives
- ▶ Determine cause and effect relationships
- ▶ Make connections between the past and the present
- ▶ Draw conclusions and make generalization
- ▶ Compare and contrast historical events
- ▶ Evaluate and discuss issues orally and in writing



4th

OVERVIEW: Fourth grade students will develop a greater understanding of Virginia's rich history, from the early settlements of American Indian language groups and the founding of Jamestown to the present. Students will develop the skills needed to analyze, interpret, and demonstrate knowledge of important events and ideas in our history, and understand the contributions made by people of diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Fourth grade students will also use geographic tools to examine the influence of physical and cultural geography on Virginia history.

Virginia: The Land and Its First Inhabitants

VS.2 Demonstrate knowledge of the geography and early inhabitants of Virginia by: **a)** locating Virginia and its bordering states on maps of the United States; **b)** locating and describing Virginia's Coastal Plain (Tidewater), Piedmont, Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, and Appalachian Plateau; **c)** locating and identifying water features important to the early history of Virginia (Atlantic Ocean, Chesapeake Bay, James River, York River, Potomac River, and Rappahannock River); **d)** locating three American Indian (First American) language groups (the Algonquian, the Siouan, and the Iroquoian) on a map of Virginia; **e)** describing how American Indians (First Americans) adapted to the climate and their environment to secure food, clothing, and shelter.

Colonization and Conflict: 1607 through the American Revolution

VS.3 Knowledge of the first permanent English settlement in America by **a)** explaining the reasons for English colonization; **b)** describing how geography influenced the decision to settle at Jamestown; **c)** identifying the importance of the charters of the Virginia Company of London in establishing the Jamestown settlement; **d)** identifying the importance of the Virginia Assembly(1619) as the first representative legislative body in English America; **e)** identifying the importance of the arrival of Africans and women to the Jamestown settlement; **f)** describing the hardships faced by settlers at Jamestown and the changes that took place to ensure survival; **g)** describing the interactions between the English settlers and the Powhatan people, including the contributions of the Powhatans to the survival of the settlers.

VS.4 Knowledge of life in the Virginia colony by **a)** explaining the importance of agriculture and its influence on the institution of slavery; **b)** describing how European (English, Scotch-Irish, German) immigrants, Africans, and American Indians (First Americans) influenced the cultural landscape and changed the relationship between the Virginia colony and England; **c)** explaining how geography influenced the relocation of Virginia's capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg to Richmond; **d)** describing how money, barter, and credit were used.

VS.5 Knowledge of the role of Virginia in the American Revolution by **a)** identifying the reasons why the colonies went to war with England as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; **b)** identifying the various roles played by Virginians in the Revolutionary War era, with emphasis on George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry; **c)** identifying the importance of the American victory at Yorktown.

Political Growth and Western Expansion: 1781 to the Mid 1800s

VS.6 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the role of Virginia in the establishment of the new American nation by **a)** explaining why George Washington is called the "Father of our Country" and James Madison is called the "Father of the Constitution"; **b)** identifying the ideas of George Mason and Thomas Jefferson as expressed in the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom; **c)** explaining the influence of geography on the migration of Virginians into western territories.

Civil War and Post-War Eras

VS.7 Knowledge if the issues that divided our nation and led to the Civil War by **a)** identifying the events and differences between northern and southern states that divided Virginians and led to secession, war, and the creation of West Virginia; **b)** describing Virginia's role in the war, including identifying major battles that took place in Virginia.

VS.8 Knowledge of the reconstruction of Virginia following the Civil War by **a)** identifying the effects of Reconstruction on life in Virginia; **b)** identifying the effects of segregation and "Jim Crow" on life in Virginia; **c)** describing the importance of railroads, new industries, and the growth of cities to Virginia's economic development.

Virginia: 1900 to the Present

VS.9 Knowledge of twentieth century Virginia by **a)** 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; identifying the social and political events in Virginia linked to desegregation and Massive Resistance and their relationship to national history; **b)** identifying the political, social, and/or economic contributions made by Maggie Walker, Harry F. Byrd, Sr., Arthur R. Ashe, Jr., and L. Douglas Wilder.

VS.10 Knowledge of government, geography, and economics by **a)** identifying the three branches of Virginia government and the function of each; **b)** describing the major products and industries of Virginia's five geographic regions; **c)** explaining how advances in transportation, communications, and technology have contributed to Virginia's prosperity and role in the global economy.