

Mrs. Estes
Virginia Studies/Science News
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Virginia Studies Test on Thursday, April 4

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 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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 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 Virginia's public schools were integrated.
- Harry F. Byrd, Sr., led a Massive Resistance Movement against the desegregation of public schools.

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.

20th and 21st century people who made an impact in VA

- Woodrow Wilson- 20th century president who wrote a plan for world peace
- George C. Marshall- military leader who created an economic plan to ensure world peace

Science

THE EIGHT PLANETS

- Our solar system is made up of eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- The eight planets sorted by size from largest to smallest are: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, and Mercury.

INNER TERRESTRIAL PLANETS

- Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are considered terrestrial planets.
- Mercury is closest to the sun and is a small, heavily cratered planet. Mercury looks like our moon. Since Pluto's reclassification from planet to dwarf planet, Mercury is now the smallest planet in our solar system.
- Venus is second from the sun. It is similar to Earth in size and mass, and has a permanent blanket of cloud that trap so much heat that the temperatures on the surface of Venus are hot enough to melt lead.
- Earth is third from the sun. Earth's atmosphere, the liquid water found on Earth, and its distance from the sun, among many other factors, make Earth a haven for life.
- Mars is fourth from the sun. The atmosphere on Mars is thin and there is a vast network of

canyons and riverbeds on the red planet. Scientists hypothesize that Mars once supported a wet, warm Earth-like climate.

GAS GIANTS

- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are called gas giants.
- Jupiter is fifth from the sun. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system and is considered a gas giant. Jupiter has no solid surface.
- Saturn is sixth from the sun. Early scientists thought Saturn was the only planet with rings, but we now know that all four gas giants (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune) have rings.
- Uranus is seventh from the sun. Uranus is a gas giant.
- Neptune is eighth from the sun. Neptune appears through the telescopes and is a gas giant.

DWARF PLANETS

- Pluto is no longer included in the list of planets in our solar system due to its small size and irregular orbit.
 - Many astronomers questioned whether Pluto should be grouped with worlds like Earth and Jupiter.
 - In 2006, this debate led the International Astronomical Union (IAU), the recognized authority in naming heavenly objects, to formally reclassify Pluto.
 - On August 24, 2006, Pluto's status was officially changed from planet to dwarf planet.
 - A new distinct class of objects called "dwarf planets" was identified in 2006. It was agreed that "planets" and "dwarf planets" are two distinct classes of objects.
 - The first members of the dwarf planet category are Ceres, Pluto and 2003 UB313, given the name Eris. More dwarf planets are expected to be announced by the IAU in the future.
- What differentiates a dwarf planet from a planet?
 - For the most part, they are identical, but there is one key difference: A dwarf planet has not "cleared the neighborhood" around its orbit, which means it has not become gravitationally dominant and it shares its orbital space with other bodies of a similar size.
 - Pluto is smaller than seven of the moons in our solar system and cannot be seen without a telescope.

