Name/Number:	Date:	
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Colonial Virginia Study Guide (Answer Key)

<u>Standard VS.4a:</u> SWBAT explain the importance of agriculture and its influence on the institution of slavery.

<u>Cash Crop</u> - A crop that is grown to sell for money rather than for use by the growers

The economy of the Virginia colony depended on <u>agriculture</u> as a primary source of **wealth**.

- <u>Tobacco</u> became the most profitable agricultural product.
- Tobacco was sold in **England** as a cash crop.

The successful planting of tobacco depended on a steady and inexpensive source of <u>labor</u>.

- African men, women, and children were brought to the colony against their will to work as slaves on the plantations.
- The Virginia colony became dependent on <u>slave labor</u>, and the dependence lasted a long time.

<u>Standard VS.4b:</u> SWBAT describe how the culture of colonial Virginia reflected the origins of European (English. Scots-Irish, German) immigrants, Africans, and American Indians.

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

Examples of Architecture that Reflect Different Cultures

- 1. Barns
- 2. Homes
- 3. Places of Worship (Churches)

Different cities in Virginia get their names from different cultures. Two examples are (1) Richmond - English

(2) Roanoke – <u>American Indian</u>

Cultural Group	Area Settled
English	<u>Tidewater and Piedmont regions</u>
Germans and Scots-Irish	Shenandoah Valley along migration route
Africans	<u>Tidewater and Piedmont regions</u>
American Indians	All throughout VA, usually near waterways.

Migration and living in new areas caused people to <u>adapt</u> old customs to their new environment.

The culture of Virginia reflected <u>American Indian</u>, <u>African</u>, and <u>European</u> origins.

<u>Standard VS.4c:</u> SWBAT explain the reasons for the relocation of Virginia's capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg to Richmond.

Reasons for moving the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg:

- 1) Unhealthy living conditions caused disease
- 2) Drinking water was contaminated by seepage of salt water.
- 3) Fire destroyed wooden and brick buildings in Jamestown

Reasons for moving the capital from Williamsburg to Richmond:

- 1) <u>Richmond was more centrally located</u>
- 2) Population was moving westward
- 3) Easily defended from attack by British

Standard VS.4d: SWBAT describe how money, barter, and credit were used.

- Money <u>a medium of exchange (currency which includes coins and paper bills)</u>
- Barter <u>trading/exchanging of goods and services without the use of</u>
 money
- Credit buying a good or service now and paying for it later
- Debt <u>a good or service owed to another</u>
- Saving money put away to save or to spend at a later time

Few people had paper money or coins to buy goods and services.

Tobacco was commonly used instead of money.

Tobacco was used as money. A tobacco farmer could use his tobacco to pay for **goods and services**.

Colonial Virginia had no banks.

Standard VS.4e: SWBAT describe everyday life in colonial Virginia.

People living in colonial Virginia depended on (1) <u>natural</u>, (2) <u>human</u>, and (3) <u>capital resources</u> to produce the goods and services they needed.

Examples:

(1) <u>Natural Resources</u>	(2) <u>Human Resources</u>	(3) <u>Capital Resources</u>
 herds of deer lumber from trees fish from streams 	 milking a cow sheering a sheep building a house 	<u>hammer</u><u>plow</u><u>ax</u>

<u>Food</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
Food choices were Iimited .	Most people lived in one room houses with dirt floors.	Households made their own <u>clothes</u> .
Meals were made of		Most clothing was
<u>local</u> <u>meats</u> and	Some people (<u>farmers</u>)	made from <u>cotton</u> ,
produce.	lived in large houses.	wool, and leather.

Wealthy Farmers	Small Farmers
These Virginians were very rich and lived in large homes.	Most white Virginians made a living from their <u>land</u> .
They had many servants or slaves.	The lived in <u>one-room</u> homes with dirt floors.

Enslaved African Americans	Free African Americans
Most worked in the <u>tobacco</u> fields, harvested <u>crops</u> , and handled	Not all Africans were enslaved.
<u>livestock</u> .	Some owned <u>their own businesses</u> or
	property.
They had no rights and no chance	
to make a better life.	They were still denied most rights
	and could not vote or testify in court.

Your Colonial Virginia TEST will be on: