

# 2008 Virginia Women in History

## ANTICIPATION GUIDE

**TRUE OR FALSE?:** In the spaces to the left of each statement, place a check mark if you agree or think the statement is true. *After your study* of the 2008 Virginia Women in History, add new check marks or cross through those about which you have changed your mind.

\_\_\_ 1. **Frances Culpeper Stephens Berkeley Ludwell**, wife of Virginia governor Sir William Berkeley, inherited a Warwick County plantation and did not manage the estate herself since it was customary at the time to turn it over to a male relative.

\_\_\_ 2. **Edith Turner (Wané Roonseraw)**, a Nottoway (Cheroenhaka) Indian chief, did not support individual ownership of Indian land, but rather believed in working together for the good of the Nottoway tribe.

\_\_\_ 3. **Lucy Goode Brooks** set out in the Richmond business district in order to find men to buy her sons when she was enslaved.

\_\_\_ 4. **Providencia Velazquez Gonzalez**, a community activist, often went without lunch so that she could share her food with others less fortunate.

\_\_\_ 5. **Isabel Wood Rogers**, a Presbyterian educator, believed in the full participation of women in the church, but not in society.

\_\_\_ 6. **Patricia Buckley Moss**, an artist, was unable to attend a school for the advancement of science and art due to her learning disability.

\_\_\_ 7. **Elizabeth Bermingham Lacy**, a Richmond judge, advised lawyers not to write their briefs in legalese, the formal technical writing used by legislators, judges and attorneys.

\_\_\_ 8. **Sharyn Arwood McCrumb**, a writer who is descended from circuit preachers, teachers and storytellers, seeks to weave the past and present together by telling stories of truth and fact.