

# North Carolina History

Interactive State History Mini Unit

common  
core  
standards

grades 3-7



literacy  
based!  
core  
standards!

# Interactive North Carolina Mini Unit



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *North Carolina*, one of 50 State History lessons. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

## THE FORMAT

We've created a color and black line version of this lesson. Use the color version for your White Board and the black line masters to make copies for your students. Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

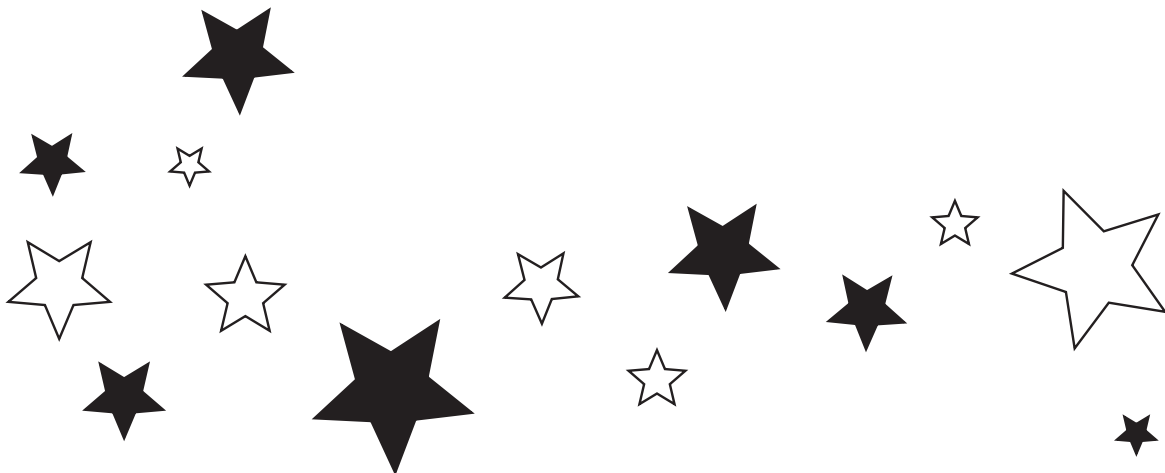
## THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

**NOTE:** The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

## INTERACTIVE HISTORY NOTEBOOK

In addition to other higher-level Common Core aligned activities, we have included step-by-step directions for four Interactive Notebook activities that students will create and glue into a history notebook. When finished, the history notebook will provide students with a long lasting North Carolina history reference. A composition book works well for keeping the Interactive Notebook activities.





## CORE STANDARDS: THE “BIG IDEAS”

Core Standards help teachers prioritize instruction and connect the “big ideas” students need to know in order to advance. As a reading-based lesson, *North Carolina* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *North Carolina*, they are meeting the Common Core Standards for English Language Arts and making connections to the “big ideas” in American History. Below is the legend used to abbreviate the Common Core Strands:

COMMON CORE STRAND CODE:

CC = COMMON CORE

RL = READING-LITERATURE

RI = READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

RF = READING FOUNDATIONS SKILLS

W = WRITING

SL = SPEAKING LISTENING

L = LANGUAGE

## THE COPYRIGHT

Text Copyright © 2003-Revised Edition 2014 by SPLASH! Publications, Glendale Az

Illustration Copyright © 2003 by SPLASH! Publications, Glendale Az

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system without permission in written form from the publisher. Pages in this *North Carolina* lesson may be reproduced by the original purchaser only for use in the original purchaser’s classroom and may not be sold or used for purposes other than those specifically permitted by the publisher.

Illustrations and cover design by Victoria J. Smith

## RATE THIS LESSON

We value your opinion! Please take the time to rate this unit and tell us and other teachers what you think about it.

## Follow Us

We are creating and posting new units and lessons on a daily basis. If you like what you see in this unit, click on the Follow Me button so you will be the first to know when we post something new.



# ★ LESSONS *at a* GLANCE ★

---

## THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading North Carolina, students will:

- follow directions to create Vocabulary Foldables to glue into their North Carolina history notebooks for *agricultural, compromise, foreigners, industry, insane, institutions, investor, Patriot, proprietors, restricted, sandbars, vowed.*
- complete the “What I Know” and “What I Want to Know” sections of the North Carolina K•W•L•H Chart.

After reading North Carolina, students will:

- answer North Carolina Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete North Carolina Language Skills.
- use K•W•L•H Chart to create a graphic organizer and write a paragraph about North Carolina’s history.
- follow directions to create a North Carolina Journal Page and State History Booklet to glue into their North Carolina history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a My State at a Glance graphic organizer and Accordion Foldable to glue into their North Carolina history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a Sir Walter Raleigh Journal Page and Famous Person Wheel to glue into their North Carolina history notebooks.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for North Carolina.

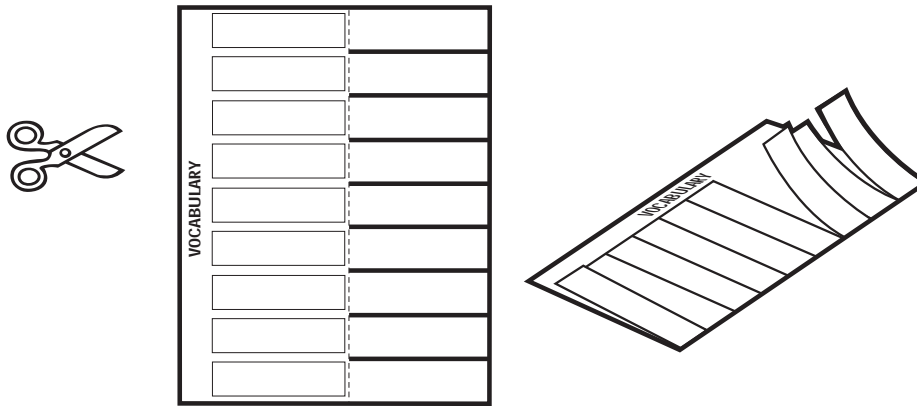
THE NORTH CAROLINA LESSON IS ALIGNED WITH THESE 5TH GRADE CORE STANDARDS:

CC.5.RI.4, CC.5.RI.7, CC.5.RI.10, CC.5.RF.3A, CC.5.RF.4A, CC.5.RF.4C, CC.5.W.3B, CC.5.W.3C, CC.5.W.3D, CC.5.W.3E, CC.5.W.10, CC.5.SL.4, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4C, CC.5.L.6

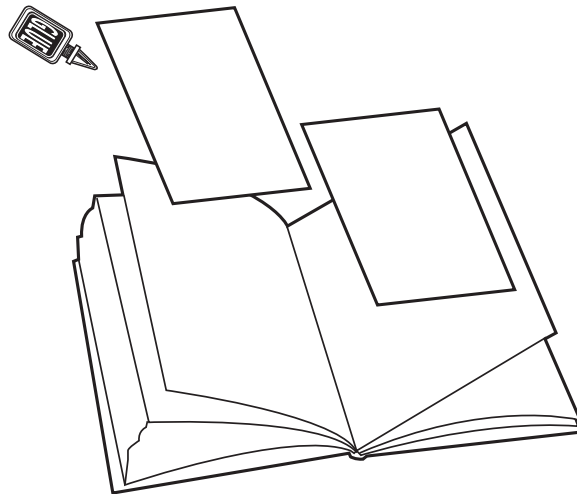
# ★ ★ VOCABULARY FOLDABLES ★ ★

There are many new vocabulary words to learn before beginning your study of North Carolina. Your North Carolina history notebook is a great place to record and store the words and definitions that you will need to be familiar with during this lesson.

**Directions:** Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your North Carolina history notebook. Using the Glossary provided by your teacher and the Vocabulary Templates, follow the directions on the next two pages to create and glue two Vocabulary Foldables securely into your history notebook.

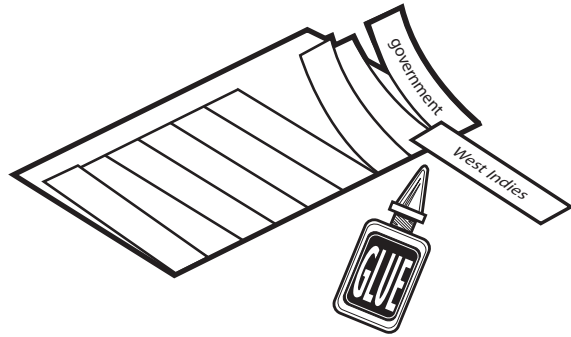


1. Cut each Vocabulary Template along all bold lines and fold along the dotted line.
2. Glue one Vocabulary Template onto the blank notebook page on the left and one on the blank facing page on the right.





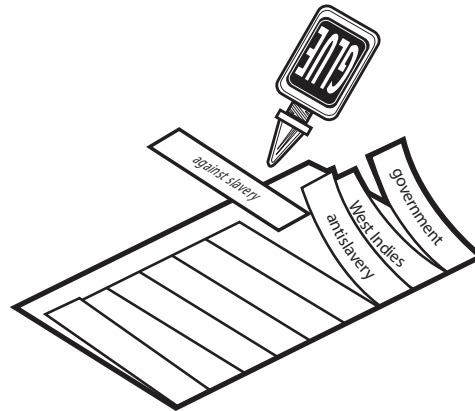
VOCABULARY WORDS	
voyage	government
bison	North America
sound	government
expedition	South America
treasurer	West Indies
governor	Native Americans
lieutenant governor	antislavery
granite	abolitionist



3. Cut out all of the vocabulary words along the bold lines and glue each word on top of a folded strip on the Vocabulary Template.



VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS	
buyers and sellers who do so for profit	a large group of animals traveling together
to act or perform again	travel through water in a boat that looks like a canoe
the northernmost end of the Earth	treating some people better or worse than others without a good reason
loyalty to one's government	a deep hole
groups of fruit or nut trees	large treeless areas of land
a group of territories or peoples under one ruler	groups of people who are chosen to listen to all the facts during a court case before making a judgment for guilt or innocence
a careful check	carefully planned activities which improve the mind, tastes, and manners
a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America	spices made from the dried buds of an evergreen tree
a journey for the purpose of exploring	a period in American history when machines took the place of jobs once done by hand and factories were built to produce large quantities of products
unable to be separated	five large lakes located in North America at the border between Canada and the United States whose names are Erie, Michigan, Huron, Superior, and Ontario



4. Cut out all of the vocabulary definitions along the bold lines.

5. Using the Glossary, glue the correct vocabulary definitions under each of the matching vocabulary words on the Vocabulary Template.

# VOCABULARY TEMPLATE

<b>VOCABULARY</b>		

# VOCABULARY TEMPLATE

<b>VOCABULARY</b>		



## VOCABULARY WORDS

investor	Patriot
vowed	agricultural
institutions	industry
foreigners	compromise
proprietors	restricted
sandbars	insane

## VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS

an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands	type of work that involves planting crops and raising farm animals
people or products from another country	mounds of sand built up by flowing water in a river or along the coast
someone who supports new businesses with money	places that help people in need
owners of a company	promised
not normal or healthy in mind	business that provides a certain product or service
not able to live freely	person who supported the United States during the Revolutionary War

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# NORTH CAROLINA

## K•W•L•H CHART



In the next lesson, you will be learning about the history of North Carolina from its beginnings to the end of the Civil War. The charts on the next two pages will help you record information about the history of North Carolina.

### Directions:

1. Use the "What I Know" column of the charts on the next two pages to list facts that you already know about the North Carolina's history.
2. Use the "What I Want to Know" column of the charts to list four questions that you have about North Carolina's history.
3. As you study North Carolina, use the information you learn to answer your questions. Write your answers in the "What I Learned" column of the charts. At the end of your study, use books, encyclopedias, and the Internet to research any unanswered questions.
4. List the title of the lesson, book titles, encyclopedias, and website addresses that you used to find your information in the "How I Found Out" column of the charts.

WHAT I KNOW	WHAT I WANT TO KNOW	WHAT I LEARNED	HOW I FOUND OUT

<b>WHAT I KNOW</b>	<b>WHAT I WANT TO KNOW</b>	<b>WHAT I LEARNED</b>	<b>HOW I FOUND OUT</b>



North Carolina, the Tarheel State, is located in the Southeast region of the United States. It was one of the 13 original colonies and one the 13 original states. North Carolina's nickname was probably chosen during the American Revolution or the Civil War.

During the American Revolution, British soldiers marched into the Tar River. They reported that their feet were blackened with tar that had been dumped into the river.

During the Civil War, North Carolina fought for the Confederacy. President Jefferson Davis told the soldiers that he was going to put tar on their heels to make them stick to the ground. Davis thought that this would keep the soldiers from running away when battling the Union troops.

The capital of North Carolina is Raleigh (RAH•lee). Raleigh is a distribution center for a large agricultural area. North Carolina's state bird is the Cardinal. The state flower is the Dogwood, and the state tree is the Pine Tree. North Carolina's motto is "To Be Rather Than To Seem." This motto suggests that the people of North Carolina believe that making changes and being involved are better than sitting and waiting for things to happen.



## NORTH CAROLINA'S POINTS OF INTEREST

North Carolina offers a variety of activities for those who vacation in the state. Tourism is a major industry in North Carolina. Water activities are available on the east coast of North Carolina at the Atlantic Ocean. There are also many streams and lakes within North Carolina. Outdoor activities are also featured at many of North Carolina's 63 state parks.

Those who enjoy winter sports find snow skiing, winter golfing, and big-game hunting in North Carolina's mountain region. This region includes the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. North Carolina shares this national park with the state of Tennessee. Great Smoky Mountains National Park stretches across 800 square miles and is one of the most visited national parks in the United States.

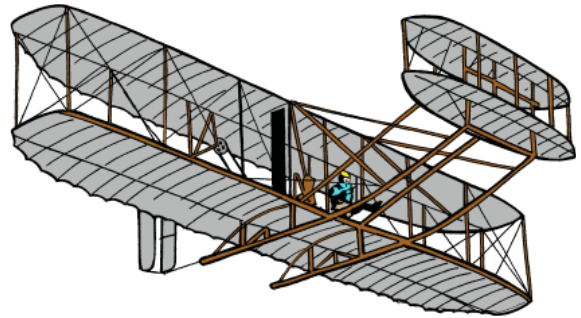
## HISTORIC SITES IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's history is preserved in hundreds of historic sites. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site allows tourists to visit the site of the first English colony attempted in America.

In the eastern part of the state is the Wright Brothers National Memorial. This marks the spot of the first successful airplane flight by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903.

Other historic areas in North Carolina include important battlefields of the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Many visitors to the city of Asheville tour the Biltmore Estate. This 250-room mansion sits on 125,000 acres of prime land in North Carolina. The Biltmore Estate was built by George Vanderbilt, the grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt. During the 1800s, Cornelius Vanderbilt was a railroad investor and one of the wealthiest men in America.



WRIGHT BROTHERS' PLANE

## NORTH CAROLINA'S FIRST PEOPLE

Prehistoric Native Americans once roamed through North Carolina in search of buffalo and other large game animals. Some of these animals are now extinct. The Mound Builders arrived later and built large towns in the southern and western regions of North Carolina. At the center of each town were ceremonial mounds used for burying their dead. Mounds were also used as platforms for important buildings within the town.

In the 1500s, the first European explorers arrived in North Carolina. There were about 30,000 Native Americans living in the region at that time. Two of the most powerful tribes were the Cherokee and the Tuscarora (tus•kuh•ROAR•uh). The Cherokee lived in the Appalachian (ap•uh•LAY•shun) Mountains. The Tuscarora people lived in villages along the rivers of North Carolina. Both tribes came in contact with the Europeans and suffered from epidemic diseases unknowingly spread by the foreigners.

### FAST FACTS

- ★ The Cherokee originally lived in the Great Lakes region. They were forced from this area by the Delaware and Iroquois (EAR•uh•kwoy) tribes.
- ★ By 1650, the Cherokee controlled 40,000 square miles of land in the Southeast and had a population of 22,500. They were the largest and most powerful group of Native Americans in the Southeast.
- ★ The Cherokee welcomed Europeans. Many white men married Cherokee women. Some of the Cherokee's greatest leaders were a mixture of white and Cherokee blood.

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. As a child, Walter was well educated. He entered college at the age of 16, but only stayed one year. He made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain. He suffered many wounds during his days as a soldier.

In 1581, at the age of 30, Raleigh met Queen Elizabeth, the ruler of England.

In honor of his military service, Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh 12,000 acres in Ireland. Raleigh used his land in Ireland to plant the country's first crops of potatoes.

Queen Elizabeth also gave Raleigh permission to establish a colony in America. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth made Walter Raleigh a knight. From that day forward, he was known as Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Walter Raleigh spent a fortune trying to establish a colony in America. In 1585, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to Roanoke (ROW•an•oke) Island, near the coast of present-day North Carolina.

Many of Roanoke's first colonists became very sick. After their supplies ran out, most of the men at Roanoke Island returned to England.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

## VIRGINIA DARE

In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh sent another group of colonists to Roanoke Island. They were led by John White. This time the group included women and children. Eleanor Dare, John White's daughter, had a baby soon after the colonists arrived in America. Her daughter, Virginia Dare, was the first English child born in the New World.

John White left Roanoke and sailed back to England to get more supplies for his colony. In 1591, White traveled back to Roanoke. Everyone had disappeared. What happened to the colonists at Roanoke is still a mystery to this day. Roanoke became known as the famous "Lost Colony."

## THE LAND OF CHARLES

In 1653, King Charles I granted land in North Carolina to a group of colonists from Virginia. They built North Carolina's first permanent settlement. They named the land Carolina, which means "the land of Charles."

Ten years later, King Charles II gave the entire region, known as the Carolinas, to eight of his friends. The eight men called themselves the Lords **Proprietors** (pro•PRI•eh•torz). They planned to make money by renting and selling land in the Carolinas. The Lords Proprietors established a system of government for the Carolinas known as the Fundamental Constitution. Unlike other colonies, the Lords Proprietors welcomed people of all religions in the Carolinas.

## BATTLES OVER LAND

The land that the Lords Proprietors sold was already owned by several Native American groups. The Native Americans attacked the new settlements. Settlers in the northern region of the Carolinas also complained of unfair laws. As a result of these problems, the first colony in the Carolinas did not do very well.

## THE POOREST COLONY

In its early days, the northern region of the Carolinas was covered with trees. Settlers in the Carolina colony had plenty of wood for building log homes furnished with wooden tables, chairs, and beds. Corn was the main crop planted by the colonists. They ate corn bread, corn stew, and corn on the cob. Mattresses were stuffed with corn husks. Any part of the corn that couldn't be eaten or used by the colonists was fed to their animals.

Many of Carolina's first colonists had been successful tobacco farmers in Virginia. They quickly found that the soil in Carolina was also perfect for growing tobacco plants. Tobacco could be shipped to England and the Carolina colonists could become wealthy.



TOBACCO PLANT

Unfortunately, the only way to send tobacco to England was by ship. In Virginia, this was easy. Tobacco farmers built their plantations right on the water. Big ships sailed right up to their farms and Virginia's colonists loaded barrels of tobacco leaves onto the ships.

The coast of Carolina, on the other hand, was blocked by **sandbars** and reefs. Large ships could not get close enough to the shore. Some of Carolina's tobacco farmers took their tobacco crops over dirt roads to Virginia. Others used little boats that could dock along the shore. These boats carried small amounts of tobacco to countries like Scotland, the Netherlands, and France.

The colonists in Carolina proved they could grow the tobacco. They just couldn't make any money selling it in large amounts to other countries. In Virginia, the wealthy plantation owners bought hundreds of black slaves from Africa to plant and pick the tobacco. The colonists in Carolina didn't have the money to purchase slaves. Their tobacco farms remained small.

By the late 1690s, Carolina had become the poorest of England's 13 original colonies. Runaway slaves, poor families from other colonies, and religious groups seeking freedom, all flocked to Carolina.



## SEPARATING THE CAROLINAS

In 1712, Carolina was divided into two regions. The northern region was named North Carolina. The southern region was named South Carolina. In 1729, North Carolina was purchased by King George II. It became a royal colony.

Under Great Britain's rule, North Carolina prospered and grew. Of course, there were still many problems. The colonists became angry with Great Britain's tight control over them and unfair taxes. North Carolina's colonists were the first to declare a need for independence from Great Britain.

## INDEPENDENCE AND STATEHOOD

The desire for independence from Great Britain led to the Revolutionary War. The war was fought between Great Britain and the English colonists living in America.

During the war, thousands of North Carolina's troops and militia (muh•LIH•shuh) fought for independence. North Carolinians also helped defeat the Cherokee people who allied with Great Britain during the war.

The colonists won the Revolutionary War and gained independence from Great Britain. On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the 12th state to join the Union.

After becoming a state, North Carolina became very interested in limiting the power of the federal government. North Carolinians wanted to make sure that individual states made their own decisions. The people of North Carolina did not want the United States to become another Great Britain. They didn't want another powerful government deciding what each state could and could not do.

There were also many improvements made in the state. A public school system was established. **Institutions** for the deaf, blind, and **insane** were founded. Taxes were raised in the state to support these new services.

## SLAVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Like other states in the South, slavery was important to North Carolina. North Carolina **restricted** the rights of its black citizens. Many North Carolinians owned slaves. Unlike other states in the South, North Carolina did not support the idea of separating from the Union to become an independent nation. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. President Lincoln **vowed** to abolish slavery. Some of the states in the South seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. North Carolina was determined to remain part of the Union.



PATRIOT SOLDIER

## THE CIVIL WAR

North Carolina tried to work out a **compromise** so that it wouldn't have to separate from the Union. In 1861, the Civil War started between the Northern states and the Southern states over the issue of slavery. President Lincoln asked for volunteers to fight. North Carolinians did not want to fight against their Southern neighbors.

On May 20, 1861, North Carolina seceded from the Union and became part of the Confederacy. The Confederacy fought against the control of the federal government and for the right to own slaves.

During the Civil War, most of the fighting took place in other states. Still, North Carolina lost more than 40,000 men. In 1865, the Confederacy was defeated and the war was over. North Carolinians were anxious to rejoin the Union.

North Carolina quickly abolished slavery. The state refused, however, to give equal rights to its black citizens. This was required by the federal government if North Carolina wanted to rejoin the Union. Blacks were free in North Carolina, but they were not allowed to vote, work in white areas, or live in white neighborhoods. Many blacks were arrested simply for not having jobs or walking through a white neighborhood in the middle of the day. Finally, three years after the end of the Civil War, North Carolina agreed to abide by the laws of the federal government. On July 20, 1868, North Carolina was readmitted to the Union.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ In 1840, North Carolina's first public school opened. Today, more than one million children attend public schools in North Carolina.



North Carolina, the Tarheel State, is located in the Southeast region of the United States. It was one of the 13 original colonies and one the 13 original states. North Carolina’s nickname was probably chosen during the American Revolution or the Civil War.

During the American Revolution, British soldiers marched into the Tar River. They reported that their feet were blackened with tar that had been dumped into the river.

During the Civil War, North Carolina fought for the Confederacy. President Jefferson Davis told the soldiers that he was going to put tar on their heels to make them stick to the ground. Davis thought that this would keep the soldiers from running away when battling the Union troops.

The capital of North Carolina is Raleigh (RAH•lee). Raleigh is a distribution center for a large agricultural area. North Carolina’s state bird is the Cardinal. The state flower is the Dogwood, and the state tree is the Pine Tree. North Carolina’s motto is “To Be Rather Than To Seem.” This motto suggests that the people of North Carolina believe that making changes and being involved are better than sitting and waiting for things to happen.



## NORTH CAROLINA’S POINTS OF INTEREST

North Carolina offers a variety of activities for those who vacation in the state. Tourism is a major industry in North Carolina. Water activities are available on the east coast of North Carolina at the Atlantic Ocean. There are also many streams and lakes within North Carolina. Outdoor activities are also featured at many of North Carolina’s 63 state parks.

Those who enjoy winter sports find snow skiing, winter golfing, and big-game hunting in North Carolina’s mountain region. This region includes the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. North Carolina shares this national park with the state of Tennessee. Great Smoky Mountains National Park stretches across 800 square miles and is one of the most visited national parks in the United States.

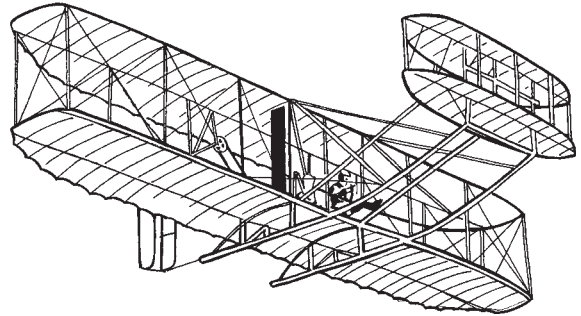
## HISTORIC SITES IN NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's history is preserved in hundreds of historic sites. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site allows tourists to visit the site of the first English colony attempted in America.

In the eastern part of the state is the Wright Brothers National Memorial. This marks the spot of the first successful airplane flight by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903.

Other historic areas in North Carolina include important battlefields of the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Many visitors to the city of Asheville tour the Biltmore Estate. This 250-room mansion sits on 125,000 acres of prime land in North Carolina. The Biltmore Estate was built by George Vanderbilt, the grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt. During the 1800s, Cornelius Vanderbilt was a railroad investor and one of the wealthiest men in America.



WRIGHT BROTHERS' PLANE

## NORTH CAROLINA'S FIRST PEOPLE

Prehistoric Native Americans once roamed through North Carolina in search of buffalo and other large game animals. Some of these animals are now extinct. The Mound Builders arrived later and built large towns in the southern and western regions of North Carolina. At the center of each town were ceremonial mounds used for burying their dead. Mounds were also used as platforms for important buildings within the town.

In the 1500s, the first European explorers arrived in North Carolina. There were about 30,000 Native Americans living in the region at that time. Two of the most powerful tribes were the Cherokee and the Tuscarora (tus•kuh•ROAR•uh). The Cherokee lived in the Appalachian (ap•uh•LAY•shun) Mountains. The Tuscarora people lived in villages along the rivers of North Carolina. Both tribes came in contact with the Europeans and suffered from epidemic diseases unknowingly spread by the foreigners.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ The Cherokee originally lived in the Great Lakes region. They were forced from this area by the Delaware and Iroquois (EAR•uh•kwoy) tribes.
- ★ By 1650, the Cherokee controlled 40,000 square miles of land in the Southeast and had a population of 22,500. They were the largest and most powerful group of Native Americans in the Southeast.
- ★ The Cherokee welcomed Europeans. Many white men married Cherokee women. Some of the Cherokee's greatest leaders were a mixture of white and Cherokee blood.



## SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. As a child, Walter was well educated. He entered college at the age of 16, but only stayed one year. He made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain. He suffered many wounds during his days as a soldier.

In 1581, at the age of 30, Raleigh met Queen Elizabeth, the ruler of England.

In honor of his military service, Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh 12,000 acres in Ireland. Raleigh used his land in Ireland to plant the country's first crops of potatoes.

Queen Elizabeth also gave Raleigh permission to establish a colony in America. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth made Walter Raleigh a knight. From that day forward, he was known as Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Walter Raleigh spent a fortune trying to establish a colony in America. In 1585, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to Roanoke (ROW•an•oke) Island, near the coast of present-day North Carolina.

Many of Roanoke's first colonists became very sick. After their supplies ran out, most of the men at Roanoke Island returned to England.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

## VIRGINIA DARE

In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh sent another group of colonists to Roanoke Island. They were led by John White. This time the group included women and children. Eleanor Dare, John White's daughter, had a baby soon after the colonists arrived in America. Her daughter, Virginia Dare, was the first English child born in the New World.

John White left Roanoke and sailed back to England to get more supplies for his colony. In 1591, White traveled back to Roanoke. Everyone had disappeared. What happened to the colonists at Roanoke is still a mystery to this day. Roanoke became known as the famous "Lost Colony."

## THE LAND OF CHARLES

In 1653, King Charles I granted land in North Carolina to a group of colonists from Virginia. They built North Carolina's first permanent settlement. They named the land Carolina, which means "the land of Charles."

Ten years later, King Charles II gave the entire region, known as the Carolinas, to eight of his friends. The eight men called themselves the Lords **Proprietors** (pro•PRI•eh•torz). They planned to make money by renting and selling land in the Carolinas. The Lords Proprietors established a system of government for the Carolinas known as the Fundamental Constitution. Unlike other colonies, the Lords Proprietors welcomed people of all religions in the Carolinas.

## BATTLES OVER LAND

The land that the Lords Proprietors sold was already owned by several Native American groups. The Native Americans attacked the new settlements. Settlers in the northern region of the Carolinas also complained of unfair laws. As a result of these problems, the first colony in the Carolinas did not do very well.

## THE POOREST COLONY

In its early days, the northern region of the Carolinas was covered with trees. Settlers in the Carolina colony had plenty of wood for building log homes furnished with wooden tables, chairs, and beds. Corn was the main crop planted by the colonists. They ate corn bread, corn stew, and corn on the cob. Mattresses were stuffed with corn husks. Any part of the corn that couldn't be eaten or used by the colonists was fed to their animals.

Many of Carolina's first colonists had been successful tobacco farmers in Virginia. They quickly found that the soil in Carolina was also perfect for growing tobacco plants. Tobacco could be shipped to England and the Carolina colonists could become wealthy.



TOBACCO PLANT

Unfortunately, the only way to send tobacco to England was by ship. In Virginia, this was easy. Tobacco farmers built their plantations right on the water. Big ships sailed right up to their farms and Virginia's colonists loaded barrels of tobacco leaves onto the ships.

The coast of Carolina, on the other hand, was blocked by **sandbars** and reefs. Large ships could not get close enough to the shore. Some of Carolina's tobacco farmers took their tobacco crops over dirt roads to Virginia. Others used little boats that could dock along the shore. These boats carried small amounts of tobacco to countries like Scotland, the Netherlands, and France.

The colonists in Carolina proved they could grow the tobacco. They just couldn't make any money selling it in large amounts to other countries. In Virginia, the wealthy plantation owners bought hundreds of black slaves from Africa to plant and pick the tobacco. The colonists in Carolina didn't have the money to purchase slaves. Their tobacco farms remained small.

By the late 1690s, Carolina had become the poorest of England's 13 original colonies. Runaway slaves, poor families from other colonies, and religious groups seeking freedom, all flocked to Carolina.



## SEPARATING THE CAROLINAS

In 1712, Carolina was divided into two regions. The northern region was named North Carolina. The southern region was named South Carolina. In 1729, North Carolina was purchased by King George II. It became a royal colony.

Under Great Britain's rule, North Carolina prospered and grew. Of course, there were still many problems. The colonists became angry with Great Britain's tight control over them and unfair taxes. North Carolina's colonists were the first to declare a need for independence from Great Britain.

## INDEPENDENCE AND STATEHOOD

The desire for independence from Great Britain led to the Revolutionary War. The war was fought between Great Britain and the English colonists living in America.

During the war, thousands of North Carolina's troops and militia (muh•LIH•shuh) fought for independence. North Carolinians also helped defeat the Cherokee people who allied with Great Britain during the war.

The colonists won the Revolutionary War and gained independence from Great Britain. On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the 12th state to join the Union.

After becoming a state, North Carolina became very interested in limiting the power of the federal government. North Carolinians wanted to make sure that individual states made their own decisions. The people of North Carolina did not want the United States to become another Great Britain. They didn't want another powerful government deciding what each state could and could not do.

There were also many improvements made in the state. A public school system was established. **Institutions** for the deaf, blind, and **insane** were founded. Taxes were raised in the state to support these new services.

## SLAVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Like other states in the South, slavery was important to North Carolina. North Carolina **restricted** the rights of its black citizens. Many North Carolinians owned slaves. Unlike other states in the South, North Carolina did not support the idea of separating from the Union to become an independent nation. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. President Lincoln **vowed** to abolish slavery. Some of the states in the South seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. North Carolina was determined to remain part of the Union.



PATRIOT SOLDIER

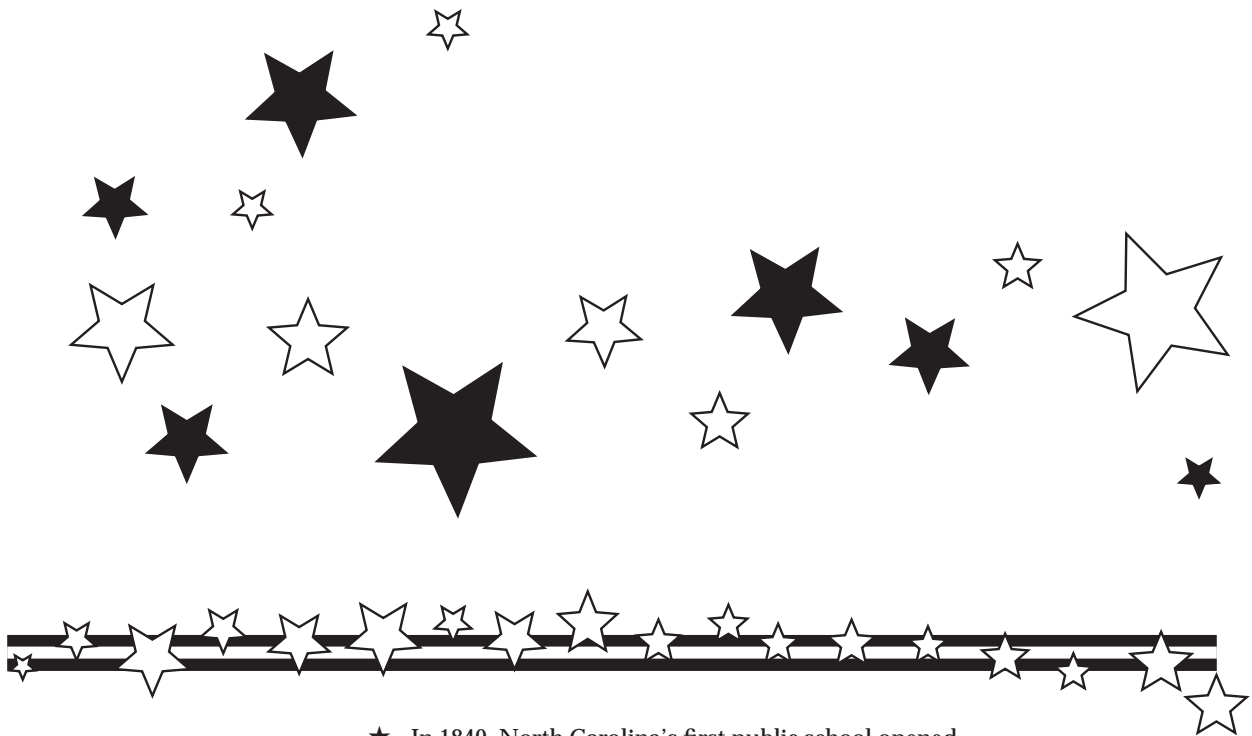
## THE CIVIL WAR

North Carolina tried to work out a **compromise** so that it wouldn't have to separate from the Union. In 1861, the Civil War started between the Northern states and the Southern states over the issue of slavery. President Lincoln asked for volunteers to fight. North Carolinians did not want to fight against their Southern neighbors.

On May 20, 1861, North Carolina seceded from the Union and became part of the Confederacy. The Confederacy fought against the control of the federal government and for the right to own slaves.

During the Civil War, most of the fighting took place in other states. Still, North Carolina lost more than 40,000 men. In 1865, the Confederacy was defeated and the war was over. North Carolinians were anxious to rejoin the Union.

North Carolina quickly abolished slavery. The state refused, however, to give equal rights to its black citizens. This was required by the federal government if North Carolina wanted to rejoin the Union. Blacks were free in North Carolina, but they were not allowed to vote, work in white areas, or live in white neighborhoods. Many blacks were arrested simply for not having jobs or walking through a white neighborhood in the middle of the day. Finally, three years after the end of the Civil War, North Carolina agreed to abide by the laws of the federal government. On July 20, 1868, North Carolina was readmitted to the Union.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ In 1840, North Carolina's first public school opened. Today, more than one million children attend public schools in North Carolina.





# ★ ★ ★ NORTH CAROLINA ★ ★ ★

Directions: Read each question.  
Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- 1 What are the first three paragraphs of North Carolina mainly about?
  - A How North Carolina became a state
  - B Famous people in North Carolina
  - C North Carolina's nickname
  - D North Carolina's first people
  
- 2 According to the information about Sir Walter Raleigh, why did Queen Elizabeth give him land in Ireland?
  - F He purchased the land in Ireland from Queen Elizabeth.
  - G Queen Elizabeth wanted to honor Sir Walter for his military service.
  - H Sir Walter Raleigh won the land in a contest.
  - J Queen Elizabeth didn't know what else to do with the land, so she gave it to Sir Walter Raleigh.
  
- 3 From the information about the Poorest Colony, you can tell that corn was –
  - A very important to the colonists
  - B not planted because of the weather
  - C usually wasted if it wasn't eaten
  - D only fed to the animals
  
- 4 After becoming a state, North Carolina became very interested in –
  - F abolishing slavery
  - G giving black citizens more rights
  - H joining the Confederacy
  - J limiting the power of the federal government

Directions: Darken the circle for the words that have the same or almost the same meaning as the underlined word.

- 5 An investor –
  - A enforces laws
  - B writes about history
  - C supports new businesses with money
  - D leads religious ceremonies
  
- 6 Proprietors are –
  - F owners
  - G criminals
  - H soldiers
  - J politicians
  
- 7 Institutions are –
  - A railroad cars
  - B animals raised on a farm
  - C slender towers
  - D places that help people
  
- 8 Insane means –
  - F impossible to separate
  - G an unhealthy mind
  - H a building of historical importance
  - J coming from the past
  
- 9 Restricted means –
  - A decreased in size
  - B freedom
  - C unable to live freely
  - D backed away

READING

**Answers**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |                   |

# ★ ★ ★ NORTH CAROLINA ★ ★ ★

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer to each question.

After reading about North Carolina, you decide to write a report about famous pilots Orville and Wilbur Wright.

- 1 Which of these topics should not be included in your report?
- A First successful airplane flight
  - B The Wright Brothers National Memorial
  - C Other famous monuments in North Carolina
  - D Childhood days of Orville and Wilbur Wright

You need to use a dictionary to look up some words to use in your report. Use these entries to answer questions 2 and 3.

<p><b>aer•o•nau•tics</b> <i>n.</i> The science of aircraft operation.</p> <p><b>air•port</b> <i>n.</i> An area of land or water where airplanes may land.</p> <p><b>air•craft</b> <i>n.</i> A machine that can travel through air.</p> <p><b>a•vi•a•tion</b> <i>n.</i> The operation of aircraft that are heavier than air.</p>
---

- 2 How can the entries be changed so that they are in alphabetical order?
- F Put airport before aeronautics.
  - G Put aircraft last.
  - H Put aircraft before airport.
  - J Put aviation first.
- 3 Which guide words might mark the page on which you would find the word aviation?
- A advance-available
  - B aardvark-arrest
  - C avenue-avid
  - D avail-average

You decide to create a schedule for researching and writing your report. Study the schedule. Use it to answer questions 4 and 5.

	5:00-5:30	5:30-6:00	6:00-6:30
Mon.	Create an outline for report with 3 paragraphs		Buy index cards
Tues.	Visit library to check out books on Wright Brothers.		
Wed.	Use books to take notes on index cards.		Organize cards into 3
Thur.	Write 1st paragraph rough draft	Write 2nd paragraph rough draft	Write 3rd paragraph rough draft
Fri.	Have parents edit all three rough draft paragraphs.		Correct mistakes
Sat.	Write final draft report.		Return library books

- 4 How much time have you scheduled for visiting the library on Tuesday?
- F 30 minutes
  - G 45 minutes
  - H 60 minutes
  - J 90 minutes
- 5 What time on Thursday will you finish writing a rough draft for the third paragraph of your report?
- A 5:00
  - B 5:30
  - C 6:30
  - D 6:00

LANGUAGE

## Answers

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)      4 (F) (G) (H) (J)  
 2 (F) (G) (H) (J)      5 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

 **NORTH CAROLINA PARAGRAPH** 

Now that you have finished reading about North Carolina, you will use your K•W•L•H Chart to write a paragraph about North Carolina's history.

**Directions:** Take out your K•W•L•H Chart and check to make sure that all of the information has been filled in. Use your finished K•W•L•H Chart and the Graphic Organizer below to plan your paragraph.



**TOPIC SENTENCE**

***A topic sentence introduces a paragraph and lets the reader know what the paragraph will be about.*** Your paragraph will be about the history of North Carolina. Write your topic sentence in the box below.

**SUPPORTING SENTENCES**

***Supporting sentences give more information about the topic.*** Your four supporting sentences should be about each of the questions you asked and answered on your K•W•L•H Chart. Use the information from your K•W•L•H Chart to write one supporting sentence for each of the four questions and answers. Add details to each supporting sentence by looking back at your North Carolina lesson.

## CLOSING SENTENCE


*A closing sentence ends the paragraph by reminding the reader what the paragraph was about.*

Write your closing sentence in the box below.



Use the information from your Graphic Organizer to write a rough draft paragraph about North Carolina's history on the back of this paper. Have your paragraph edited for spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and complete sentences before writing your final draft on the special paper provided by your teacher. Of course, you may choose to type your paragraph on the computer and print it out.

### PARAGRAPH CHECKLIST

- TOPIC SENTENCE
  - 4 SUPPORTING SENTENCES
  - CLOSING SENTENCE
  - ROUGH DRAFT
  - CONVENTIONS (SPELLING, GRAMMAR, CAPITALIZATION, ETC.)
  - FINAL DRAFT
- 

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# **NORTH CAROLINA'S HISTORY**

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal lines. A vertical column of 20 stars (alternating solid black and hollow white) runs along the right side of the lines.

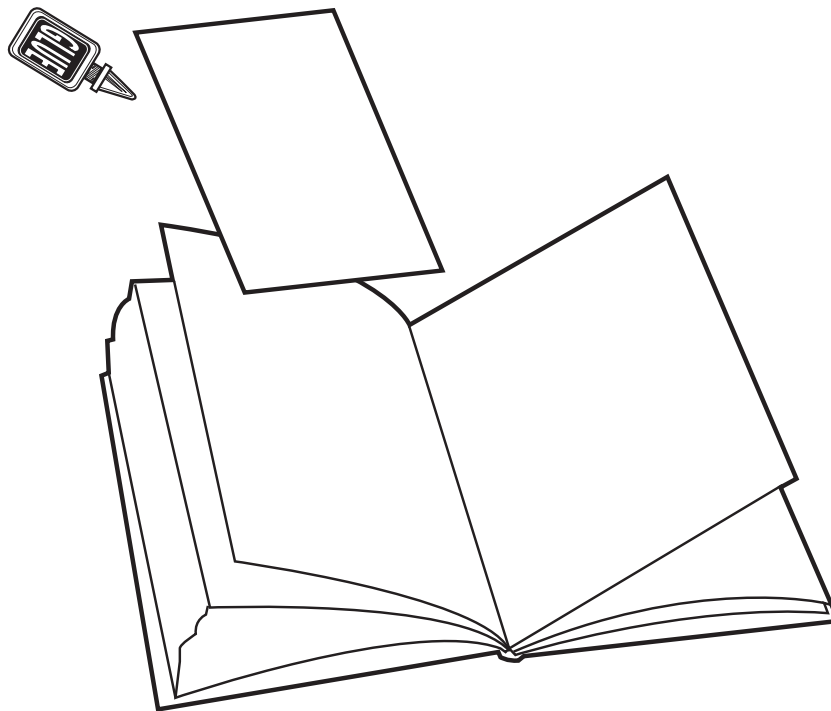
# ★ ★ ★ STATE HISTORY BOOKLET ★ ★ ★

In this activity, you will use what you have learned about North Carolina to make a State History Booklet that fits into your North Carolina history notebook and provides a lasting reference to many of North Carolina's most important facts.

## Part I

### Directions:

1. Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your North Carolina history notebook.
2. Use the information from the North Carolina lesson to complete the North Carolina Journal Page. *Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.*
3. Cut out the Journal Page along the bold lines and glue it onto the left side of your North Carolina history notebook.

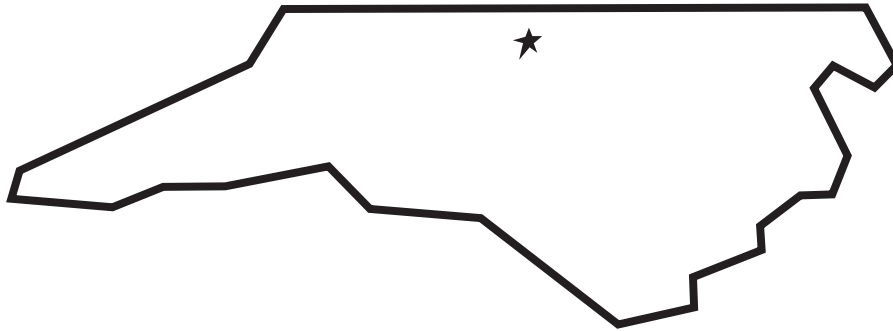


## Part II

Using the Journal Page on the left page of your notebook, complete the North Carolina Booklet outline provided by your teacher by answering each of the eight questions about North Carolina on the lines provided. *Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.*

# North Carolina

## Journal Page



North Carolina is one of 12 states in the \_\_\_\_\_ region

of the United States. North Carolina's state bird is \_\_\_\_\_,

the state flower is \_\_\_\_\_, and the state tree of North Carolina is

\_\_\_\_\_. The four states that border North Carolina are

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

North Carolina's nickname, \_\_\_\_\_, was

probably chosen during the American Revolution or \_\_\_\_\_.

North Carolina became a state on \_\_\_\_\_.

The capital of North Carolina is \_\_\_\_\_, and North

Carolina's motto is \_\_\_\_\_.

One interesting fact that I learned about North Carolina is \_\_\_\_\_

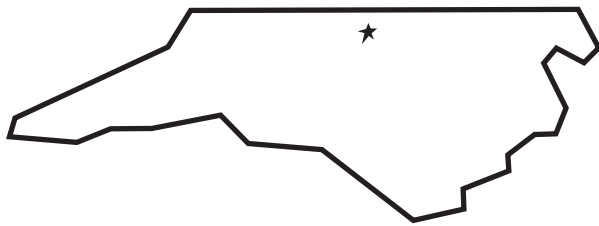
\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Booklet Outline

## North Carolina

1. In what year did North Carolina become a state?
2. Which 4 states border North Carolina?
3. In which region of the United States will you find North Carolina?
4. What is North Carolina's motto?
5. What is North Carolina's state bird?
6. What is North Carolina's state flower?
7. What is North Carolina's state tree?
8. What is the capital of North Carolina?



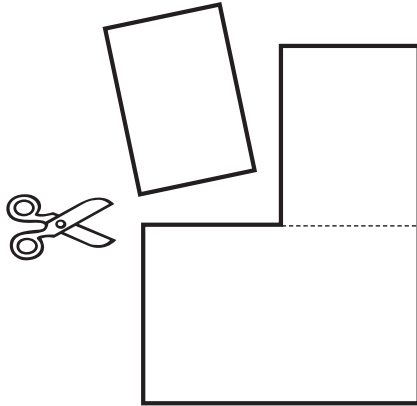
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_



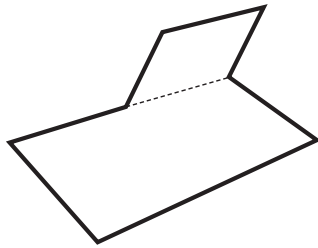
# ★ STATE HISTORY BOOKLET ★

## Part III

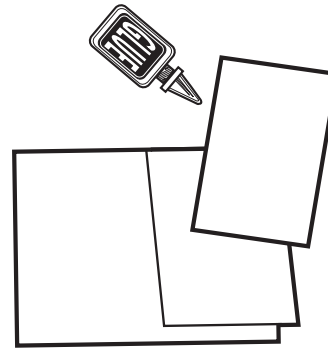
Follow the directions below to assemble and glue your State History Booklet onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



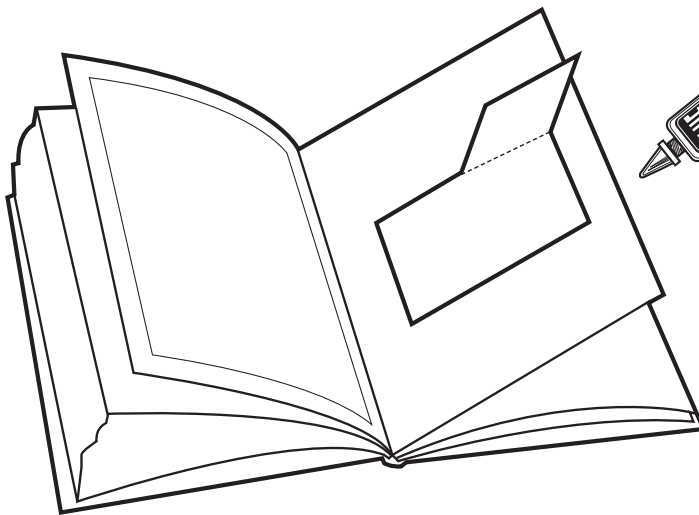
1. Cut out the Booklet Outline along the dark solid lines. Then cut out the rectangle with the questions.



2. Fold along the dotted line so the flap covers the answers to the questions.



3. Glue the rectangle with the questions on top of the folded flap as shown above.



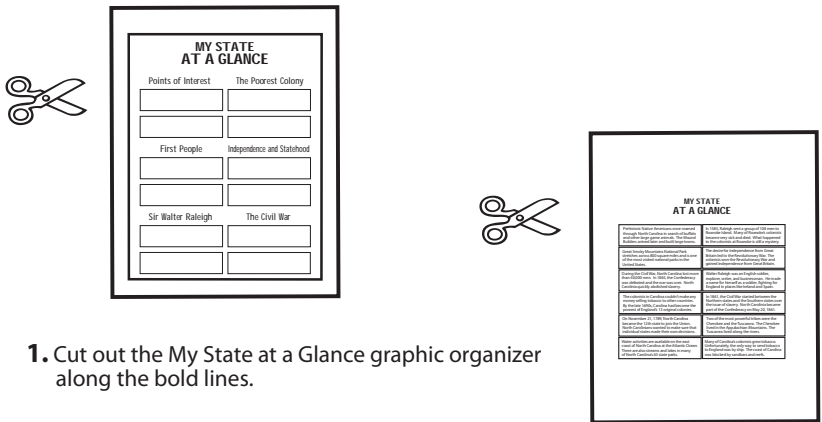
4. Glue the completed State History Booklet onto the right side of your notebook.

# ★ ★ ★ ACCORDION FOLDABLE ★ ★ ★

In this activity, you will use what you have learned about North Carolina to make an Accordion Foldable that tucks securely into your North Carolina history notebook.

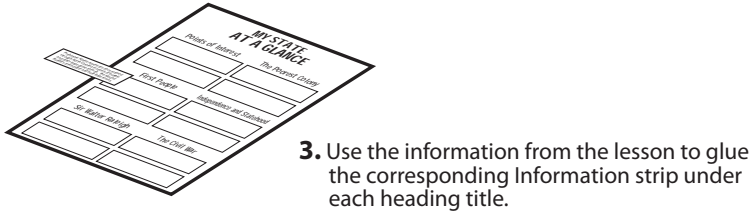
## Part I

Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your North Carolina history notebook. Follow the directions below to prepare the blank page on the left side with the My State at a Glance content for your Accordion Foldable.



1. Cut out the My State at a Glance graphic organizer along the bold lines.

2. Cut out the My State at a Glance Information strip:



3. Use the information from the lesson to glue the corresponding Information strip under each heading title.

4. Glue the My State at a Glance graphic organizer onto the left side of your notebook.

# MY STATE AT A GLANCE

Points of Interest

The Poorest Colony

First People

Independence and Statehood

Sir Walter Raleigh

The Civil War

# MY STATE AT A GLANCE

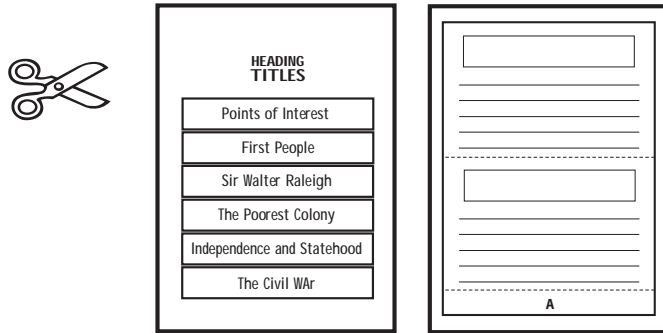
## INFORMATION STRIPS

Prehistoric Native Americans once roamed through North Carolina in search of buffalo and other large game animals. The Mound Builders arrived later and built large towns.	In 1585, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to Roanoke Island. Many of Roanoke's colonists became very sick and died. What happened to the colonists at Roanoke is still a mystery.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park stretches across 800 square miles and is one of the most visited national parks in the United States.	The desire for independence from Great Britain led to the Revolutionary War. The colonists won the Revolutionary War and gained independence from Great Britain.
During the Civil War, North Carolina lost more than 40,000 men. In 1865, the Confederacy was defeated and the war was over. North Carolina quickly abolished slavery.	Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. He made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain.
The colonists in Carolina couldn't make any money selling tobacco to other countries. By the late 1690s, Carolina had become the poorest of England's 13 original colonies.	In 1861, the Civil War started between the Northern states and the Southern states over the issue of slavery. North Carolina became part of the Confederacy on May 20, 1861.
On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the 12th state to join the Union. North Carolinians wanted to make sure that individual states made their own decisions.	Two of the most powerful tribes were the Cherokee and the Tuscarora. The Cherokee lived in the Appalachian Mountains. The Tuscarora lived along the rivers.
Water activities are available on the east coast of North Carolina at the Atlantic Ocean. There are also streams and lakes in many of North Carolina's 63 state parks.	Many of Carolina's colonists grew tobacco. Unfortunately, the only way to send tobacco to England was by ship. The coast of Carolina was blocked by sandbars and reefs.

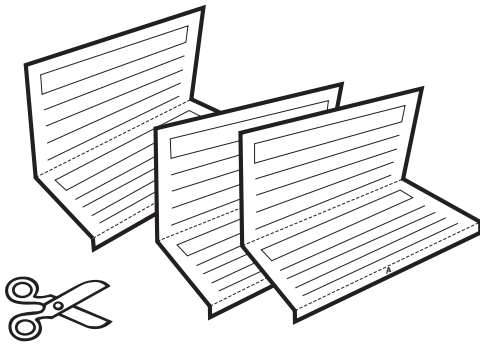
# ★ ★ ★ ACCORDION FOLDABLE ★ ★ ★

## Part II

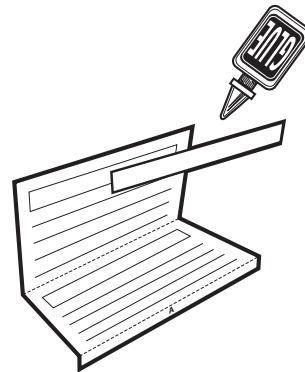
Using the My State at a Glance graphic organizer on the left side of your notebook, follow the directions below to prepare each page of your Accordion Foldable.



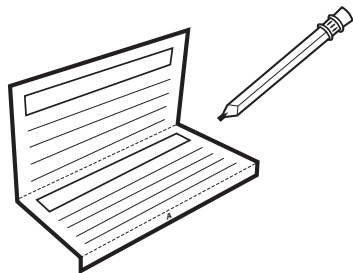
1. Cut out all six of the Heading Titles strips and the three Accordion Organizer pages along the bold lines.



2. Fold the Accordion Organizer pages along the dotted lines as shown.



3. Glue the Heading Title strips in their proper spaces on each of the Accordion Organizer pages.



4. Use the My State at a Glance graphic organizer on the left side of your history notebook to write a complete description under each Heading Title. *Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.*

# HEADING TITLES

Points of Interest

First People

Sir Walter Raleigh

The Poorest Colony

Independence and Statehood

The Civil War

# Accordion Organizer Pages

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**A**

# Accordion Organizer Pages

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**A**



# Accordion Organizer Pages

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**A**

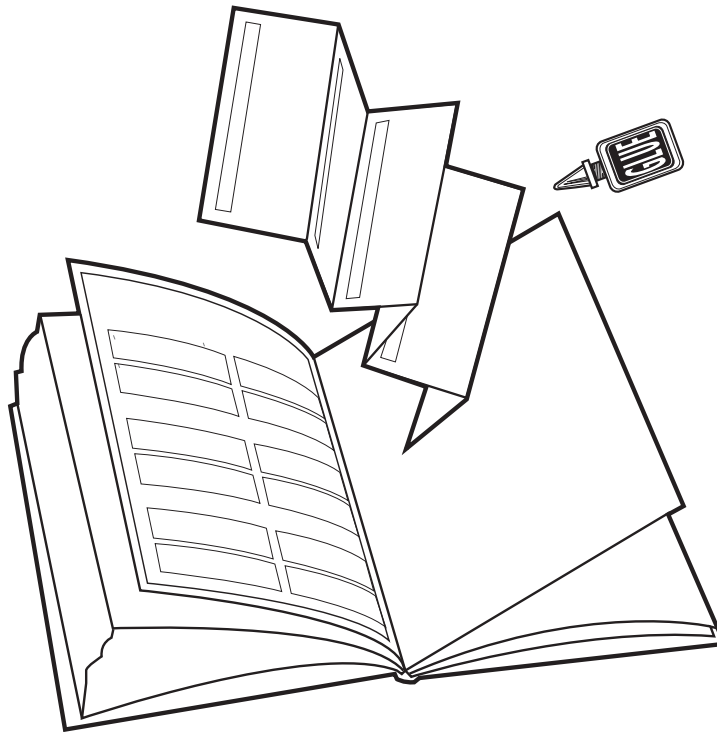
# ★ ★ ★ ACCORDION FOLDABLE ★ ★ ★

## Part III

Follow the directions below to assemble the pages and glue your Accordion Foldable onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



1. Glue tab A to the back of the next page to make an accordion.



2. Glue tab A from the last page onto the right side of your notebook.

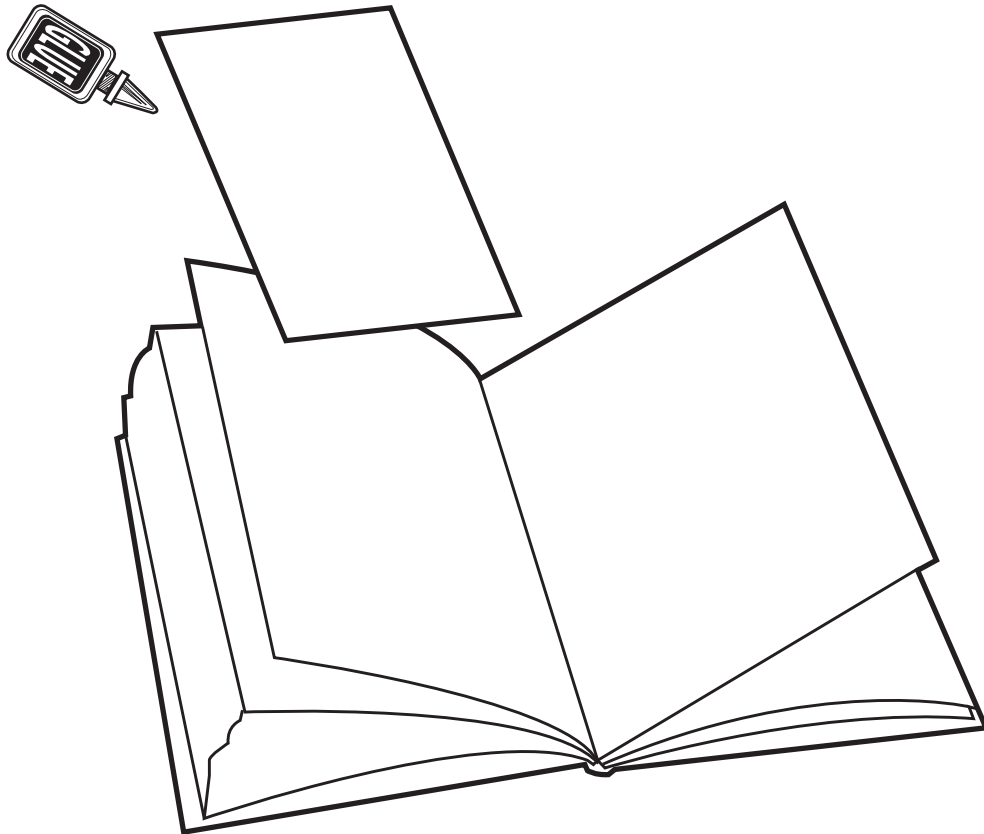
# ★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★

In this activity, you will use what you have learned about Sir Walter Raleigh to make a Famous Person Wheel that will go into your North Carolina history notebook.

## Part I

### Directions:

1. Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your North Carolina history notebook.
2. Use the information from the North Carolina lesson to complete the Sir Walter Raleigh Journal Page. *Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.*
3. Cut out the Journal Page along the bold lines and glue it onto the left side of your North Carolina history notebook.



## Sir Walter Raleigh

Sir Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman.



Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. He entered college at the age of \_\_\_\_\_, but he only stayed \_\_\_\_\_.

Walter Raleigh made a name for himself as \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1581, at the age of \_\_\_\_\_, Raleigh met \_\_\_\_\_, the ruler of England. In honor of his military service, Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh

\_\_\_\_\_.

In \_\_\_\_\_, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to \_\_\_\_\_, near the coast of present-day North Carolina. After their supplies ran out, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh sent another group of colonists to Roanoke Island. They were led by \_\_\_\_\_. Eleanor Dare, John White's daughter, had a baby soon after the colonists arrived in America. Her daughter,

\_\_\_\_\_ was the first English colonist born

in \_\_\_\_\_. John White left Roanoke and sailed back to England to \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1591, White traveled back to \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone had disappeared. What happened to the colonists at Roanoke is still a mystery to this day. Roanoke became known as \_\_\_\_\_.

★ ★ ★ **FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL** ★ ★ ★

**Part II**

Using the Journal Page on the left side of your notebook, complete the Sir Walter Raleigh Wheel outline below by answering each of the four questions about Sir Walter Raleigh on the lines provided. *Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.*

# Sir Walter Raleigh

## Wheel Outline

<p>Who was Virginia Dare?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>How did Walter Raleigh make a name for himself?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>When and where did Sir Walter try to establish his first colony?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Why was Roanoke known as the famous "Lost Colony?"</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★

**Part III**

Use your coloring pencils to neatly color the letters in Sir Walter Raleigh's name, Sir Walter Raleigh's picture, and the Wheel Cover below.

# Sir Walter Raleigh

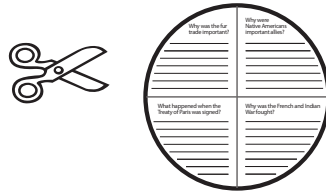
## Wheel Cover



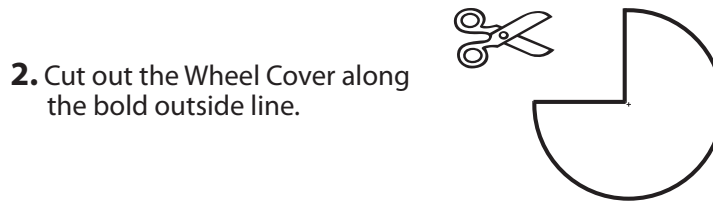
# ★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★

## Part IV

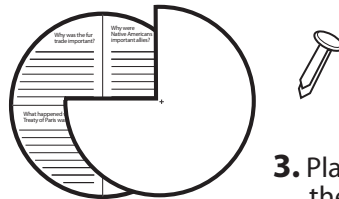
Follow the directions below to assemble and glue your Famous Person Wheel onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



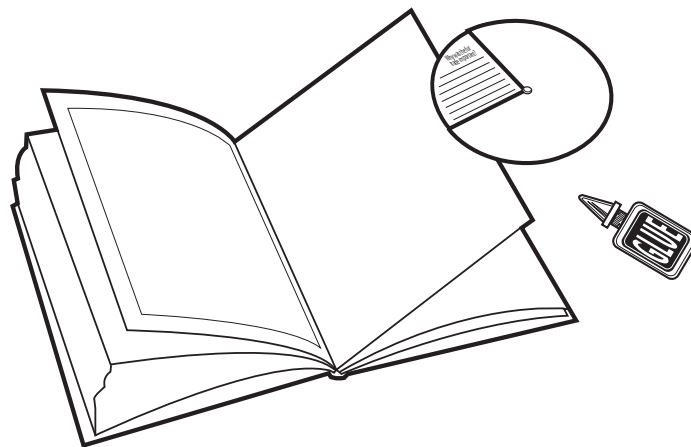
1. Cut out the Wheel Outline along the bold outside line.



2. Cut out the Wheel Cover along the bold outside line.



3. Place the Wheel Cover over the Wheel Outline and push a brad through the + on the Wheel Cover.



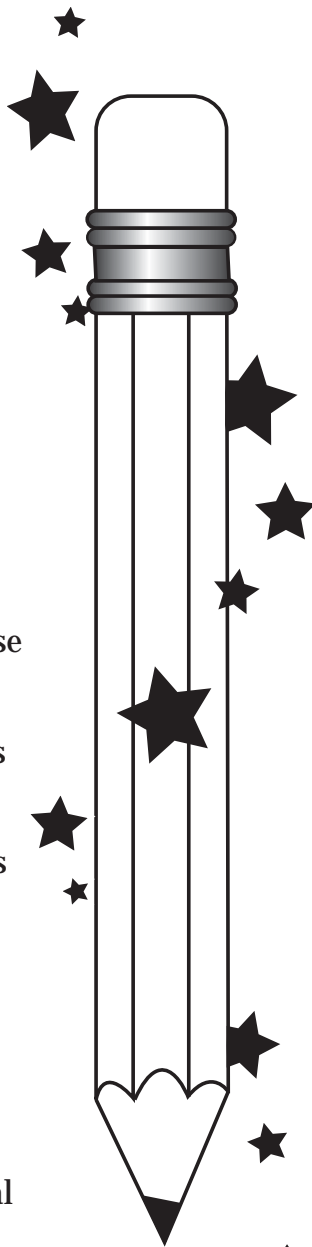
4. Glue the completed Famous Person Wheel onto the right side of your notebook.

**VOCABULARY QUIZ**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**Directions:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

- |                               |                              |   |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <p>1. _____ Patriot</p>       |                              | <p>A an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands.</p> |
| <p>2. _____ vowed</p>         | <p>3. _____ foreigners</p>   | <p>B. people or products from another country.</p>                                    |
| <p>4. _____ restricted</p>    | <p>5. _____ investor</p>     | <p>C. type of work that involves planting crops and raising farm animals.</p>         |
| <p>6. _____ sandbars</p>      | <p>7. _____ compromise</p>   | <p>D not normal or healthy in mind.</p>   |
| <p>8. _____ proprietors</p>   | <p>9. _____ institutions</p> | <p>E places that help people in need.</p>   |
| <p>10. _____ industry</p>     | <p>11. _____ insane</p>      | <p>F. someone who supports new businesses with money.</p>                             |
| <p>12. _____ agricultural</p> |                              | <p>G. person who supported the United States during the Revolutionary War.</p>        |
|                               |                              | <p>H. owners of a company.</p>  |
|                               |                              | <p>I. not able to live freely.</p>  |
|                               |                              | <p>J. mounds of sand built up by flowing water in a river or along the coast.</p>     |
|                               |                              | <p>K. promised.</p>   |
|                               |                              | <p>L. business that provides a certain product or service.</p>                        |





# GLOSSARY

**a•ban•doned** gave up completely.

**a•bide** agree to follow the rules.

**a•bol•ish** stop or put an end to.

**a•bo•li•tion•ist** a person who fought to end slavery.

**a•bun•dant** plentiful, more than enough.

**ad•vised** helped make decisions and gave advice.

**ag•ri•cul•tur•al** type of work that involves planting crops and raising farm animals.

**al•lies** groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.

**am•bushed** attacked without warning.

**a•mend•ment** change in wording or meaning.

**am•mu•ni•tion** bullets and explosive items used in war.

**an•cient** a long time ago.

**an•nu•al** an event that takes place once each year.

**an•them** a song of praise and love for one's country.

**ap•point•ed** chosen or selected.

**ar•chae•ol•o•gists** scientists who study past human life by looking at prehistoric fossils and tools.

**ar•ti•facts** objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.

**as•sas•si•nat•ed** murdered by a surprise or secret attack.

**as•sault** a violent attack.

**au•to•bi•og•ra•phy** the story of your life written by you.

**a•za•lea** a small plant that sheds its leaves in the fall and has flowers of many colors which are shaped like funnels.

**B.C.** the period in history before the birth of Christ.

**bar•ri•er is•land** long sandy island that runs next to a shore and provides protection from hurricanes and tidal waves.

**bay** a body of water surrounded by land that opens to the sea.

**bi•og•ra•phies** stories of a person's life written by someone else.

**bor•der** to lie right next to something.

**bow•ie knives** single-edged hunting knives with part of the back edge sharpened and curved to a point.

**boy•cott** to show unhappiness with a rule by refusing to buy or use services.

**bru•tal** cruel and without mercy.

**ca•nals** man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.

**can•di•date** someone who runs in an election contest.

**can•ni•bal•ism** the act of human beings eating the flesh of other human beings.

**cap•i•tal** the city that serves as the center of government for the state.

**cap•tives** prisoners who have been taken by force without permission.

**Ca•rib•be•an** an arm of the Atlantic Ocean surrounded on the north and east by the West Indies, on the south by South America, and on the west by Central America.

**chan•nel** long, narrow, deep part of a body of water.

**char•ter** a contract which gives one group power over another.

**cit•i•zens** people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.

**ci•vil•ian** a person not actively involved in the military.

**civ•i•lized** a highly developed group of people.

**cli•mate** the average weather conditions of a place over a period of years.

**coast** an area of land that borders water.

**col•o•nists** groups of people who are ruled by another country.

**com•mem•o•rates** reminds others of a special event or memory.

**com•merce** buying and selling a large amount of goods between different places.

**com•ple•tion** the condition of being finished.

**com•pro•mise** an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands.

**Con•fed•er•ate** the type of nation formed by the Southern states during the Civil War.

**con•fi•dence** a feeling of trust.

**con•flicts** struggles or disagreements.

**Con•gress** the group of people in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.

**con•quer** defeat by force.

**con•sti•tu•tion** a plan which outlines the duties of the government and guarantees the rights of the people.

**con•struc•tion** the act of building or making something.

**con•ti•nent** one of seven large areas of land on the globe.

**con•ti•nen•tal** being part of the lower 48 states, not including Alaska or Hawaii.

**Con•ti•nen•tal Ar•my** American troops that fought against Great Britain during the Revolutionary War.

**Con•ti•nen•tal Con•gress** the group of leaders from the 13 original colonies who had the power to make laws and decisions for the newly formed United States.

**con•trib•ut•ed** gave to make something better.

**con•ven•tion** a meeting with a common purpose.

**con•vinced** talked someone into doing something your way.

**cul•ti•vate** to prepare the soil for growing plants.

**cul•tur•al** types of carefully planned activities that improve the mind, tastes, and manners.

**cul•ture** a shared set of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices within a group.

**debt** money that is owed to someone else.

**de•cline** a downward slide.

**de•feat•ed** won victory over.

**de•fend•ing** protecting.

**del•e•gate** person sent with power to represent others.

**de•prive** to take something away.

**de•seg•re•ga•tion** ending the laws that required blacks and whites to be separated in all areas.

**dev•as•tat•ing** ruining or destroying.

**dis•crim•i•na•tion** treating some people better than others without a good reason.

**dis•trib•u•tion** an area where things are separated and then passed out.

**di•vi•sion** split.

**dun•geon** a dark place that is usually below the ground.

**e•con•o•my** the way a city, state, or country makes money.

**e•co•sys•tem** a collection of living things and the place where they live.

**e•lec•ted** selected leaders by voting for them.

**el•e•va•tion** the height to which something is raised.

**em•blem** an object that represents something.

**em•per•or** the male ruler of an empire.

**em•pire** a group of territories or peoples under one ruler.

**ep•i•dem•ic** a disease that spreads quickly and affects many people at the same time.

**e•qual•i•ty** being equal.

**e•rupt•ed** broke out.

**es•tate** large country house on a big piece of land.

**es•ti•mat•ed** guessed.

**Eu•ro•pe•ans** people who come from the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

**Ev•er•glades** a swampy grassland in southern Florida containing saw grass and usually covered by slowly moving water.

**ex•hib•its** displays.

**ex•pe•di•tion** a journey for the purpose of exploring.

**ex•port•ing** selling goods to foreign countries.

**ex•tend•ed** fully stretched out.

**ex•tinct** no longer living.

**fac•to•ries** buildings where a large amount of items are produced in the same way at the same time.

**fed•er•al gov•ern•ment** the group of people elected to make decisions for the nation.

**fer•tile** rich soil that produces a large number of crops.

**fi•nan•cial** having to do with money.

**fled** escaped.

**flood•plain** an area that borders a river and is easily flooded.

**for•eign•ers** people or products from another country.

**for•mer** coming from the past.

**found•ed** started or established.

**fric•tion** disagreement among people or groups.

**fron•tiers** areas of land that have not yet been settled.

**fun•gus** a disease that destroys plants.

**gorge** a narrow passage between two mountains.

**gov•er•nor** a person who is in charge of an area or group.

**gran•ite** a hard rock containing crystals and formed over millions of years.

**Great Bri•tain** an island that includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

**Great De•pres•sion** the period of difficult financial times during the 1930s.

**Great Lakes** five large lakes located in North America at the border between Canada and the United States. The names of the lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

**hab•i•tats** places where plants and animals grow or live in nature.

**har•bor** a sheltered area of water deep enough to provide ships a place to anchor.

**His•pan•i•o•la** an island that lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico.

**his•to•ri•ans** people who study history.

**hos•tile** unfriendly.

**ig•nored** refused to listen.

**il•le•gal** against the law.

**im•mi•grants** people who come to a new country to live permanently.

**im•mor•al** bad.

**im•port•ing** bringing items into a country for the purpose of selling them.

**im•proved** made better.

**in•de•pen•dent** not under the control or rule of another.

**in•di•go** a plant which yields a blue dye.

**in•dus•try** business that provides a certain product or service.

**in•hab•i•tants** those who occupy a place regularly or for a long period of time.

**in•sane** not normal or healthy in mind.

**in•sti•tu•tions** places that help people in need.

**in•ter•fere** to offer unwanted help.

**in•te•ri•or** inside; away from a border or shore.

**in•ter•na•tion•al** spread across many nations.

**in•vad•ed** attacked and took over by force.

**in•ves•ti•gat•ed** checked out more closely.

**in•ves•tor** someone who supports new businesses with money.

**is•land** land surrounded on all sides by water.

**jus•tice** fairness in the court system.

**keel•boats** shallow covered river boats that are usually rowed or towed and used for freight.

**land•marks** structures of historical importance.

**leased** rented.

**leg•end** a story passed down from the past that is usually not true.

**leg•is•la•ture** a group of people with the power to make laws.

**live•stock** animals that are raised on a farm to eat or sell for profit.

**loy•al** faithful.

**ma•lar•i•a** an infectious human disease caused by mosquitoes that spreads to other humans and results in chills and fever.

**man•a•tees** endangered plant-eating mammals with two flippers for swimming and a large spoon-shaped tail.

**man•sions** huge homes.

**man•u•fac•tured** made something from raw materials by hand or machinery.

**Mar•di Gras** a celebration that takes place before the beginning of Lent; a period in the Catholic religion that lasts from Ash Wednesday to Easter.

**ma•rine** related to the sea.

**marsh** area of soft, wet, land where grassy plants grow.

**mas•sive** huge.

**Mex•i•can War** the battle between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 over land and boundaries.

**mi•grat•ed** moved from one region or country to another.

**mil•i•tar•y** people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

**mi•li•tia** a group of men having some military training who are called upon only in emergencies.

**mis•sion•ar•ies** people sent to spread a religious faith.

**mis•sions** types of churches.

**mod•er•a•tion** avoiding any extreme behavior.

**mon•u•ments** buildings, stones, or statues created to remember a person or event.

**mot•to** a short phrase describing conduct or principles.

**nav•i•ga•tor** the person who controls the direction of the ship.

**ne•go•ti•ate** discuss in order to settle something.

**neu•tral** unwilling to choose sides.

**New World** a term once used to describe the continents of North and South America.

**oc•ta•gon** a figure with eight sides.

**out•num•bered** had more people on one side than the other.

**out•raged** angered beyond belief.

**o•ver•seas** across the sea.

**pal•met•to** a palm tree with leaves shaped like fans.

**pan•icked** became suddenly filled with fear.

**par•tial** a piece or part.

**Pa•tri•ot** person who supported the United States during the Revolutionary War.

**pen•in•su•la** a piece of land extending into a body of water.

**per•ma•nent•ly** very long lasting.

**pe•ti•tioned** requested or asked.

**pi•o•neer** early settler who prepared the way for others to follow.

**pi•rates** thieves who steal at sea.

**plan•e•tar•i•ums** buildings where images of stars and planets are projected onto a dome-shaped ceiling.

**plan•ta•tion** very large farm in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.

**pol•i•tics** the activities of the government.

**Por•tu•gal** a country along the Atlantic Ocean on the southwestern edge of Europe.

**poul•try** chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese that are raised on farms to provide meat or eggs for human food.

**po•ver•ty** extremely poor.

**pre•his•tor•ic** the period of time before recorded history.

**pre•served** protected from injury or ruin.

**pre•vent•ed** blocked from happening.

**prof•its** money made after all expenses are paid.

**pro•hib•it•ed** not allowed.

**pro•mot•ed** moved up in rank.

**pro•posed** suggested.

**pro•pri•e•tors** owners of a company.

**pros•pered** had great success or wealth.

**pro•test** to argue against.

**Prot•es•tants** members of a Christian church other than the Roman Catholic Church.

**ra•cial** types of decisions based on the color of a person's skin.

**ran•som** money paid for the safe return of a person who has been taken without permission.

**rat•i•fy** to give legal approval by voting.

**re•bel** someone who disobeys authority.

**re•bel•lion** acting out against authority.

**Re•con•struc•tion** the period after the Civil War that rejoined the United States as one Union.

**re•cre•ate** to make again.

**ref•uge** a place that provides protection and shelter.

**res•er•va•tion** land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

**re•served** set aside.

**re•signed** quit.

**re•sourc•es** things found in nature that are valuable to humans.

**re•sorts** places where people go for a vacation.

**re•spect** honor.

**re•stored** brought back to its original condition.

**re•strict•ed** not able to live freely.

**re•tained** held onto.

**re•tired** left a job permanently to rest or try something else.

**re•volts** fights against authority.

**ridg•es** raised strips of land.

**ri•ots** acts of public violence.

**rug•ged** having a rough and uneven surface.

**sa•cred** holy; not meant for human use.

**sand•bars** mounds of sand built up by flowing water in a river or along the coast.

**scalped** cut off the top of the human head.

**sculp•tor** someone who makes figures or designs shaped out of clay, marble, or metal.

**seam•stress** a woman who sews clothes for a living.

**se•ced•ed** withdrew from the Union.

**small•pox** a dangerous disease which causes fever and bumps all over the skin.

**spe•cies** groups of plants or animals that are alike in many ways.

**straits** narrow strips of sea between two pieces of land.

**strat•e•gy** a military plan.

**sub•trop•i•cal** an area that borders the tropical zone where the climate is frost-free and temperatures are high enough for plants to grow all year.

**su•per•in•ten•dent** a person who is in charge.

**Su•preme Court** the highest federal court in the United States.

**sur•ren•dered** gave up.

**tem•po•rar•i•ly** for a short period of time.

**ter•rain** the features of the surface of a piece of land.

**voy•age** journey, usually made by water, from one place to another.

**tex•tiles** woven or knit cloths.

**threat•ened** afraid of being harmed.

**tim•ber** wood used for making something.

**tor•tured** treated very badly.

**tour•ism** the business of providing services for people who are on vacation.

**trans•port•ed** moved from one place to another.

**trea•son** an attempt to overthrow the government.

**trea•ties** formal agreements.

**tri•an•gu•lar** something that is shaped like a triangle.

**tur•pen•tine** a mixture of oil and resin taken from pine trees and used as a paint thinner.

**ty•rants** rulers who demand complete power and enforce strict laws.

**un•san•i•ta•ry** very dirty; unclean.

**val•or** courage.

**ver•ti•cal** a line that goes up and down.

**vet•er•ans** people who were members of the armed forces, especially during times of war.

**vol•un•tar•i•ly** doing something without being forced.

**vowed** promised.



# ANSWERS

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

### READING

1. C
2. G
3. A
4. J
5. C
6. F
7. D
8. G
9. C

### LANGUAGE

1. C
2. H
3. C
4. J
5. C

## VOCABULARY QUIZ

1. G
2. K
3. B
4. I
5. F
6. J
7. A
8. H
9. E
10. L
11. D
12. C

## NORTH CAROLINA K•W•L•H GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Completing What I Know Section of Chart	<b>20</b>	
Completing What I Want to Know Section of Chart	<b>20</b>	
Completing What I Learned Section of Chart	<b>20</b>	
Completing How I Learned Section of Chart	<b>20</b>	
Neatness of Chart	<b>20</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

# ANSWERS

## NORTH CAROLINA PARAGRAPH GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Topic Sentence	<b>15</b>	
Four Supporting Sentences with appropriate information from Graphic Organizer	<b>60</b> (15 points per sentence)	
Closing Sentence	<b>15</b>	
Neatness of Final Draft	<b>10</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

## NORTH CAROLINA PARAGRAPH MECHANICS GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Spelling	<b>20</b>	
Punctuation	<b>20</b>	
Grammar	<b>20</b>	
Capitalization	<b>20</b>	
Sentence Structure	<b>20</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

# ANSWERS

## NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL PAGE ANSWERS

North Carolina is one of 12 states in the *Southeast* region of the United States. North Carolina's state bird is *the Cardinal*, the state flower is *the Dogwood*, and the state tree of North Carolina is *the Pine Tree*. The four states that border North Carolina are *Virginia*, *Tennessee*, *South Carolina*, and *Georgia*. North Carolina's nickname, *The Tarheel State*, was probably chosen during the American Revolution or *the Civil War*. North Carolina became a state on *November 21, 1789*. The capital of North Carolina is *Raleigh*, and North Carolina's motto is *To Be Rather Than To Seem*. One interesting fact that I learned about North Carolina is *answers will vary*.

## NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET OUTLINE ANSWERS

1. 1789
2. Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia
3. Southeast region
4. To Be Rather Than To Seem
5. Cardinal
6. Dogwood
7. Pine Tree
8. Raleigh

## NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
<b>JOURNAL PAGE</b>	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering all of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering more than half of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering at least half of the questions <b>OR</b> didn't glue into notebook.	Didn't attempt to complete or glue Journal Page into notebook.	
<b>BOOKLET OUTLINE</b>	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering all of the questions.	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering more than half of the questions.	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering at least half of the questions.	Didn't attempt to complete Booklet Outline.	
<b>BOOKLET ASSEMBLY</b>	Followed directions to correctly cut, assemble, and glue Booklet into notebook.	Followed directions to correctly cut, assemble, <b>OR</b> glue Booklet into notebook.	Cut, assembled, and glued Booklet into notebook but clearly did not follow directions.	Didn't attempt to cut, assemble, or glue Booklet into notebook.	
<b>CONVENTIONS</b> <i>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</i>	Had less than 6 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had 6 -10 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had 11-15 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had more than 15 errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	
				<b>TOTAL</b>	

# ANSWERS

## MY STATE AT A GLANCE

### Points of Interest

Great Smoky Mountains National Park stretches across 800 square miles and is one of the most visited national parks in the United States.

Water activities are available on the east coast of North Carolina at the Atlantic Ocean. There are also streams and lakes in many of North Carolina's 63 state parks.

### The Poorest Colony

Many of Carolina's colonists grew tobacco. Unfortunately, the only way to send tobacco to England was by ship. The coast of Carolina was blocked by sandbars and reefs.

The colonists in Carolina couldn't make any money selling tobacco to other countries. By the late 1690s, Carolina had become the poorest of England's 13 original colonies.

### First People

Prehistoric Native Americans once roamed through North Carolina in search of buffalo and other large game animals. The Mound Builders arrived later and built large towns.

Two of the most powerful tribes were the Cherokee and the Tuscarora. The Cherokee lived in the Appalachian Mountains. The Tuscarora lived along the rivers.

### Independence and Statehood

The desire for independence from Great Britain led to the Revolutionary War. The colonists won the Revolutionary War and gained independence from Great Britain.

On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the 12th state to join the Union. North Carolinians wanted to make sure that individual states made their own decisions.

### Sir Walter Raleigh

Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. He made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain.

In 1585, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to Roanoke Island. Many of Roanoke's colonists became very sick and died. What happened to the colonists at Roanoke is still a mystery.

### The Civil War

In 1861, the Civil War started between the Northern states and the Southern states over the issue of slavery. North Carolina became part of the Confederacy on May 20, 1861.

During the Civil War, North Carolina lost more than 40,000 men. In 1865, the Confederacy was defeated and the war was over. North Carolina quickly abolished slavery.

# ANSWERS

## NORTH CAROLINA ACCORDION FOLDABLE GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
<b>MY STATE AT A GLANCE</b> <i>graphic organizer</i>	Cut and glued all information strips into their proper places on My State at a Glance page. Glued into notebook.	Cut and glued more than half of the information strips into their proper places on My State at a Glance page. Glued into notebook.	Cut and glued at least half of the information strips into their proper places on My State at a Glance page <b>OR</b> didn't glue into notebook.	Didn't attempt to complete My State at a Glance graphic organizer or glue into notebook.	
<b>ACCORDION ORGANIZER PAGES</b>	Cut, folded, and correctly wrote descriptions under Heading Titles for each Accordion Organizer page.	Cut, folded, and correctly wrote descriptions under Heading Titles for more than half of the Accordion Organizer pages.	Cut, folded, and correctly wrote descriptions under Heading Titles for at least half of the Accordion Organizer pages.	Didn't attempt to cut, fold, or write descriptions under Heading Titles for any of the Accordion Organizer pages.	
<b>ACCORDION FOLDABLE ASSEMBLY</b>	Followed directions to correctly assemble and glue Accordion Foldable into notebook.	Followed directions to correctly assemble <b>OR</b> glue Accordion Foldable into notebook.	Assembled and glued Accordion Foldable into notebook but clearly did not follow directions.	Didn't attempt to assemble or glue Accordion Foldable into notebook.	
<b>CONVENTIONS</b> <i>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</i>	Had less than 6 convention errors in Accordion Foldable.	Had 6 - 10 convention errors in Accordion Foldable.	Had 11-15 convention errors in Accordion Foldable.	Had more than 15 convention errors in Accordion Foldable.	
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH JOURNAL PAGE ANSWERS

Walter Raleigh was an English soldier, explorer, writer, and businessman. He entered college at the age of 16, but he only stayed one year. Walter Raleigh made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain. In 1581, at the age of 30, Raleigh met Queen Elizabeth, the ruler of England. In honor of his military service, Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh 12,000 acres in Ireland to plant the country's first crops of potatoes. In 1585, Raleigh sent a group of 108 men to Roanoke Island, near the coast of present-day North Carolina. After their supplies ran out, most of the men at Roanoke Island returned to England. In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh sent another group of colonists to Roanoke Island. They were led by John White. Eleanor Dare, John White's daughter, had a baby soon after the colonists arrived in America. Her daughter, Virginia Dare was the first English colonist born in the New World. John White left Roanoke and sailed back to England to get more supplies for his colony. In 1591, White traveled back to Roanoke. Everyone had disappeared. Roanoke became known as the famous "Lost Colony."

# ANSWERS

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH WHEEL OUTLINE ANSWERS

1. Virginia Dare was the first English colonist born in the New World.
2. Walter Raleigh made a name for himself as a soldier, fighting for England in places like Ireland and Spain.
3. Sir Walter tried to establish his first colony on Roanoke Island.
4. Roanoke was known as the famous “Lost Colony” because in 1591, everyone disappeared from the colony.

## SIR WALTER RALEIGH WHEEL GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
<b>JOURNAL PAGE</b>	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering all of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering more than half of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering at least half of the questions <b>OR</b> didn't glue into notebook.	Didn't attempt to complete or glue Journal Page into notebook.	
<b>WHEEL OUTLINE</b>	Completed Wheel Outline by correctly answering all 4 of the questions.	Completed Wheel Outline by correctly answering 3 of the questions.	Completed Wheel Outline by correctly answering 1-2 of the questions.	Didn't attempt to complete Wheel Outline.	
<b>WHEEL COLORING AND ASSEMBLY</b>	Followed directions to neatly color and correctly cut, assemble, and glue Wheel into notebook.	Followed directions to neatly color <b>OR</b> correctly cut, assemble, and glue Wheel into notebook.	Colored, cut, assembled, and glued Wheel into notebook, but it was messy and directions were not followed.	Didn't attempt to color, cut, assemble, or glue Wheel into notebook.	
<b>CONVENTIONS</b> <i>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</i>	Had less than 6 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Wheel.	Had 6 -10 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Wheel.	Had 11-15 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Wheel.	Had more than 15 errors in Journal Page and finished Wheel.	
<b>TOTAL</b>					