

*Virginia Pathways*

Study Guide to accompany the instructional video

A Production of WHRO Television, Norfolk, Virginia  
and the  
Virginia History Consortium

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## Explanation of the Lesson Plan

### Lesson Plan Rationale

The lesson plan is based on the model developed by the National Teacher Training Institute (NTTI). This model presents interactive techniques to be used with instructional television, CD-ROMs, and videos. Instead of showing a video or other media presentation in its entirety, the NTTI model recommends showing a selected portion of the instructional video, then pausing or stopping the tape for discussion and/or activities, and finally resuming the tape. Current research shows that this type of interaction helps students focus their attention and retain more information from the lesson.

### Lesson Plan Format

The lesson plan includes the following:

- related State of Virginia Standards of Learning
  - a synopsis of the video
  - pre-viewing activities
  - suggestions for focusing students' attention
  - pause points
  - discussion questions
  - post-viewing activities
  - test in SOL format
  - Virginia highway maps
  - supplementary materials related to taxes
  - a brief history of the railroads in Virginia
  - blackline masters
- bibliography

Note: Only the material covered in the video is included on the test. Teachers may use any or all of the supplementary materials as they wish.

### Pause vs. Stop

When using a video interactively with students, teachers need to decide when to use **Pause** and when to use **Stop**. **Pause** the video when the anticipated discussion or activity will take less than two minutes. **Stop** for longer periods. Pausing for too long at one time can cause video heads on the VCR to become clogged which may require cleaning to correct.

**Standards of Learning for Virginia Public Schools**

**History and Social Science Standards of Learning**

**Grade Four**

**Virginia Studies: 1607 to Present**

- 4.5 The student will evaluate the social, political, and economic life in Virginia from the Reconstruction Period to the 20th century, with emphasis on
- the economic and social transition from a rural, agricultural society to a more urban, industrialized society
- 4.6 The student will trace the history of Virginia in the 20th century, with emphasis on
- the impact of advances in transportation on migration, economic development, and the integration of Virginia into the U. S. economy and eastern Virginia into the northeast megalopolis;
  - the types of taxes collected and the types of services provided by each level of government.
- 4.7 The student will develop historical analysis skills including
- identifying, analyzing, and making generalizations about the life in Virginia history using primary sources including artifacts, diaries, letters, photographs, art, documents, and newspapers;
  - distinguishing fact from fiction by comparing documentary sources on historical figures and events with fictionalized characters and events;
  - summarizing and sequencing major events in Virginia history from 1607 to the present and locating significant places and events on a map.

### **Video Synopsis**

Mom and Coach are talking about doing their taxes. Mom mentions using her refund for a vacation. The children want to start planning a vacation. Coach suggests that they first help her plan one of their tournament trips. During the planning, the children find out about the state's road system, geography, and tax structure. They all choose vacation spots.

Note: The insert video details the history of roads and taxation for roads in Virginia. Maps illustrate the early pathways based on the rivers, the Fall Line, the Urban Crescent, and the Interstate highway system.

### **Pre-Viewing Activities**

Use the KWL worksheets. Either distribute individual worksheets to each student or make a transparency and use it while the class observes. Begin with the worksheet for roads. Ask students to tell you what they know about current and historical roads in Virginia. Record their responses on the K section of the KWL. Then ask students what they want to find out about the roads and record their responses on the W section of the KWL. Tell students they will complete the L section after watching the video. Repeat the procedure using the KWL worksheet for taxes.

### **Viewing Options**

There are two recommended options for using the video. Choose the option that best suits your needs and that of your students.

Option 1: Show the video, stop at the pause points, and do each of the activities before continuing with the video.

Option 2: Show the video, stop at the pause points, and then do the activities after watching the entire video.

### **Replaying the Video**

You may wish to replay certain segments as you work through the video. You may also wish to show all or part of the video more than once.

### **Notetaking Worksheet**

The notetaking worksheet may be used either as students complete watching each segment, or after they watch the entire video. The completed worksheet will provide a study guide for the test. You may want to go over the worksheet with students before beginning the video.

### **Focus for Viewing**

Tell students they will be watching a video about the history of roads and taxes in Virginia. Explain that you will be stopping the video to discuss things they have seen and heard and to give them suggestions for watching the next section. Encourage students to watch and listen carefully.

**Discussion Questions**

Questions following the term "Ask" are mostly literal and are based directly on the content of the video. Questions following the term "Further Discussion" are inferential and will require higher level thinking and some background knowledge. The number of questions listed at each pause point varies. Answers to literal questions are given. Answers to inferential questions will vary and will be based on class discussions.

**KWL**  
**Taxes in Virginia**

Directions: Before viewing, think about what you already know about Virginia's taxes. Write the information in the K column. Think about what you would like to find out from watching the video. Write your questions in the W column. After you have finished watching the video, use the L column to write the answers to your questions from the W column, and anything else you learned.

<b><u>K</u></b> <b>What I Know</b>	<b><u>W</u></b> <b>What I Want to Find Out</b>	<b><u>L</u></b> <b>What I Learned</b>

**KWL**  
**Roads in Virginia**

Directions: Before viewing, think about what you already know about Virginia's roads. Write the information in the K column. Think about what you would like to find out from watching the video. Write your questions in the W column. After you have finished watching the video, use the L column to write the answers to your questions from the W column, and anything else you learned.

<b><u>K</u></b> <b>What I Know</b>	<b><u>W</u></b> <b>What I Want to Find Out</b>	<b><u>L</u></b> <b>What I Learned</b>

## Anticipation Guide

Directions: These sentences are about the video you will watch. Read each sentence before you watch the video. Put a check in the "Before" column next to each sentence you think is true. After you watch the video, put a check in the "After" column next to each sentence you think is true.

<b>Before</b>		<b>After</b>
_____	1. Transportation in America began when Virginia's colonists used bicycles to explore the land.	_____
_____	2. The first roads followed the trails made by the Spanish explorers.	_____
_____	3. The point where the level of the land changes and the rivers become waterfalls is called the Fall Line.	_____
_____	4. The largest natural harbor in America is in Roanoke.	_____
_____	5. The corridor of people living and working on a small portion of the land area is called the Downtown Capitol.	_____
_____	6. The first roads were paid for by Thomas Jefferson.	_____
_____	7. To help pay for new roads, Virginia's citizens paid taxes on their personal property.	_____
_____	8. Virginia voted for a "pay as you go" policy for funding schools.	_____
_____	9. The Interstate highways are only in Virginia.	_____
_____	10. Interstate 81 goes along the Fall Line.	_____

Which of your answers changed? \_\_\_\_\_

Re-write your false answers to make them all true.

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## Note-Taking Worksheet 1

Directions: Fill in the word or words from the video to complete each sentence.

1. This part of the video shows scenes from:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Vasha and Mom say that the tax dollars are used for \_\_\_\_\_

3. Virginia's pathways trace our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ throughout history.

4. As the population in Virginia grew, the pathways \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ in America began when Virginia's colonists used boats to explore the rivers.

6. The point where the level of the land changes and the rivers become waterfalls is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

7. When Virginians began settling inland, they used the rivers to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

8. The largest natural harbor in America is \_\_\_\_\_.

9. As the settlements grew the \_\_\_\_\_ exploded.  
The area was so big it became a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The corridor of people living and working on a small portion of the land area is called the \_\_\_\_\_ . It is made up of the cities of \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_

## Note-Taking Worksheet 2

11. The western regions of the state had the industries of \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The first roads were paid for by \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The invention of the car lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
14. To help pay for new roads, Virginia's citizens paid taxes on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Toll gates made sure that Virginians who used the roads \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Virginia voted for a " \_\_\_\_\_ as you \_\_\_\_\_ " policy for  
funding new roads.
17. The policy put a tax on \_\_\_\_\_ purchases.
18. The "I" stands for \_\_\_\_\_. It means the road \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
19. I-64 goes from east to west from N\_\_\_\_\_, through  
R\_\_\_\_\_  
and C\_\_\_\_\_.
20. I-95 goes through R\_\_\_\_\_ and along the F\_\_\_\_\_ L\_\_\_\_\_.
21. I-81 goes up the western side of Virginia, through R\_\_\_\_\_,  
L\_\_\_\_\_, and H\_\_\_\_\_.
22. The children created a \_\_\_\_\_ to figure out how much a trip would  
cost.
23. They listed the things that \_\_\_\_\_.

24. Then they added the \_\_\_\_\_ .

25. Name one of the children and their vacation spot. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Viewing Activities

Focus	Tell students that the Coach and Mom are talking about filing their taxes. Briefly explain that each year adult workers fill out a tax return that shows how much they have paid in taxes. Some people get a refund if they have paid too much. Others will have to pay more if they have not paid enough. Have students listen and watch to find out what comments Mom and the Coach make about the road construction. Also have them listen and watch to find out where the children want to go for their vacations.
Start	Start the video with the opening segment of the Virginia Pathways logo.
Pause Point 1	Stop after the van drives away through the construction.
Ask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What were the four pictures you saw as the children talked? (<i>The first was Virginia Beach. The second was the mountains in the western part of the state. Third was the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk. Fourth was the state capitol building in Richmond.</i>)</li><li>• What did Coach say about the road construction? What did she mean? (<i>She said it was their tax dollars at work. Some of the money paid in taxes goes for road improvements.</i>)</li></ul> <p>Option 1: Complete items 1 &amp; 2 on the note-taking worksheet now.</p>
Further Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ask students which number was circled on the calendar. (<i>It was the number 15.</i>) Tell them tax returns are due to the federal government by April 15.</li><li>• What did the road construction scenes look like? (<i>Accept reasonable answers.</i>)</li><li>• Why is road construction necessary? (<i>Accept reasonable answers.</i>)</li><li>• How can the children plan their vacations? (<i>Accept reasonable answers.</i>)</li></ul>
Focus	The children and Coach meet at the library to research possible vacation sites. Have students watch and listen for places the children want to visit. Also have them listen for the Coach's suggestions for planning their trips.

### Resume.

Pause Point 2

Stop after the Coach says "Why don't we all meet at your house and decide how we'll get where we want to do, and even how much it's going to cost." Video fades from the library.

## Viewing Activities

- Ask
- What places did the children find out about? What did they say about each one? (*Luray Caverns is near the Skyline Drive. There are huge caves with stalagmites. Virginia Beach has waves and dolphin watching tours. Richmond is the state capital. It is the home of the Federal Reserve Bank, where money is shredded. State laws, including tax laws, are made in Richmond.*)
  - How can the children find out how much the trip will cost? (*They can use information from the brochures to estimate the cost.*)
- Further Discussion
- What is the Federal Reserve Bank? (*See the Definitions page.*)
  - Why does the Federal Reserve Bank shred money? (*This is usually done to paper currency that is old and worn out.*)
- Focus
- The next section of the tape takes place in Kelly and Tony's house. Have students watch and listen for the resources the children use to begin to plan their trips.
- Resume.**
- Pause Point 3
- Stop after Coach says, "Let's check it out!" Children get ready to watch the video they got from the library.
- Ask
- What did the children find to help them? (*They found some brochures, a Web-page, and a video.*)
- Focus
- Tell students they will be watching a short video insert that tells about the history of roads in Virginia. Have students watch and listen to find out about the earliest roadways, the Fall Line, and the Urban Crescent.
- Resume.**
- Pause Point 4
- Stop after the sentence "The coal mining and textile industries relied on these new roads to make their way east to the shipping ports", and the video footage of the mills and ports.

Ask

- What happened as the population in Virginia grew? (*The pathways expanded.*)
- How did transportation in America begin? (*It began with colonists who used boats to explore along the rivers that emptied into the Chesapeake Bay.*)
- What did the travelers do when they could not go any further on the rivers? (*Some colonists went home. Others kept going on foot.*)
- What is the Fall Line? What is it? How did it affect the colonists? (*The Fall Line is the point where the rivers are not wide or deep enough to be used for transportation. Some of the colonists turned back; others followed Native American trails or made their own paths through the wilderness.*)

## Viewing Activities

- Ask
- How did the inland settlers use the rivers? (*They used them to travel back to the shipping ports.*)
  - Why did Norfolk become the largest commercial trading port? (*Because it had the largest natural harbor.*)
  - What is the Urban Crescent? (*It is the group of cities that were built along the Fall Line.*)
  - What industries in the western part of the state needed the roads? (*Textiles and coal mining.*)
  - Option 1: Complete items 3 - 11 on the note-taking worksheet.
- Focus
- Tell students the next section of the video inset discusses the origin and development of road taxes. Have them look to see how the roads were built, and how they changed over the years. Have them listen to find out how the roads were paid for in earlier times, and how they are paid for now.
- Resume.**
- Pause Point 5
- Stop the video after the sentence ". . . and where they could be taking you next." This is the end of the video insert.
- Ask
- How were the first roads in Virginia paid for? (*Laws were created that set aside a part of each tax payer's money to pay for the roads.*)
  - How did the roads change? (*They went from dirt trails to superhighways.*)
  - What did the citizens do to help pay for new roads? (*They began to pay taxes on personal property and vehicle licensing.*)
  - What was taxed under the "pay as you go" policy? (*Gasoline purchases*)
- Extra Discussion
- What is a toll gate? (*It is a bar across a part of a highway. After a fee, or toll, is paid, the bar is lifted and the vehicle can pass through.*)
  - Why were the changes in the roads necessary? (Accept reasonable answers.)
  - What are the interstate highways in Virginia? Where does each one go? (*I-81 runs north-south through the Valley within the Appalachian*

*Mountains. I-95 runs north-south through the fall line along the eastern section of the state. I-64 runs east-west from the Tidewater region across the state to the mining areas.)*

Option 1: Have students complete items 12 - 17 on the note-taking worksheet.

## Viewing Activities

Focus Ask students to watch and listen to find out what the children do to plan their trip, and where each of them goes.

### **Resume.**

Stop Stop the video at the end.

- Ask:
- Through which cities does I-64 travel? (*Norfolk, Richmond, Charlottesville.*)
  - Through which cities does I-95 travel? (*Richmond, going north and south.*)
  - Through which cities does I-81 travel? (*Roanoke, Lexington, and Harrisonburg.*)
  - How did the children plan their trips? (*They made budgets and listed the places they wanted to go.*)
  - Where did each of the children go? (*Tony went hiking on the Appalachian Trail. Kelly visited the Museum of Natural History. Kim went to Virginia Beach. Jeff went to the state capitol in Richmond.*)

Option 1: Complete items 18-25 of the note-taking worksheet.

At this time, you may wish to use the discussion questions, have students complete the Note-taking Worksheets, replay the video, or use the Post-Viewing Activities.

### **Post-Viewing Activities**

1. Review the K and W columns of the KWL sheets. Work with students to complete the L columns of both sheets.
2. Complete the note-taking worksheet, replaying the video as necessary to find the answers to the questions.
3. Replay the sections of the video related to the map work, and then have students complete the map work.
4. Use the information about roads in the video to make a timeline of the history of the roads in the state.
5. Use the information about railroads in the video to make a timeline of the history of the railroads in the state.
6. Read and discuss the information related to the history of the railroads in the state.
7. Read and discuss the information related to the history of taxes in the state.

### **Assessment**

Use the test as a formal assessment.

Use any of the projects or the notetaking worksheet as an informal assessment.

### **Action Plan**

1. Work in groups to complete the Plan-A-Trip budget and map worksheets.
2. Make a list of the highway improvement projects being completed in the local area.
3. Write a series of journal entries from the point of view of one of the early settlers. Include information about the building of roads, the difficulty of travel, and the geography of the area.
4. Write one or more word problems using information from the tax or trip planning worksheets.
5. Invite a member of the Virginia Department of Highways to come in and talk about road construction.
6. Invite someone affiliated with the railroads to come in and talk about the importance of the railroads in the history of the state.

7. Choose one city or area in the state. Research the development of the area and the surrounding roads.
8. Invite an accountant or other knowledgeable person to come in and talk about taxes.

## Definitions

- **Budget** A detailed list of expenses for a certain period of time. A budget includes ideas for how the expenses will be paid for.
- **Federal Reserve Bank** The Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond is one of 12 Reserve banks located throughout the United States. It is part of the central banking system of the United States. The Federal Reserve Bank issues currency, regulates monetary policy, and supervises and regulates other banks.
- **Fall Line** This is the point where the level of land changes, and rivers become waterfalls. In Virginia, the Fall Line is the natural border between the Tidewater and Piedmont regions. The cities of Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg are along the Fall Line.
- **Interstate Highway** A highway that runs between two states. The roads in the Interstate Highway system have two or more lanes running in each direction, with a barrier between them. The major Interstate highways in Virginia are I 95, which runs north-south along the eastern part of the state, I 64, which runs east-west across the state, and I 81 which runs north-south in the western part of the state, through the valley within the Appalachian Mountains.
- **Megalopolis** This word comes from two Greek words-- *mega*, which means "great", and *polis*, meaning "city." The original Megalopolis was a city in ancient Greece. Now the word means a group of cities that seem to connect with one another. The cities in the urban crescent of Virginia are a megalopolis. They are Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk. In the northeast, the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are a megalopolis.
- **Population Density** The number of people or housing units in a given area. Some areas, like Hampton Roads, have a high population density. That means there are a lot of people. Other areas, like the mountains in the western part of the state, have a low population density. There are not as many people.
- **Relative Location** This is the location of an area compared with something else. For example, the city of Richmond is south of Alexandria, but west of Norfolk.
- **Transportation** is the moving of goods and people from one place to another. Cars, buses, airplanes, trucks, boats, bicycles, trains, and walking are all forms of transportation.
- **Tax**--A tax is money the people pay to support their government.
- **Urban Crescent**--A crescent is a curved shape, like the moon, or a crescent roll. Urban means having to do with a city. On a map of Virginia, the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk are all relatively close to one another. The Urban Crescent of Virginia is this group of cities.

## Virginia Pathways Test

### Multiple Choice Directions: Underline the letter of the best answer.

- Road construction is paid for by
  - tolls
  - taxes
  - car dealers
  - soccer teams
- The point where the level of land changes and rivers become waterfalls is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - natural bridge
  - state capital
  - fall line
  - population density
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of cities that seem to connect with one another.
  - state
  - pathway
  - construction site
  - megalopolis
- The city of \_\_\_\_\_ is **not** part of the Urban Crescent in Virginia.
  - Richmond
  - Petersburg
  - Alexandria
  - Roanoke
- The earliest highways in Virginia were the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Native American trails
  - interstates
  - railroads
  - toll roads
- The first road in Virginia were paid for and built by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the King of England
  - the Federal government
  - rich plantation owners
  - local governments, for local residents
- Virginia's citizens pay taxes on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to help pay for new roads.
  - train and airplane travel
  - clothes and food
  - personal property and vehicle licensing
  - education and entertainment
- The "pay as you go" policy put a tax on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - vacations
  - entertainment
  - paychecks
  - gasoline
- Virginia's coast has the largest natural \_\_\_\_\_.
  - harbor
  - beach
  - sandbar
  - aquarium
- The interstate highways use the \_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia as their pathways.
  - rivers
  - geography
  - roadmaps
  - explorers

**Essay:** On the back of this paper, tell how the growth of roads in Virginia helped the state develop.

## Answer Key

### Note-taking Worksheets

1. Virginia Beach, the mountains in the western part of the state, the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk, the state capitol in Richmond
2. road construction
3. growth and development
4. expanded
5. transportation
6. fall line
7. travel back to the shipping ports
8. along the Virginia coast
9. population density
10. Urban Crescent; Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk
11. coal mining, textiles
12. local governments
13. construction of safer roads
14. personal property, vehicle licensing
15. pay for them
16. pay as you go
17. gasoline
18. interstate, connects two or more states
19. Norfolk, Richmond, Charlottesville
20. Richmond, fall line
21. Roanoke, Lexington, Harrisonburg
22. budget
23. cost money
24. sales tax
25. Tony--hiking along the Appalachian Trail; Kelly Natural History Museum; Kim, Virginia Beach; Jeff, state capitol in Richmond

### Test

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. D  |
| 2. C | 7. C  |
| 3. D | 8. D  |
| 4. D | 9. A  |
| 5. A | 10. B |

Essay answers will vary according to class discussions.

## Taxes

### History and Social Science SOL 4.6

#### **Federal**

The main federal tax is income tax. Most workers have to pay a tax on the money, or income, they earn. People who work for companies usually have a part of their pay deducted, or taken out, of each pay check. This money goes to the government. People who own their own business or for some other reason do not have money deducted from their paychecks pay estimated taxes four times each year. People also pay an income tax on money they earn in savings accounts and profits from stocks.

Each year individuals and couples file a federal tax return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This must be done by April 15. On the tax return form, the person records the amount of money he or she made, the amount of taxes already paid, and any deductions. Deductions are costs that can be taken away from the amount of taxes paid. Deductions can sometimes be taken for medical or business expenses. If the person has paid too much money in taxes, they will get a refund from the federal government. If the person has not paid enough, they will have to pay more.

The amount of tax a person pays is based on their income after deductions are subtracted.

#### **State**

Each state has the power to make, collect, and spend their own taxes. Virginia has 30 state taxes. There are sales taxes on food, clothing, automobiles, boats, furniture, and computer equipment--almost anything that is purchased. Workers also pay an income tax to the state, although it is not as much as they pay to the federal government. Virginia also has an excise tax on tobacco, alcohol, and telephone services. Some roads, bridges, and tunnels have tolls. This money is used for highway improvement and maintenance.

The sales tax in Virginia is 3 1/2%.

Each wage earner also files a state tax return. In Virginia, these returns are due by May 1. The process is similar to filing a federal return. If the person has paid too much money in taxes, they will get a refund from the state government. If the person has not paid enough, they will have to pay more.

#### **Local**

Local taxes are collected by the city or county in which you live. The four major local taxes are real estate, personal property, utility, and sales and use taxes. The amounts are different in each area--there are about 135 different personal property tax rates in Virginia. Personal property taxes include taxes on houses, automobiles, boats, and recreational vehicles. Business owners pay a tax on their furniture and equipment. At this time, the personal property tax on some automobiles is being reduced by the state government. The taxes on land and buildings provides about 45% of local income.

Many areas also have an entertainment tax. People pay this tax when they buy concert tickets, stay at hotels, or eat in restaurants. Money from parking meters, traffic fines, construction permits, and local park and recreation fees goes to the localities.

License fees are local taxes. These include business licenses and dog licenses. There may also be consumer utility taxes on gas, electric, and telephone bills. In some areas, people pay a user fee for trash collection, sewer connection, water, and the use of parks and recreational facilities.

Local sales taxes are collected along with state sales taxes. All local areas have a one percent sales and use tax on retail sales. This is in addition to the state sales tax.

## Services Received as a Result of Taxes

History and Social Science SOL 4.6

### **Federal**

The federal government provides for the following:

- welfare
- child care
- Medicare/Medicaid
- block grants to states for education and other programs
- maintenance of the Interstate Highway system
- Social Security
- national defense (the military)
- federal prisons and courts

### **State**

The state gets money from the federal government in addition to the money it gets from state taxes. The state government provides for the following:

- money for schools and universities
- state roads, highways, bridges, tunnels
- state law enforcement, such as the state police, courts, and prisons
- libraries
- professional licensing programs for doctors, lawyers, and teachers

### **Local**

Cities, towns, and counties also get money from the state and federal government. They provide the following services:

- schools
- libraries
- water treatment
- garbage/trash pick up
- local police and fire protection, jails, and courts
- local roads and city streets
- parks and recreation

## **A Brief History of Railroads in Virginia**

- The first steam-driven railroad ran from Richmond, Virginia to Weldon, North Carolina in 1833.
- Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg had railroads in the 1830s.
- In 1838 the Norfolk & Western Railway began with a 10 mile line from Petersburg to City Point.
- In the early and mid 1800s, the cities along the Fall Line all built their own short railroads. They all tried to compete with Norfolk for the western trade.
- In the 1840s Claudius Crozet laid the first rail line from Gordonsville to Waynesboro, across the Blue Ridge Mountains. He also built the first railroad tunnels through the mountains. These rail lines made it easier to ship coal and other products between the western and eastern parts of the state.
- By 1860 the major railroads were the Virginia & Tennessee; the Orange & Alexandria; the Virginia Central; the Manassas Gap; the South Side; the Richmond & Danville; the Seaboard & Roanoke; the Norfolk & Petersburg, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.
- In 1881 the Norfolk and Western Railroad joined its east-west line to the north-south Shenandoah Valley line at a place called Big Lick. The town changed its name to Roanoke. It soon became an important railroad city.
- The Norfolk and Western Railroad began hauling coal from the western mines to Norfolk around 1883. This made it much easier to ship the coal.
- In the 1880s, Collis P. Huntington bought the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He built tracks from Newport News to Richmond. Newport News and Richmond became important shipping centers.
- In 1891 the first railroad line reached all the way to Big Stone Gap.
- In 1894 the Southern Railway was created by combining the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.
- In 1909 The Virginian Railway began transporting coal from western Virginia and West Virginia to Norfolk. By 1910 three lines brought coal to Norfolk and Newport News.
- By 1910 there were eight working railroad lines in Virginia.
- In 1982 the Norfolk & Western Railway and the Southern Railway combined to form Norfolk Southern. These lines still operate in the state, transporting coal and other goods.

## **A Brief History of Pathways in Virginia**

- The early colonists used boats to explore the rivers that emptied into the Chesapeake Bay. These rivers became known as the James, the York, the Rappahannock, and the Potomac.
- When the colonists reached the Fall Line, where navigation by river was impossible, some of them followed Native American trails on foot, or created new paths.
- The colonists began to settle inland, and use the rivers to take their goods to the shipping ports. Virginia's coast has the largest natural harbor in America, so Norfolk became the country's largest shipping port.
- Outpost settlements grew to become cities, counties, and regions. The population density exploded.
- As people moved inland, they discovered new geography and natural resources that shaped Virginia's pathways from the waterways to the mountain trails.
- The first pathways followed the Native American Indian trails. The Great Indian Warpath Trail led from Creek County, Alabama to the Great Lakes in Pennsylvania and New York. It ran through Virginia between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains. By 1750 it was called the "Great Wagon Road," and had a connecting branch to Philadelphia. It also separated near Roanoke. The western part crossed the Cumberland Gap through the Allegheny Mountains. Daniel Boone blazed the trail into Kentucky, this branch became the Wilderness Road, and was the main route for the pioneers. The Potomac Path followed the Fall Line from Fairfax to Petersburg. U. S. Route 1 now follows the Potomac Path.
- Bigger and better roads were soon needed to support the industries that were rapidly growing in Virginia. The areas east of the Fall Line needed roads to transport tobacco and other crops. The areas west of the Fall Line needed roads to transport coal and textiles.
- The first roads in Virginia were paid for and built by local governments for local residents. New laws set aside a portion of local tax payers' money to help build the roads.
- Virginia's road laws, passed in the 1600's, were the first road laws in America. The tax money went towards materials and special engineers who were hired to design new kinds of roads and pavements.
- As automobiles became popular, the cost of designing and building new roads increased. Virginia's citizens began paying taxes on personal property and vehicle licensing.
- The state developed toll gates on major roads to make sure that travelers who used the roads paid for them.

- Around 1923, Virginia instituted a "pay-as-you-go" policy for funding new roads. This put a tax on gasoline purchases, and became the largest source of revenue for new roads in Virginia. The federal government adopted this tax, and it helps pay for interstate highways.
- In 1986, Governor Baliles recommended a different method of financing road construction and improvement. The government added a half-cent to the general sales tax, 2 1/2 cents to the fuel tax, increased vehicle titling tax to 3 percent, and added \$3 to the annual license plate fee.

## Kelly and Tony's Vacation Trip Budget

Mathematics Standards of Learning 4.5, 4.8. 4.10

Help Kelly and Tony plan a trip from Norfolk to Richmond.

### Gas

Round trip mileage, including driving around Richmond = 300 miles.

The car gets 25 miles per gallon, so they will need 12 gallons of gas. ( $300 \div 25 = 12$ )

Gas costs \$1.05 per gallon.\*

The cost of the gas will be \$12.60. ( $\$1.05 \times 12 = \$12.60$ )

\* The tax on a gallon of gas is 16%. If you pay \$1.05 per gallon, that means you are paying almost 7 cents tax on each gallon of gas you buy.

### Hotel

The hotel costs \$60.00 per night, plus 8 1/2 % sales tax (Combined state and local).

The tax for one night is \$5.10. ( $\$60.00 \times .085 = \$5.10$ )

The cost of a hotel room for one night will be \$65.10. ( $\$60.00 + \$5.10 = \$65.10$ )

The cost of a hotel room for three nights will be \$195.30. ( $\$65.10 \times 3 = \$195.30$ )

### Food

The food tax in Virginia is around 8% in most areas.

If you buy a soft drink that costs 79 cents, you will pay an additional 6 cents in tax, for a total of 85 cents for the drink.

If you buy a dinner that costs \$10.00, you will pay an additional 80 cents in taxes, for a total of \$10.80

If you plan to spend \$30.00 a day on food, about \$2.40 of it will be taxes.

The cost of food for one person for 3 days will be about \$90.00

If Kelly, Tony, and their parents all go on the trip, the total cost of food will be \$360.00.

Now add up all of the expenses so far.

Add in an additional \$25.00 per day per person for activities such as theme parks, museums, tours, movies, souvenirs.

Gas	\$12.60
Hotel	\$195.30
Food	\$360.00
Extras	<u>+\$100.00</u>
Total	\$667.90

## Your Vacation Trip Budget

Mathematics Standards of Learning 4.5, 4.8. 4.10

Now you try it! Use these figures to plan a trip.

- Make sure to include round trip mileage. Multiply the one-way mileage by 2.
- Hotels can cost anywhere from \$40.00 per night to \$250.00 or more. Choose the price you want to pay.
- Estimate your food costs at \$30.00 per day. If you want to eat dinner at fancy restaurants, add about \$30.00 per day per person. If you eat mostly at fast food restaurants, subtract \$10.00.
- Add in an additional \$25.00 per day per person for activities such as theme parks, museums, tours, movies, souvenirs.
- Work your problems like the ones below.

cost of room for one day  
 X number of days  
 total hotel cost before taxes

total hotel cost before taxes  
 X 8.5  
 total hotel cost with taxes

Mileage one way. If your city is not on this list, use a Virginia map and the scale of miles to find the distances.

<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Miles One Way</b>
Virginia Beach	Harrisonburg	238
Fredericksburg	Lynchburg	134
Williamsburg	Fairfax	150
Richmond	Roanoke	189
Staunton	Newport News	180
Alexandria	Charlottesville	117
Chesapeake	Leesburg	229
Petersburg	Norfolk	76

## Virginia Cities Word Search

Find the name of each city on the word search. The names go from top to bottom and left to right. Then use your Virginia map to locate each city. In which part of the state is it located? What is the closest Interstate highway?



ABINGDON

ACCOMAC

ALEXANDRIA

APPOMATTOX

CHARLOTTESVILLE

CHESAPEAKE

DANVILLE

FREDERICKSBURG

FRONTROYAL

HARRISONBURG

LEXINGTON

LYNCHBURG

NORFOLK

PETERSBURG

RICHMOND

ROANOKE

STAUNTON

VIRGINIABEACH

WAYNESBORO

WINCHESTER

Write something you know about any two of the cities in the list above.

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## Answer Key Virginia Cities Word Search

Find the name of each city on the word search. The names go from top to bottom and left to right. Then use your Virginia map to locate each city. In which part of the state is it located? What is the closest Interstate highway?

X	K	B	L	E	X	I	N	G	T	O	N	T	B	A	F	W	A	Y	N	E	S	B	O	R	O	A	L	I
V	I	R	G	I	N	I	A	B	E	A	C	H	I	P	R	C	S	T	A	A	S	H	I	D	V	L	B	M
C	I	G	P	Q	A	J	D	G	O	I	P	G	C	U	E	P	C	H	E	S	A	P	E	A	K	E	K	Z
Y	L	V	C	X	P	U	N	Q	O	E	P	N	L	P	D	Q	O	P	Q	O	Q	I	H	D	I	X	L	F
X	L	R	S	P	C	H	J	M	O	K	R	X	A	A	E	Z	Q	I	B	J	V	K	S	U	K	A	I	M
D	W	R	O	A	N	O	K	E	E	C	N	D	V	U	R	A	P	A	T	W	K	G	A	D	V	N	Y	L
V	U	X	S	F	G	A	B	I	N	G	D	O	N	R	I	C	H	M	O	N	D	X	X	C	T	D	F	M
N	N	W	P	B	I	S	F	W	A	P	N	R	A	C	C	O	M	A	C	D	A	Q	S	J	U	R	A	R
C	H	A	R	L	O	T	T	E	S	V	I	L	L	E	K	U	M	L	U	T	N	G	L	W	K	I	M	F
A	H	D	E	E	F	J	Z	L	L	E	W	P	B	U	S	E	F	A	Z	R	T	Y	T	D	Z	A	O	C
U	A	V	Y	C	Y	K	M	C	Y	M	I	D	Z	R	B	U	F	P	C	B	C	J	Z	P	Q	J	O	Z
C	V	B	O	L	W	O	I	U	N	N	T	A	T	W	U	L	J	P	D	A	N	V	I	L	L	E	W	Y
J	V	K	Y	U	X	J	Y	W	C	B	E	H	A	R	R	I	S	O	N	B	U	R	G	N	C	I	Q	K
V	M	B	V	S	Q	C	Z	R	H	O	L	T	J	D	G	N	E	M	S	W	Q	E	C	O	N	H	H	M
R	C	F	X	P	Z	A	O	J	B	F	R	O	N	T	R	O	Y	A	L	K	O	N	W	R	R	J	P	D
C	Z	Y	E	W	H	F	T	F	U	S	T	A	U	N	T	O	N	T	H	F	T	I	O	F	I	G	T	I
W	I	N	C	H	E	S	T	E	R	F	T	C	D	M	B	W	F	T	I	I	I	S	E	O	C	H	M	J
H	E	N	O	F	T	Z	Z	Q	G	B	X	U	V	F	A	R	H	O	D	J	N	L	S	L	S	C	V	G
K	A	P	P	E	T	E	R	S	B	U	R	G	W	Q	L	Q	H	X	U	W	G	R	B	K	K	Y	H	A

- |                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| ABINGDON        | FREDERICKSBURG | RICHMOND      |
| ACCOMAC         | FRONTROYAL     | ROANOKE       |
| ALEXANDRIA      | HARRISONBURG   | STAUNTON      |
| APPOMATTOX      | LEXINGTON      | VIRGINIABEACH |
| CHARLOTTESVILLE | LYNCHBURG      | WAYNESBORO    |
| CHESAPEAKE      | NORFOLK        | WINCHESTER    |
| DANVILLE        | PETERSBURG     |               |

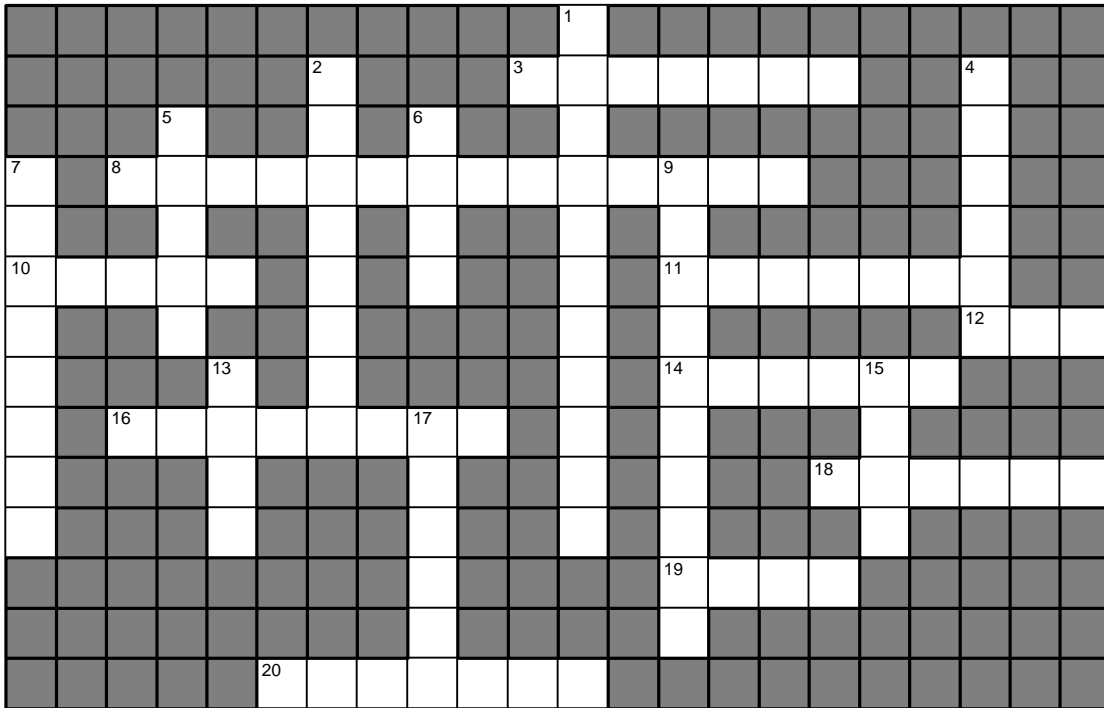
Write something you know about any two of the cities in the list above.

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## Crossword Puzzle Virginia Pathways Terms and Definitions



### ACROSS

- 3 Virginians pay a tax on \_\_\_ licensing.
- 8 \_\_\_ is the movement of people and goods from place to place.
- 10 The first roads were paid for by \_\_\_ governments.
- 11 The western part of the state has \_\_\_ industries
- 12 A \_\_\_ is money the people pay to support the government.
- 14 The first colonists explored along the \_\_\_ of Virginia.
- 16 Virginians pay a tax on personal \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18 Virginia's coast has the world's largest natural \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 19 A \_\_\_\_\_ gate made sure the people who used the roads paid for them.
- 20 The number of people in a given area is the population \_\_\_\_\_ .

### DOWN

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of cities that seems to connect.
- 2 The "pay as you go" policy put a tax on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 A detailed list of expenses is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5 The cities that are all close to each other and the Fall Line are the \_\_\_\_\_ Crescent.
- 6 The early explorers left their boats and traveled on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ occurs where the rivers cannot be used for transportation.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ highways travel through two or more states.
- 13 The western part of the state has the \_\_\_\_\_ mining industry.
- 15 Virginia passed the first \_\_\_ laws in America in the 1600s.
- 17 The first Virginia pathways were the Native American \_\_\_\_\_.



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