

## VS.9 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND BEYOND – 2020 UPDATE

### STANDARD VS.9A

#### VIRGINIA’S ECONOMY TRANSFORMS

*During the 20th century and beyond, Virginia changed from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrial society.*

During the early 20th century, agriculture began to change.

- **Mechanization** (the tractor) and improvements in transportation changed farming.
- Crop prices were low.

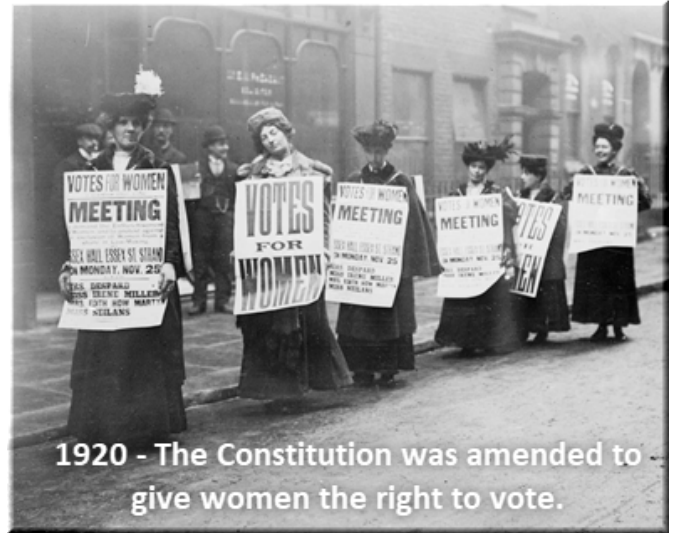
Growth of Virginia’s cities

- 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

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, **Northern Virginia** has experienced **growth** due to increases in the number of **federal jobs** located in the region.

In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, **Northern Virginia** and the **Coastal Plain (Tidewater)** region have grown due to **computer technology**.

Virginia’s population has become **increasingly diverse** as people have moved to Virginia from many other states and countries.



1920 - The Constitution was amended to give women the right to vote.

The U.S. Constitution was **amended** in 1920 to give **women the right to vote**.

- **Maggie L. Walker** was an African American leader from Virginia who supported equal rights for women.

The **Great Depression** was a period of worldwide harsh economic conditions during the 1930s.

- Many Virginians **lost their jobs**, farms, homes, and businesses.
- The federal government established **New Deal** programs to provide **employment** and ease many hardships.

### STANDARD VS.9B

#### WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE & GREAT DEPRESSION

*As Virginia became more urban and industrial, it became **more connected** with the rest of the United States and was greatly impacted by major national events.*

*With the **New Deal**, the federal government began to take on a much larger role in the daily lives of Virginians.*

### STANDARD VS.9C

#### DESEGREGATION & MASSIVE RESISTANCE

*After World War II, African Americans **demand** equal treatment and the recognition of their **rights** as American citizens.*

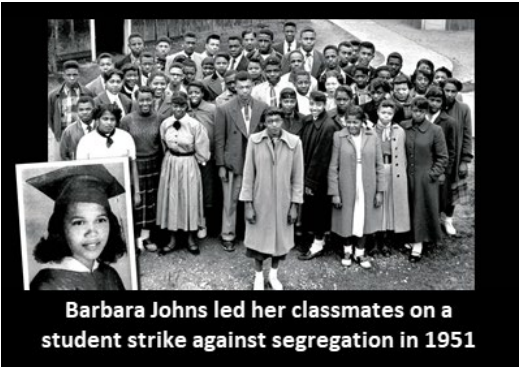
*As a result of the **Civil Rights Movement**, laws were passed that made **racial discrimination illegal**.*

**Terms to know**

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

# STANDARD VS.9D

## IMPORTANT VIRGINIANS



Barbara Johns led her classmates on a student strike against segregation in 1951

Many individuals from Virginia have had social, political, and economic impact on life in Virginia during the twentieth century and beyond.

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

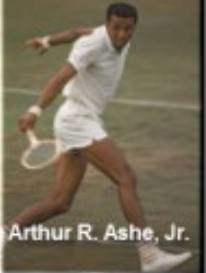
- **Maggie L. Walker** was the first African American woman to establish and become a **bank president** in the United States.
- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, as governor, was known for a **“Pay As You Go”** policy for road improvements, and he **modernized** Virginia state government.
- **Oliver W. Hill, 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**.
- **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



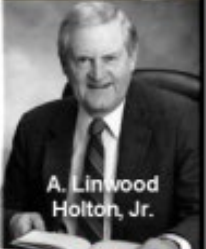
Maggie Walker



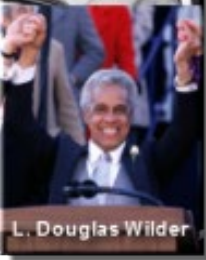
Oliver W. Hill, Sr.



Arthur R. Ashe, Jr.



A. Linwood Holton, Jr.



L. Douglas Wilder

### Desegregation and Massive Resistance in Virginia

- **Barbara Johns**, a 16-year-old high school junior in Farmville, Virginia, led a student **strike** against segregation in 1951.
  - The case, **Davis v. Prince Edward**, became of one of the five cases reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court when it declared segregation unconstitutional in **Brown v. Board of Education**.
- 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 desegregation of public schools.
- Some schools were closed to **avoid desegregation**.
- The policy of **Massive Resistance** failed, and



Sen. Harry F. Byrd opposed school integration and called for “Massive Resistance”.

Virginia’s public schools were **integrated**.

- **Harry F. Byrd, Sr.**, led a **Massive Resistance** Movement against the desegregation of public schools.