



# Guide to *e-WV*

## For Elementary and Middle School Teachers

### ART AND CULTURE

**Art and Artists:** The earliest artistic activity in West Virginia was utilitarian in nature, including botanical and topographic documentation and decorative arts and crafts.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/296> (SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

**Folklore:** There are many categories of folklore, including oral folklore and the material culture.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2004> (SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

**Toymaking:** Folk toys are those whose designs have passed down through the generations, made by hand and not in factories. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/754> (SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

**Handcrafts:** The handcraft tradition in West Virginia, an integral part of the mountain culture, is rooted in history and necessity. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/218> (SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

**The Cultural Landscape:** People who settle new areas create cultural landscapes, and usually do so without realizing the lasting impact they will have. Cultural landscapes include all the changes humans make to natural landscapes. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1693> (SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

**Material Culture:** Material culture refers to the material products of a society, those things that can be touched, as well as the knowledge, traditions, expertise, and infrastructure that allow the production of those things. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1569> (SS.K.WV.5, SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.4)

### ECONOMY

**The Economy:** West Virginia has a population of 1.85 million, including a civilian labor force of 803,700. West Virginia ranked third among the states in total energy production in 2010.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1997> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.5.WV.1; SS.5.WV.5; SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.H.CL6.1; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.2; SS.8.E.4; SS.8.E.6)

**Coal Industry:** Coal was known to exist in Western Virginia from colonial times, but not until the early 19th century was it exploited as a commercial fuel. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1349> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.H.CL6.1; SS.8.G.5; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.4)

**Steel Industry:** On June 11, 1884, the West Virginia steel industry was born when the state's first Bessemer converter began operation at the Riverside Iron Works in Wheeling.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/586> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.H.CL6.1; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.4; SS.8.G.5)

**Oil and Natural Gas:** Among West Virginia's resources are abundant natural gas and petroleum, with gas being more common than petroleum. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1600> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.4)

**Tourism:** Tourism is a big and growing business in West Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/750> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.3.WV.4; SS.8.G.5; SS.8.G.8; SS.8.E.4; SS.8.E.6)

**Agriculture:** The number of farms peaked at 105,000 in 1935, and dropped steadily thereafter. In 2010, West Virginia had 23,000 farms. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/166> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.1.WV.2; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.G.5; SS.8.E.4; SS.8.E.6)

**Chemical Industry:** The modern West Virginia chemical industry began in the Kanawha Valley in the 1920s and peaked shortly after World War II. Its roots are in the salt industry of the early 1800s. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1124> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL6.1; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.3; SS.8.E.4; SS.8.G.5)

**Glass Industry:** West Virginia became an important glass manufacturing state at the end of the 19th century. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2116> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.8.G.5; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.4)

**Internet Service:** The Internet became faster with the use of signals of greater bandwidth, which became known as broadband. By 1994, broadband was spreading in the state. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2382> (SS.08.G.4; SS.8.E.3; SS.8.E.4)

**Wood Products Industry:** West Virginia, at the center of the Appalachian hardwoods region, is third in the nation in the percentage of land covered in forest. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1341> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1)

**The Environment:** Environmental conditions in West Virginia have generally improved over the past 50 years. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2211> (SS.8.E.2; SS.8.E.6)

**Land Ownership:** A large majority of West Virginia's privately held land is owned by relatively few individuals or firms, many of them from outside the state. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1293> (SS.8.E.3)

**Coal Mine Disasters:** Since 1883, when fatality records began to be kept, more than 21,000 miners have lost their lives in West Virginia coal mines. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1356> (SS.8.G.5)

## FAIRS, FESTIVALS, AND CELEBRATIONS

**Ethnic Life:** Immigrants often joined with their compatriots to form tight-knit communities where they maintained native customs, food, music, language, and religious practices, even as they assimilated into America. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2207> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL4.4; SS.8.H.CL7.1)

**Fasnacht:** Corresponding to Mardi Gras, Carnival, and similar celebrations, the Fasnacht was brought to Randolph County from Switzerland by the settlers of Helvetia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2261> (SS.8.H.CL7.1)

**Italian Heritage Festival:** The festival in Clarksburg was designed to celebrate the state's Italian-American culture and highlight the contributions of the early immigrants. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/917> (SS.8.H.CL7.1)

**Holidays and celebrations:** By and large, West Virginians observe the same holidays as other Americans and celebrate them in similar fashion. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/447> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**West Virginia Day:** West Virginia Day is celebrated each year on June 20, the anniversary of the day West Virginia became the 35th state, June 20, 1863. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1034> (SS.K.WV.1, SS.2.WV.1)

## GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

**Appalachia:** The Appalachian Mountains rise like a spine down the back of the eastern United States, forming a distinct geographic, social, and political region that has come to be called Appalachia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/231> (SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.5.WV.5; SS.8.G.1)

**Geology:** While all of West Virginia lies within what is considered the Appalachian region, the state is diverse, having several distinct physiographic areas, each with its own characteristics. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2098> (SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2)

**Geography:** the state is located in the Appalachian Highlands. The average elevation is 1,500 feet. Topographically, the surface consists of long, narrow ranges, ridges, and hills interspersed with valleys whose sides rise steeply from narrow valley floors. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2097> (SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.5.WV.5; SS.8.G.1)

**The Counties:** West Virginia has 55 counties, created from 1754 to 1895. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1624> (SS.3.WV.1; SS.8.G.2)

## GOVERNMENT AND CIVICS

**The Government of West Virginia:** West Virginia's state government is fairly typical, with a large two-house legislature, a governor with moderate powers, and a unified court system. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2136> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.7; SS.8.C.8; SS.8.C.11)

**The Constitution of West Virginia:** The writing of a constitution was an essential step toward the creation of the new state. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1558> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.2; SS.8.H.CL4.2; SS.8.C.3; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.6)

**Executive Branch:** The executive branch of West Virginia state government is headed by the governor as chief executive and includes five other elected officers. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2218> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5)

**Governors:** From the birth of the state in 1863 through 2013, West Virginia has had 35 governors <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2139> (SS.2.WV.1; SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5)

**Earl Ray Tomblin:** Earl Ray Tomblin, who was born March 15, 1952, in Logan County, was one of West Virginia's longest-serving legislators when he became the state's 35th governor. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2313> (SS.2.WV.1; SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5)

**Legislature:** The legislature is an equal branch of the West Virginia government along with the executive and judicial departments, under the state constitution's separation of powers provision. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1348> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.7; SS.8.C.8)

**House of Delegates:** The House of Delegates is the lower chamber of the West Virginia legislature and the larger of the two legislative bodies. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/502> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.7; SS.8.C.8)

**Senate:** The Senate is the upper chamber of the West Virginia Legislature. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/235> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.7; SS.8.C.8)

**Judicial Branch:** The constitution vests the state's judicial power in a Supreme Court of Appeals and circuit courts and in the intermediate appellate courts and magistrate courts. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1073> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.5)

**Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court of Appeals is West Virginia's highest court and court of last resort. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/643> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.9)

**The Courts:** The matters decided by state courts interpret and develop the laws that address the daily concerns of citizens. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1655> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.9)

**Auditor:** The auditor is West Virginia's official bookkeeper, whose job is to ensure the legality of the payment of funds from the state treasurer. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/310> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.5)

**Secretary of State:** Through the years, the legislature has given the secretary of state broader authority. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/219> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5)

**Treasurer:** The state treasurer is the chief financial officer of West Virginia and oversees the cash management of state government. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/764> (SS.8.C.4; SS.8.C.5)

**Attorney General:** The attorney general is West Virginia's chief legal officer, serving as the adviser to all agency heads in the executive branch, including the governor. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/309> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.5)

**Agriculture Commissioner** The commissioner of agriculture, one of the executive branch constitutional officers, directs the Department of Agriculture. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/177> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.5)

**Election Day:** West Virginia's first election was conducted in 1863, following creation of the state. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2178> (SS.8.C.2; SS.8.C.10)

**Taxation:** Before the 1930s, property taxes generally yielded more than 90 percent of total state and local revenues in West Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/690> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.E.5)

**County Government:** West Virginians think of their counties as home in the way urban Americans think of their cities or neighborhoods. County government provides the basic level of government service for most of us. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1642> (SS.5.WV.2; SS.8.C.5; SS.8.C.11)

## HISTORY

**History of West Virginia:** Written records of West Virginia's history reach back only slightly more than 300 years, about half of which encompass the time when West Virginia was part of Virginia. Recorded history, however, is only a fragment of the West Virginia story.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/414> (SS.5.WV.1; SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL2.4; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL3.2)

**Prehistoric people:** The first people in West Virginia were big game hunters whose ancestors were Asian. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1913> (S.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL1.1)

**Indians:** The historic tribes most closely associated with Western Virginia are the Shawnee, Delaware, and Cherokee, as well as Iroquoian-speaking groups including the Seneca, Tuscarawas, Susquehannock, and Mingo. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/841> (S.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL1.1)

**Exploration:** The exploration of Virginia and present West Virginia gained momentum after the restoration of the Stuart monarchs in England in 1660 and the ensuing return of Sir William Berkeley, an ardent expansionist, as Virginia governor.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2220> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.8.H.CL1.2)

**The Frontier:** For nearly a century and a half, settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains was slowed by the rugged terrain and fear of the unknown. It was the demand for furs in Europe and the promotion of trade with the Indians that led to the earliest attempts to explore the region.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2074> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS4.WV.1; SS.5.WV.1)

**French and Indian War:** The French and Indian War was the North American phase of a worldwide conflict between Britain and France. In Europe the conflict was called the Seven Years' War. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2069> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.8.H.CL1.3)

**The Revolutionary War:** The Revolution in Western Virginia featured none of the sprawling battles and large marching armies that characterized the war in the east. Nonetheless, westerners participated on both sides of the conflict and on battlefields throughout the country.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/70> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.8.H.CL2.1; SS.8.H.CL2.2)

**Sectionalism and the Virginias:** Sectionalism in Virginia and later West Virginia evolved as a consequence of settlement patterns and other geographic, political, social, and economic factors. As Virginians pushed west, sectional differences emerged. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/229> (SS.8.H.CL2.4; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL3.2)

**Constitution of 1830:** As Virginia's western population grew, it became apparent that the state's original constitution of 1776 was in need of reform.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1546> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL2.3; SS.8.H.CL3.1)

**Constitution of 1851:** On December 3, 1849, Gov. John B. Floyd called for a constitutional convention. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1550> (SS.8.H.CL2.3; SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL3.1)

**Formation of West Virginia:** The creation of West Virginia was an outcome of the Civil War.

<http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2034> (SS.5.WV.1; SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL2.4; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL3.2)



**Slavery:** Although relatively uncommon in the west, slavery nonetheless greatly influenced Western Virginia's political destiny. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/456> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL3.2)

**John Brown:** Abolitionist John Brown was as responsible as any one person for the coming of the Civil War. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/668> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL3.2)

**The Civil War:** The causes of the American Civil War were varied and complex. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1193> (SS.5.WV.1; SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL3.3)

**Constitutional Convention of 1861-1863:** The Constitutional Convention of 1861–63 was West Virginia's first constitutional convention and provided the foundation for state government in preparation for statehood. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1566> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.5.WV.6; SS.8.H.CL3.1; SS.8.H.CL4.2)

**Constitutional Convention of 1872:** The close results of the convention referendum and the later ratification of the new constitution reflected the acrimonious split that characterized state politics at the time. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1570> (SS.8.H.CL4.2)

**The West Virginia Constitution:** West Virginians have passed more than 50 substantive amendments to the 1872 constitution. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1558> (SS.5.WV.4; SS.8.H.CL4.2; SS.8.H.CL4.2; SS.8.C.3; SS.8.C.6)

**Women's Suffrage:** In a 15-14 vote in the state senate on March 10, 1920, West Virginia became the 34th state to ratify the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guaranteed the right of women to vote. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1330> (SS.8.H.CL5.2; SS.8.H.CL5.3)

**Ethnic Life:** Immigrants often joined with their compatriots to form tight-knit communities where they maintained native customs, food, music, language, and religious practices, even as they assimilated into America. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2207> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL4.4)

**Prohibition:** Prohibition began in West Virginia in 1914, years before it was a reality for the nation as a whole. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1931> (SS.8.H.CL5.2)

**The Great Depression:** West Virginia was one of the states hardest hit by the Great Depression of 1929–41. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2155> (SS.8.H.CL5.4)

**New Deal:** The New Deal helped West Virginians deal with one of the highest unemployment rates of the Depression era. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2265> (SS.8.H.CL5.4)

**World War II:** With the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, West Virginia and the nation again went to war. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1353> (SS.8.H.CL6.1)

**Korean War:** The Korean War began on June 25, 1950, when the armies of Communist North Korea pushed across the 38th parallel into South Korea. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1254> (SS.8.H.CL6.4)

**Vietnam:** As in other wars, West Virginians did more than their share in Vietnam. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/869> (SS.8.H.CL6.4)

**African-American Heritage:** As elsewhere, African-Americans developed a variety of institutional and political responses to inequality. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/27> (S.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.4; SS.8.H.CL4.4; SS.8.H.CL6.4)

**Civil Rights:** The second conference of the Niagara Movement, led by W.E.B. DuBois, met at Storer College in Harpers Ferry in 1906. It was a significant gathering in the history of Civil Rights in America. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1189> (SS.8.H.CL6.4)

**Integration:** While the response to *Brown v. Board* was generally positive in West Virginia, there were concerns and delays in some areas. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/859> (SS.8.H.CL6.4)

**Women's Lives:** From the founding of the state to the present, most West Virginia women have lived in rural areas, a reality with many implications for their social and economic lives. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1329> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL5.3)

**Family Life:** West Virginia families represent different cultures, work in different occupations, and live in different environments. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2238> (SS.K.WV.5; SS.1.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL4.3; SS.8.H.CL4.3)

**Persian Gulf War:** During Operation Desert Storm, more than 1,000 West Virginia men and women from Army Reserve and West Virginia National Guard units were deployed. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2374> (SS.8.H.CL.2)

**Iraq War:** Claiming evidence of weapons of mass destruction, President George Bush authorized the invasion of Iraq on March 20, 2003. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2376> (SS.8.H.CL.2)

**Afghan War:** As with Operation Desert Storm a decade earlier, active military forces sent to Afghanistan were reinforced with Reserve and National Guard units. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2373> (SS.8.H.CL.2)

## LABOR HISTORY

**Labor history:** The effort to establish the miners' union, and the operators' resistance, played a major role in shaping the history of West Virginia in the 20th century. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1271> (SS.8.H.CL5.1; SS.8.H.CL6.3; SS.8.H.CL5.3; SS.8.E.3)

**United Mine Workers of America:** On January 23, 1890, rival miners' organizations met in Columbus, Ohio, to organize the United Mine Workers of America. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/835> (SS.8.E.3; SS.8.H.CL5.1; SS.8.H.CL6.3)

**Mine Wars:** In April 1912, miners along Paint Creek and Cabin Creek in Kanawha County walked off their jobs, and the great Mine Wars began. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1799> (SS.8.H.CL5.1; SS.8.H.CL6.3)

**Company Towns:** In most West Virginia company towns, houses were distributed in an orderly manner reflecting the economic and social hierarchy. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1491> (S.K.WV.5; SS.2.WV.5; SS.5.WV.1)

## NATURAL RESOURCES

**Natural Resources:** West Virginia's natural resources may be broken down into several groups, including geological formations such as coal, oil, natural gas, and other such resources; the state's soils; its plants and animals; and its water. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1603> (SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.3; SS.8.G.3)

**Coal:** West Virginia has coal deposits that range in age from the Late Devonian through the Mississippian to the Late Pennsylvanian geologic periods. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1334> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.3)

**Oil and Natural Gas:** Among West Virginia’s resources are abundant natural gas and petroleum, with gas being more common than petroleum. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1600> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.2.WV.2; SS.3.WV.3; SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.3)

**Wood Products Industry:** West Virginia, at the center of the Appalachian hardwoods region, is third in the nation in the percentage of land covered in forest. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1341> (SS.1.WV.2; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.E.1; SS.8.E.3)

**The Environment:** Environmental conditions in West Virginia have generally improved over the past 50 years. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2211> (SS.8.E.6; SS.8.E.3)

## POPULATION

**Population:** West Virginia’s population grew from 1790 until the 1950s, peaking that year at 2,005,552. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1900> (SS.8.E.2; SS.4.WV.2)

**Demography:** By the mid-18th century, Europeans and Americans of European descent had begun to settle in the territory that eventually became West Virginia, most numerous in the Eastern Panhandle and Potomac Highlands regions. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1878> (SS.8.E.2; SS.4.WV.2)

**Migration:** Migration was a persistent feature of life in West Virginia during the 20th century. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1783> (SS.8.E.2)

## PROMINENT WEST VIRGINIANS

**“Mad Anne” Bailey:** Pioneer Anne Bailey is often credited with carrying gunpowder from Lewisburg to relieve a 1790 siege on Fort Lee at the site of present Charleston. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/327> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Arthur Boreman:** Arthur Ingraham (also spelled “Ingram”) Boreman was West Virginia’s first governor. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/614> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.4)

**Belle Boyd:** On July 4, 1861, Belle Boyd shot a Yankee soldier and started her spy career. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/632> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.3)

**Ruby Bradley:** Colonel Ruby Bradley was one of the most decorated women in U.S. military history and the nation’s most decorated female veteran. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/639> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Daniel Boone:** In 1788, Daniel Boone and his family settled near the mouth of the Kanawha River. He represented Kanawha County in the Virginia General Assembly in 1791. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/611> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Pearl Buck:** Author Pearl Buck was the first American woman to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/676> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Robert Byrd:** Senator Robert Byrd held the record as the longest-serving member of the U.S. Congress. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/756> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Martin Robison Delany:** Activist and physician Martin Delany was an African-American who was born free in Charles Town. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1870> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.4)



**Jennifer Garner:** Actress Jennifer Anne Garner grew up in Charleston and showed an early interest in the arts. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2080> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Minnie Buckingham Harper:** Minnie Buckingham Harper was the first African-American woman to serve as a member of a state legislative body in the United States. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/259> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**“Devil Anse” Hatfield:** Anderson “Devil Anse” Hatfield was patriarch of the Hatfield family and their leader during the Hatfield-McCoy feud. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/278> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Stonewall Jackson:** Stonewall Jackson, West Virginia’s most famous soldier was born in Clarksburg. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/948> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.4)

**Morgan Morgan:** Morgan Morgan is traditionally considered the first white settler of West Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2047> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Randy Moss:** Athlete Randy Moss, one of the greatest wide receivers in the National Football League, was born in Rand, Kanawha County. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1414> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Brad Paisley:** Born in Glen Dale, Marshall County, country musician Brad Paisley began playing music as a child. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1803> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Francis Pierpont:** State founder Francis Harrison Pierpont was the first and only governor of the Reorganized Government of Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1853> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1; SS.8.H.CL3.4)

**Mary Lou Retton:** Gymnast Mary Lou Retton made history at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles when, at 16, she became the first American woman ever to win a gold medal in gymnastics. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/65> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Michael W. Smith:** Gospel musician Michael Whitaker Smith, was born in Kenova and was educated at Ceredo-Kenova High School. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/478> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**David Hunter Strother:** Artist, author, soldier, and statesman David Hunter Strother was born in Martinsburg. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/615> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1 SS.8.H.CL3.4)

**Booker T. Washington:** Educator Booker Taliaferro Washington spent his formative years in the Kanawha Valley. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/890> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Jerry West:** Basketball player Jerry Alan West is widely regarded as the best athlete West Virginia has produced. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1004> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Chuck Yeager:** General Charles Elwood “Chuck” Yeager was the first person to fly faster than the speed of sound. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1387> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**Betty Zane:** Frontier heroine Elizabeth “Betty” Zane was credited with saving Fort Henry in Wheeling when it was besieged in 1782, during the Revolutionary War. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1396> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

## STATE SYMBOLS

**State Flag:** The West Virginia state flag was adopted by the legislature on March 7, 1929. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/566> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**State Motto:** The Latin term, “Montani Semper Liberi,” which translates in English as “Mountaineers are always free,” is the West Virginia state motto. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2027> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.1.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**State Song:** “The West Virginia Hills” is the best-known of three official state songs. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1062> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.1.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

**State Seal:** The Great Seal of West Virginia was adopted by the legislature on September 26, 1863. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/576> (SS.K.WV.1; SS.2.WV.1)

## TRANSPORTATION

**Railroads:** The Baltimore & Ohio, America’s first commercial railroad, extended its line into what is now West Virginia in the 1840s. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1972> (SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.1; SS.8.E.3)

**Highway Development:** The first overland routes in Western Virginia evolved from Indian and game trails that followed the prevailing ridges and valleys. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/374> (SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.1; SS.8.E.3)

**River Transportation:** Steamboats were the major means of passenger transportation within the Mississippi River basin until after the Civil War and competed successfully with trains until the 1920s. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/93> (SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.1; SS.8.E.3)

**Aviation:** After 1920, aviation expanded rapidly in West Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/317> (SS.4.WV.1; SS.4.WV.2; SS.8.H.CL4.1; SS.8.E.3)

## WEATHER AND CLIMATE

**The Weather:** The Appalachian Mountains play a big part in both the climate and daily weather of West Virginia. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/939> (SS.K.WV.3; SS.8.G.3)

**Climate:** Located in the mid-latitudes of the northern hemisphere, West Virginia has four distinct seasons. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1314> (SS.K.WV.3; SS.8.G.3)

**Floods:** Floods are triggered by a complex variety of events. <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/2200> (SS.8.G.5)