



*North
Carolina*
HISTORIC
SITES

NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORY BOWL

2004 STUDY GUIDE

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES

HISTORY BOWL

The History Bowl is a single elimination, academic contest involving eighth grade students who are studying North Carolina history. This bowl has three main objectives: 1) to reinforce the historical information learned in the classroom; 2) to build good study habits in the individuals participating; and 3) to develop sportsmanship and teamwork among the students. Various historical societies and businesses throughout the state serve as co-sponsors of the bowl.

The subject for the history bowl is North Carolina history, with a special emphasis on state historic sites. Most of the questions asked during the bowl come from this study guide or the classroom texts, *North Carolina: The History of an American State* by John L. Bell, Jr. and Jeffrey J. Crow, *North Carolina: A Proud State in Our Nation* by William S. Powell and *Holt North Carolina* by James L Leloudis. Questions about state historic sites will come from the information provided in the study guide and the individual sites' web sites as listed in the guide. The study guide is divided into major units, which correspond roughly to those in the texts. **Study guide references in bold print are solely there to assist in locating specific topics and do not indicate higher importance than other information.** At the end of each unit there will be several terms for students to identify. Students should be familiar with terms and questions found at the end of the text chapters as well. Teams are responsible for all material up to and including the Civil War for the regional bowls. The state championship is comprehensive.

HOW THE HISTORY BOWL IS PLAYED:

A single elimination tournament is drafted, pairing two teams against each other in succession until one team emerges the winner. A team consists of four students with one player designated as captain. When two teams play, it is referred to as a game. The game is divided into four quarters of ten minutes each. A two-minute break is held between the first and second quarters and between the third and fourth quarters. There is a five-minute half time.

To begin a game the students are asked a toss-up question worth five points. Any student may answer a toss-up question. Contestants have up to five seconds to respond after the toss-up question has been read. To respond, a student pushes a button causing a light to flash in front of him/her designating which student responded. Once called upon by the moderator to respond, the student must give the answer immediately. A student does not have to wait until the question has been completed to respond. However, if the student responds before the question has been completed and gives the wrong answer, the question will be read in full to the opposing team, giving them an opportunity to answer. Otherwise, the opposing team is given five seconds to answer after the first wrong answer. The only exception to this rule is when a toss-up question is answered incorrectly as time runs out in the quarter. At this point the quarter will end without the question being repeated. A correct answer awards five points

to the responding team. Following a correct answer, that team is asked a bonus question worth fifteen points. All four students may coordinate their thoughts for a twenty-second period after the question is read. When time is called the captain shall state the answer. Students must wait the full twenty seconds before answering the bonus question. Afterwards, another toss-up question will be read. Points are not taken away for a wrong answer.

OFFICIALS NEEDED TO OPERATE THE HISTORY BOWL

- Moderator:** This person shall read all questions in a clear, understandable voice. The moderator is directly in control of the game.
- Timekeeper:** This person shall operate the master control unit of the responder system keeping time for the questions and answers. At the end of the allotted time for response, the unit will "buzz" signifying the moderator to call for a response. The timekeeper shall also keep a separate clock for ten minute quarters.
- Scorer:** This person shall enter points scored into the electronic scoring system. These scores will be visible to both the students and the audience. Either this person or an assistant shall record the scores on paper just in case there is a discrepancy in the posted score.

RULES GOVERNING THE HISTORY BOWL

1. Participants: Schools or homeschool associations that participate in the History Bowl are selected by the historic site hosting the bowl. Students making up a team must all come from the same school or same homeschool association. Different schools or associations are not allowed to combine their students into one team. An individual school or association may select its team members in any manner it wishes as long as team members come from the same school. Homeschool participants must be studying North Carolina History at the eighth-grade level. Students may only participate in History Bowl one year.

2. Answers: Be specific. Correct answers will be short, usually one word or a phrase. Long essay type answers will not be allowed, even though the right answer may be included in a statement. The first answer given will be accepted as the player's response. If a team member gives a wrong answer, then follows up with the correct answer, the first answer shall be accepted as the response and the opposing team will be given an opportunity to respond, even though the correct answer has been stated.

3. Tie Game: If a tie game exists at the end of the final quarter, a five-minute overtime period will be played. The high score at the end of the overtime period will be the winner.

4. Use of an Alternate Team Member: A fifth student may be designated as an alternate member of the team. This alternate will receive a "History Bowl Certificate" whether he/she actually plays in a game or not. Alternates may be placed in a game as a substitute at the end of a quarter. Teachers may use their discretion as to which four students begin a game, but substitutions may only be made at the end of a quarter once the contest starts.

5. Protest: No protest will be allowed concerning pronunciation or the phrasing of a question. The moderator or regional coordinator shall have full authority to decide correct answers. If the moderator determines that a mistake has been made, this person may stop the clock and correct the problem. Only the captain or teacher of a participating team may voice their concern about a scoring problem, mechanical failure, or procedural mistake. Any protest must be handled at the time of the incident. Once the game is completed it is final, except in the case of illegal participation. The Division of State Historic Sites reserves the right to disqualify a team at any time if it is determined that any team member, including the alternate, is an illegal player according to the History Bowl rules.

6. Prizes and Awards: Prizes and awards may be determined by the regional host and sponsor. All participants shall receive a certificate of award from the Department of Cultural Resources.

7. Repeating of Questions: Since the contest is timed, the moderator shall not repeat questions. The only exception is when a toss-up question is answered incorrectly and prematurely. If a student requests that a bonus question be repeated, the moderator can re-read the question but the second reading is done during the 20 second countdown thus using the

team's time and not prolonging the game. The moderator shall make all decisions regarding correct answers.

8. Audience: No students, teachers, friends, or relatives of a participating team shall be allowed in the bowl area before their team has played in that round of competition. Seventh grade students who are potential history bowl participants will not be allowed in the game area. During the contest, all study materials and recording devices will be left outside of the room or away from the contest area. All video cameras, digital cameras and cell phones must be off during the competition. The audience shall refrain from making any type of gesture or signal that might assist the history bowl players.

9. Media: Reporters and camera persons may take photos during a game provided they are in place before the quarter starts. The media shall not be allowed to disrupt the moderator or the concentration of the students. No recording of questions for publication will be allowed.

10. Advancement: The winner of each regional bowl shall advance to the state championship which is played in Raleigh in May. Teams will be seeded in the state championship based on their cumulative score at the regional bowl. Winning teams that cannot go to Raleigh should immediately notify their regional coordinator so that the runner-up team may be awarded the state berth.

***Note to Teachers*:** Students participating in the History Bowl shall use the following packet as a guide in preparing themselves for competition. This study guide is not designed as nor is intended to be used as a curriculum guide. The guide's sole purpose is to assist those students chosen to participate in the History Bowl. **Study guide references in bold print are solely there to assist in locating specific topics and do not indicate higher importance than other information.** The primary reference works used for this guide are *North Carolina: The History of An American State* by John L. Bell, Jr. and Jeffrey J. Crow, *North Carolina: A Proud State in Our Nation* by William S. Powell and *Holt North Carolina* by Dr. James L. Leloudis. Teachers may reproduce exact copies of this guide for individual use by their students who are preparing for the bowl. Otherwise, permission to copy or reprint must be obtained in writing from the History Bowl Coordinator, Division of State Historic Sites, 4620 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4620

Special Note

This study guide supersedes all previous guides, rules, and regulations. All rules and information contained herein are officially in effect as of January 1, 2004.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC SITES

HISTORY BOWL STUDY GUIDE

Section One: North Carolina: The Land and Its People

A. Geography

- North Carolina is the country's 28th largest state.
- Boundaries of NC — Atlantic Ocean (eastern), Tennessee (western), Virginia (northern), South Carolina and Georgia (southern).
- NC has three distinct geographical divisions, based on its terrain — Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains.

- **Coastal Plain** — It ranges from sea level to 500 feet. The fall line marks the boundary between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. This region is divided into two areas — the Tidewater and the Inner Coastal Plain.
 - **Tidewater and Sounds** (Tidelands) — extends approximately 30 miles inland from Atlantic Ocean. Waters in this region's rivers rise and fall with the ocean tide, hence the name "Tidewater Region." Major towns in the Tidewater area are Washington, Elizabeth City, Edenton, New Bern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Southport, and Morehead City.
 - **Barrier Islands or Outer Banks** — Extend from the northeast corner of the state south to Cape Fear. These islands are separated from the mainland by "sounds." These islands border the ocean on the coast of the Tidewater Region; they protect the mainland from the ocean.
 - **Jockey's Ridge** — highest sand dune on the Atlantic Coast is located on NC's Outer Banks.
 - NC's 7 major sounds are: Pamlico, Albemarle, Bogue, Core, Croatan, Currituck, and Roanoke. Pamlico Sound is the largest sound in the eastern US.
 - Three major capes on the NC coast — Fear, Hatteras, Lookout.
 - State port facilities are located in Wilmington and Morehead City.
 - The area off Cape Hatteras is called "The Graveyard of the Atlantic" because so many ships have wrecked there.
 - Elizabeth City State University and the University of NC at Wilmington are the largest state universities in the Tidewater Region.
 - **Inner Coastal Plain** — Prime agricultural region. Crops include Bright Leaf tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, fruits, peanuts, and vegetables. Also known for beef and dairy farming, hogs and poultry farming. The Inner Coastal Plain stretches from the Tidewater to the fall line.
 - NC's major military bases are located in the Coastal Plain — Fort Bragg, Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Camp Lejeune, and Cherry Point Marine Air Station.
 - Major cities in the Coastal Plain region are Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, and Greenville.

- Three State Universities are located in Coastal Plain. These are Fayetteville State University in Fayetteville, East Carolina University in Greenville, and UNC-Pembroke. Pembroke was originally founded to meet the educational needs of the Lumbee Indians.
- The Coastal Plain covers approximately 21,000 square miles or approximately 45% of the state.
- **Piedmont** — word means "at the foot of or base of the mountains." Elevation ranges from 500 - 1500 ft above sea level. This region is the center of the state's urban population.
 - Major cities in the Piedmont are Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte. These cities grew to meet needs of the NC Railroad and the tobacco and textile trade in the 1800s. Tobacco, textile, and furniture industries were helped by rivers in this region which supplied hydroelectric power.
 - The Piedmont is our state's center of higher education. Universities here include Duke University, UNC-Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University in Raleigh, Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, UNC-Greensboro, UNC-Charlotte, and NC Agricultural and Technical State University in Greensboro.
 - The Piedmont is actually a plateau that covers approximately 22,000 sq. miles or approximately 45% of the state (just like the Coastal Plain).
- **Mountains** - 1500 - 6600 ft in elevation. NC's mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountain Chain. The eastern range is known as the Blue Ridge Mountains. The western ranges of this chain include the Great Smoky Mountains and Unakas. There are 43 peaks in NC that have an altitude of more than 6,000 feet.
 - Biltmore Estate (built during the 1890s) was the summer home of the wealthy Vanderbilt family of New York. The large estate in Asheville is now a heavily visited tourist attraction.
 - Appalachian Mountains — named by European explorer Hernando de Soto after a Native American group known as the Apalachee. In 1540 de Soto became the first European to explore this region.
 - Mt. Mitchell — located in Yancey Co. At 6,684 feet, it is the highest peak in the eastern US. ; 43 peaks in NC have an altitude of more than 6,000 ft.
 - Small farming is predominant in the Mountain region. Burley tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, vegetables, apples, and Christmas trees are the major crops.
 - Western Carolina University at Cullowhee and Appalachian State University in Boone are the largest state universities in western NC.
 - The NC mountains cover some 9,000 square miles or approximately 10 % of the state.

B. Natural Resources

- More than 70 kinds of rocks and minerals have some economic value to the state.
- Forests are among the most important plant resources in NC; about 2/3 of the state is still covered in forests; forests cover 50% or more of the land in all but 26 of NC's 100 counties.

- Copper, manganese, titanium and iron ore are found in both the mountains and the piedmont of North Carolina.
- Natural Resources of the Mountain Region:
 - The state's largest national forests — Pisgah and Nantahala are located in the Mountain Region.
 - The mountains supply granite, mica, quartz, marble and limestone
- Natural Resources of the Piedmont:
 - Source of clay, slate, granite, mica and quartz.
 - The Piedmont supplies nearly 80% of the nation's lithium, the lightest of all known minerals.
- Natural Resources of the Coastal Plain:
 - Source of sand, clay and sandstone
 - About 70% of the fresh water available in NC is groundwater and the majority of it is found in the Coastal Plain

C. Rivers and Waterways

- There are four rivers in NC that flow into the sounds. These are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar-Pamlico, and the Neuse.
- Cape Fear River — the only river in NC that flows directly into the Atlantic Ocean.
- Lake Mattamuskeet — NC's largest natural lake. Lake Phelps and Lake Waccamaw are large natural lakes also.
- Fontana Lake, Lake Norman, and Lake Gaston are the largest man-made lakes in NC.
- Continental Shelf — An underwater plain extending out from a continent. The water is less than 300 feet deep. This is where most fish are found.
- Shoals — Shallow areas along the Continental Shelf, where the water is 30 feet deep or less.
- Inlets — Places where the ocean flows between the islands of the Outer Banks; NC's main inlets are the Oregon Inlet, the Ocracoke Inlet, and the Hatteras Inlet.
- Currents — Flows of water within a larger body of water. The Labrador Current and the Gulf Stream meet off NC's Cape Hatteras producing a rich fishing ground

D. Climate and Weather

- NC is categorized as a humid subtropical climate, which indicates that it has distinct seasons and supports a variety of plants and animals. NC lies in the Sun Belt region — a strip of warm weather states that runs across the southern U.S.
- NC's climate is prone to:
 - Thunderstorms - rapidly rising warm air meets cold downdrafts.
 - Hurricanes - counterclockwise swirling winds at 74 mph or greater, fed by warm ocean currents. NC's hurricane season runs from June to October.
 - Tornadoes - caused by collision of hot and cold air masses. NC's tornado season is from March through May (though they can occur at other times).
- General Weather conditions are influenced by:

1) Location	3) Wind
2) Altitude	4) Precipitation

E: NC's Earliest People-Native Americans

- Many scientists believe that during the Ice Age, as waters receded, a stretch of dry land appeared across the Bering Strait allowing animals and early people from northern Asia to cross into North America via Alaska. The descendants of these early people were the “Native” or original Americans that European explorers discovered on this continent when they arrived here. It is believed that Native Americans arrived in North Carolina at least 12,000 years ago. The land bridge, which no longer exists, is sometimes called Beringia.
- Tribe — a group of people who share a common ancestry, language, name and way of living.
- Pre-Contact Cultures — Peoples living in North America before the arrival of the first European explorers.
- **Four Main Cultures of Pre-Contact Indians:**
 - **Paleo** Indians (10,000 - 8,000 BC) — Word means "very old or long ago." These were nomadic hunters who followed animal herds. The Paleo Indians used knives and spears fashioned out of stone as tools and weapons.
 - **Archaic** Indians (8,000 - 500 BC) — Hunted smaller game. They used an atlatl with a bannerstone to throw with greater velocity. These Indians stayed in one place longer instead of following herds and gathered plants, nuts, fruit, and vegetables. These people shaped and polished stones into bowls, tools, pendants, and pipes. Archaic Indians carefully buried their dead, perhaps indicating that they believed in an after life.
 - **Woodland** Indians (1000 BC - 1000 AD) — Woodland people grew crops and developed the bow and arrow for hunting deer. They constructed villages of round huts with grass roofs. Food was stored in stone and clay pots and bowls. These Indians had great respect for the dead. They buried their dead with personal items in round pits.
 - **Mississippian** Indians (700 - 1550 AD) — These people relied on agriculture, not hunting. The Mississippian culture was more organized than previous periods. They chose chiefs to lead certain activities like hunting and warfare. They built ceremonial centers. Many of these areas were sacred. The priest usually lived there. In NC, the Creek Indians were great examples of the Mississippian Culture. Town Creek Indian Mound is an example of the Mississippian Indian Culture. The Mississippian Indians were concentrated in the mountain and piedmont regions of NC.
- **NC Post-Contact Indians** — Early Carolina tribes belonged to one of three language families:
 - Iroquoian — located in the western mountains and central coastal plain — Included the Tuscarora and Cherokee tribes
 - Siouan — located in the Piedmont and Southern Coastal Plain — Tribes included Cape Fear, Catawba, Pedee, Occaneechi, Saponi, Saura, Tutelo, and Waxhaw
 - Algonquian — Northeast Region — Chowanoc, Moratoc, Pamlico, Roanoc, and Secotan tribes
- Mobilian — Indian trading language — based on Choctaw and used throughout the southeast

- All of these groups started out as nomadic hunters. Over time, they established semi-permanent villages and some became skilled craftsmen. Unfortunately, they left no written records, only relics and oral histories passed down through generations.
- By about 1500 AD, the largest tribes in NC were Hatteras, Chowanoc, Tuscarora, Catawba, and Cherokee.
- Native Americans in NC believed nature was a major force in their lives and that all living things had a spirit. The Indians tried to influence these spirits through prayers, ceremonies (rituals) and sacrifices.
- Cherokee religious beliefs recognized four main gods - the Sun, The Moon, Kanati, and Long Man.
- Activities most important to Native American economies: farming, crafts and trade. Indians obtained what they needed or wanted by growing it, hunting/gathering it, making it, or trading for it.
- Clans — NC tribes had a mother-centered family system. Clans were groups of people within a tribe related by blood through a female ancestor (matrilineal). Women had considerable power in the tribe because of this system. A clan governed itself, taking care of its own affairs.
- Law of Retaliation — The most important Native American law. This law allowed a person who was harmed by another person to injure that person in a similar manner. Wars usually were not fought for property but for revenge over the killing or harming of a member of another tribe. Neutral tribes were asked to arrange peace talks.
- Corn was the chief crop of the Native Americans in North Carolina. They also grew squash, pumpkins, beans, sunflowers, and peaches.

Section One: Identification

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) topography | 11) latitude | 21) anthropologist |
| 2) geography | 12) longitude | 22) archaeologist |
| 3) precipitation | 13) altitude | 23) ancestor |
| 4) loam | 14) Continental Divide | 24) culture |
| 5) aquifers | 15) weather | 25) belief systems |
| 6) humus | 16) climate | 26) groundwater |
| 7) fall line | 17) environment | 27) plateau |
| 8) capes | 18) nomad | 28) terrain |
| 9) sounds | 19) artifact | |
| 10) currents | 20) dialects | |

Section Two: Exploration and Colonization

- **Christopher Columbus** — a sea captain from Italy who believed that the fastest route to the Orient (Far East) was to sail west from Europe. He thought that no landmass lay west of Europe and believed the earth was round. Columbus convinced the Spanish monarchs, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, to finance a voyage to help prove his ideas. On Oct

12, 1492, Columbus thought he had landed off the coast of India. Actually he had landed on the island of San Salvador. He called the friendly natives "Indians" because he thought he was near India. Columbus made three other voyages to the New World in 1493, 1498, and 1502.

- **John Cabot** — a native of Genoa, Italy, was also looking for the Northwest Passage to the Orient. Cabot, sailing under the English flag, landed at Newfoundland, Canada in 1497, actually rediscovering it. Leif Ericsson and the Norsemen had tried to colonize Newfoundland 300 years earlier, but abandoned the settlement they called *Vinland*. Some 75 years would pass before England again would attempt exploration of North America.
- **Vasco da Gama** — reached India in 1498 by sailing around the tip of Africa.
- **Amerigo Vespucci** — 1499 sailed along the coast of South America — The New World was named for this Italian navigator.
- **Ferdinand Magellan** — In 1522, sailed west around the tip of South America to reach Asia.
- **Juan Ponce de León** — a Spanish explorer who discovered Florida in 1513 while searching for the "fountain of youth" of Native American legend.
- **Vasco Nuñez de Balboa** — a Spanish explorer who crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513 reaching the Pacific Ocean.
- All of these explorers had sailed looking for riches. The first one to actually find wealth was **Hernando (Hernan) Cortés**. In 1519, he landed off the coast of present-day Mexico. He found a thriving Aztec civilization there. Within two years Cortés and his men conquered the Aztecs, killed their ruler, **Montezuma**, and acquired great wealth in gold and silver. The Aztecs had believed that Cortés was the ancient god **Quetzalcoatl** and welcomed him as a guest. **Tenochtitlán** was the capital city of the Aztec Empire.
- In 1535 **Francisco Pizarro** conquered the Inca civilization in the Andes Mountains of Peru killing the emperor Atahualpa and capturing the richest silver mines in the world.
- In just 50 years, Spanish conquistadors destroyed three advanced Native American cultures — the Incas, Aztecs, and Mayans. Spain also sent missionaries to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism.
- The first European to actually explore the coast of NC was **Giovanni da Verrazano**, sailing for King Francis I of France. On January 17, 1524 he set sail from Europe and sighted land at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. He then sailed north along the Outer Banks. He could see over the islands but could not see the mainland. Therefore, he reported the Pamlico and Albemarle sounds to be the Pacific Ocean.
- In June 1526, **Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón** attempted to colonize the Cape Fear region of NC with over 500 men, women, and children, including several hundred enslaved Africans. This attempt was known as the **Rio Jordan Colony** named after the Jordan River in ancient Palestine. Finding the area inhospitable for settlement, the colony moved south into South Carolina where de Allyón later died. Disease, starvation, slave revolts, and attacks by Native Americans forced the survivors to return to Hispaniola. This was Spain's only attempt to colonize North Carolina.
- **Hernando de Soto** — Spanish explorer who explored the North American interior. He reached NC's Blue Ridge Mountains in early 1540.
- **Jean Ribaut** — French navigator who attempted to establish a colony of French Huguenots (Protestants) in 1562 near present-day Port Royal, South Carolina. Ribaut returned to France for reinforcements, but the colonists abandoned the settlement and set

sail for Europe. When their boat began to sink, they were rescued by English ships.

- **St. Augustine, Florida** — the first permanent European settlement in North America was established in 1565 by the Spanish.
- The **Columbian Exchange**: began in the years following Columbus's voyages. This is the name given to the interaction between the Old and New Worlds. Plants, animals and diseases between the western and eastern hemispheres. Unfortunately, because they lacked natural immunity, Native American cultures were devastated by smallpox and other diseases imported by the Europeans.
 - Europeans introduced Native Americans to cattle, pigs, goats, chickens, sheep, horses, and metal tools.
 - Native Americans introduced Europeans to corn, beans, squash, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco.
 - Trading posts later emerged on the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers. Beaver skins were in great demand by Europeans. Some Indian tribes began to spend all their time trapping animals to meet the demand.
 - Europeans also brought new diseases to the Native Americans. Diseases such as smallpox, mumps, measles, chicken pox, and influenza killed millions of Native Americans, who had no natural immunity.

Exploration and Colonization of North Carolina

- **King Philip II** — ruler of Spain and chief rival of Queen Elizabeth I of England. He hoped to spread Catholicism throughout the New World and prevent England, a Protestant nation, from establishing colonies there.
- **Queen Elizabeth I** — daughter of Henry VIII and Protestant ruler of England. She hoped to decrease Spain's power by establishing English colonies in North America.
- **John Hawkins, Frances Drake, and Richard Grenville** — English sea captains who captured Spanish treasure ships with the Queen's approval. These men were called privateers, but were little more than pirates sailing under the authority of the crown. Also called "sea dogs." Sir Francis Drake is distinguished as the 1st Englishman to sail around the world.
- **Gilbert Patent** — a document, also known as a charter, granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert by Queen Elizabeth I on June 11, 1578. This document gave Gilbert the right to discover and govern by English law any "heathen" lands not held by any Christian ruler or people. In return Gilbert was to pay Elizabeth one-fifth of all the gold and silver found. Gilbert was given the right to colonize the land from the Arctic to Spanish Florida.
- **Gilbert's Voyage** — Gilbert set sail from England in June 1583 with six ships. In August, Gilbert's ships landed on the coast of Newfoundland and he claimed it for the Queen. The harsh climate of this region prompted Gilbert to return to England. On the return trip, Gilbert's ship sank in a storm. Everyone on board, including Gilbert, was lost.
- **Sir Walter Raleigh** — the half-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He was also anxious to colonize land in the New World and was granted a patent or charter on March 25, 1584 by Queen Elizabeth I.
- **Raleigh's Expedition** — Rather than sending a colony to settle in the New World right away, the first voyage Raleigh sponsored was a small exploratory or reconnaissance expedition. **Philip Amadas** and **Arthur Barlowe** were chosen by Raleigh to captain the ships. Simon Fernandez, from Portugal, was hired as the pilot for the voyage. The artist,

John White, also sailed on this trip. The expedition left Plymouth, England on April 27, 1584. They arrived at Cape Lookout, off the coast of North Carolina on July 4, 1584. They continued to sail up the coast and on July 13, 1584 arrived at Roanoke Island claiming the area for Queen Elizabeth.

- The first contact with the natives was friendly. Gifts were exchanged. Amadas and Barlowe explored the area for about six weeks. On the return trip, they brought with them some of the local crops, maps, drawings, and two of the local natives — **Wanchese** and **Manteo**.
- Queen Elizabeth was delighted with the success of the voyage and the new land was named *Virginia*, in honor of Elizabeth — the Virgin Queen. Raleigh was knighted and a second voyage planned immediately.
- **Grenville Expedition** — Sir Richard Grenville commanded seven ships in an expedition to the New World which left England on April 9, 1585. Others on this voyage included Simon Fernandez, Philip Amadas, John White—an artist, Thomas Harriot—a scientist, Joachim Gans—a mineral expert, and Thomas Cavendish. Manteo and Wanchese returned home also.
 - **Ralph Lane** — became commander of the Grenville colony when it landed on Roanoke Island in July, 1585. Since he was a military officer, the colony of 107 men was organized in a military style. A fort was constructed which is now called Fort Raleigh.
 - Trouble with the Native Americans began shortly after the colony's arrival. Upon the disappearance of a silver cup, Grenville sent some men to the village of Aquascogoc to demand its return. When it was not produced, Grenville's men burned the village and destroyed the corn crop. Grenville returned to England for supplies leaving Lane's colony to explore the land. Lane believed that **Wingina**, chief of the Roanoac Indians, wanted to destroy the colonists. Lane's men attacked the Roanoac village on June 1, 1586. Chief Wingina was killed during the confrontation.
 - Running short of supplies, the colony returned to England with Sir Francis Drake later that month. Grenville arrived with supplies shortly after the colonists' departure. Grenville left fifteen men with two years of supplies on Roanoke Island and returned to England.
 - Achievements of Lane's colony — Three important products were brought back to England when Lane and his men returned — tobacco, corn, and potatoes. Thomas Harriot's reports and John White's drawings were also valuable documents produced during this colonization attempt.
- In 1588, **Thomas Harriot** published his notes under the title *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*.
- **John White Colony** — Although destined for the Chesapeake Bay, John White brought a group of settlers from England to Roanoke Island. They arrived on July 22, 1587. The colony consisted of 117 people including 17 women and 9 boys. On August 18, 1587 Virginia Dare was born. She was the granddaughter of John White. Virginia was the first child born to English parents in the New World. Shortly after her birth, John White sailed back to England for more supplies, but war with Spain delayed his return. White returned to Roanoke Island in August 1590, and found the island deserted. White believed the colony had peaceably moved south to Hatteras Island. White was not able to search further because of a storm. The colony has become known as "The Lost Colony." In

England, Queen Elizabeth I's successor, James I, suspected that Sir Walter Raleigh was conspiring with Spain to oppose James' right to the throne. Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for fourteen years and was beheaded in 1618.

- In 1606, a group of wealthy Englishmen formed the **Virginia Company**, a joint-stock company gathering funds to start a colony in the New World. They finally got enough capital and James I, King of England, granted them a charter. In December 1606, 144 men left England aboard the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* for North America.
- April 26, 1607 — 105 surviving male settlers entered the Chesapeake Bay and went up the James River to a spot 30 miles inland. They named their colony **Jamestown**, in honor of their king. They would not have survived had it not been for the motivation of Captain John Smith. Smith forced the colonists to plant food and build dwellings.
- **John Rolfe** — An English farmer who came to Jamestown in 1611 and began experimenting with growing tobacco. The mild-tasting tobacco was very successful in England, so the colony began producing the moneymaking crop. Rolfe married **Pocahontas**, daughter of Chief **Powhatan**. This marriage helped make peace between the colonists and the Native Americans.
- The first African laborers arrive in the Virginia colony in 1619.
- In July, 1619 the first legislature (elected officials) met in America. The legislative body was known as the House of Burgesses. John Pory was its first speaker.
- The **Heath Patent** — Granted by King Charles I, son of James I, to his attorney general, Robert Heath in 1629. This granted Heath a large piece of land in the New World extending from Florida to the Albemarle Sound. Charles named it "*Carolana*" after himself. Heath was not able to establish a colony here.
- **Nathaniel Batts** became the first permanent white settler in NC in 1655. He built a small home at the western end of the Albemarle Sound and traded with the Native Americans. Batts also bought land from the Weapemeoc Indians. This was the first recorded deed for NC land.
- Little effort was made toward establishing a permanent colony in NC until after the English Civil War and the beginning of the Restoration period when Charles II and the Stuarts assumed the throne.
 - Charles II granted a huge estate that extended from Florida to the Virginia colony (the old Heath Patent) to 8 of his supporters in 1663. These 8 men became known as the Lords Proprietors. Reasons for granting this land to the Proprietors: 1) to repay political debts 2) to establish English settlements overseas (to colonize America) and 3) to gain political support.
 - The **Lords Proprietors of Carolina** — 1) Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon 2) George Monck, Duke of Albemarle 3) William Craven, Earl of Craven 4) John Lord Berkeley 5) Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury 6) Sir George Carteret 7) Sir William Berkeley 8) Sir John Colleton.
 - The **Carolina Charter of 1663** guaranteed English citizens' rights to the colonists and was the basis for representative government in NC.
- The Lords Proprietors establish three counties along the coast of Carolina in 1664. These counties were named: 1) Albemarle, 2) Clarendon, 3) Craven.
- **William Drummond** — appointed by the Lords Proprietors in 1664 to be the first governor of Albemarle County.

Section Two: Identification

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1) patent or charter | 7) Joint-Stock Company | 12) expedition |
| 2) Northwest Passage | 8) Indentured Servants | 13) colony |
| 3) Conquistadors | 9) Fundamental Constitutions
of Carolina | |
| 4) Huguenots | 10) Sir William Berkeley | |
| 5) Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón | 11) reconnaissance | |
| 6) Croatoan | | |

Section Three: Colonial North Carolina

- During the early colonial period, the Lords Proprietors appointed governors. They could also create political offices and courts, collect taxes, and establish forts and towns. They were in charge but the King had the final authority. The governor appointed a council to help and advise him. The governor and Council also served as court for the colony.
- The Assembly was the elected body of government. Male landowners in the region elected delegates to this body. The Council and Assembly at first sat together in a one-house (unicameral) legislature. Around 1700 the legislature split into two houses (bicameral). The Council became the "upper" house and the Assembly became the "lower" house or House of Commons.
- **Powers of the Assembly** (House of Commons):
 - 1) elected its own speaker
 - 2) set governor's salary
 - 3) established taxes
 - 4) controlled paper currency
- **Powers of Governor:**

1) set dates for and called meetings of the Assembly	5) could call out military forces
2) could dissolve the Assembly	6) could issue land grants
3) had approval over all laws (veto)	7) could appoint or dismiss Council members
4) could punish officials who violated their duties	
- Quitrent — form of land tax levied by the acre - protected landowners from feudal obligations to the Lords Proprietors.
- North Carolina grew slowly during the early colonial period because:
 - 1) The Lords Proprietors' land policy was too restrictive –tax rates too high
 - 2) Inland travel was difficult
 - 3) Weak colonial government - unstable
 - 4) No deep water harbors to offer protection from the stormy coastline
- Two political parties developed in early Albemarle County. These were the:
 - 1) **Prerogative Party** — consisted of the governor, Council, and others who owed their positions to the Proprietors. They believed that a government as independent of the people as possible was best. Felt they had the royal prerogative or right to govern. The colonists who supported the Lords Proprietors and the monarchy were in this party.
 - 2) **Popular Party** — believed that government should reflect the will of the people as expressed through the elected members of the Assembly. Generally supported by the colonists who were here before the establishment of the Proprietary colony.
- **Culpeper's Rebellion** — Resulted from the Proprietors' attempt to enforce the Navigation

Acts and the Plantation Duty Act of 1673. The Navigation Acts stated that the colonies could only trade using English vessels. The Plantation Duty Act of 1673 placed taxes on this trade. Settlers who had come to Albemarle before 1663 ignored these acts. Thomas Eastchurch, speaker of the Assembly, and Thomas Miller favored the Proprietors. John Culpeper, George Durant and acting governor John Jenkins opposed the acts. Jenkins tried to dissolve the Assembly and was removed from office. Eastchurch and Miller went to England to report to the Proprietors. Eastchurch was appointed as the new governor in 1676. On the return trip, Eastchurch remained in the West Indies and sent Miller on as acting governor. Miller took advantage of his position by raising taxes, seizing goods, and jailing his opponents. Miller was seized by a number of colonists and jailed. Miller escaped and went to England. Culpeper followed, but was arrested for treason when he arrived in England. To settle the unrest, one of the Proprietors supported Culpeper and he was acquitted.

- **Seth Sothel** was appointed governor of Albemarle in 1678. On the voyage over, he was captured by Turkish pirates. He finally took office in 1683. Sothel was corrupt. He jailed opponents, seized property and goods, and accepted bribes. The colonists rose against him. Sothel was tried by the Assembly, found guilty, and banished from Albemarle.
- **Philip Ludwell** — was appointed as governor in 1689 to replace Sothel; stability for colony was established for about a decade.
- **Gibbs Rebellion** — John Gibbs, a member of the Carolina nobility and related to Proprietor George Monck, challenged Ludwell's appointment claiming to be governor himself. Gibbs and Ludwell went to London to present their cases. The Proprietors supported Ludwell.
- **North Carolina's First Towns:**
 - 1) Bath — In 1696 Bath County was formed from land stretching from the Albemarle Sound to Cape Fear. About 1706, John Lawson staked off the town of Bath which became the colony's first incorporated town.
 - 2) New Bern — settled in 1710 by groups of Swiss, Germans, English, and a group of French Huguenots from Virginia. This settlement was formed mostly by the efforts of Baron Christoph von Graffenried who purchased the land and chose the site for the town.
- **Cary's Rebellion** — The Vestry Act of 1701 set a tax to pay for laying out Anglican parishes, building churches and paying clergymen. In 1703, the Assembly passed a second Vestry Act requiring its delegates to be members of the Church of England and to swear an oath of allegiance to Queen Anne. Many of the settlers in the area were Quakers, a religious group whose beliefs were strictly against swearing of oaths. The new governor, Thomas Cary strictly enforced the Vestry Act. The Quakers sent a representative to talk to the Proprietors who removed Cary from office and allowed the Quakers to "affirm" the oath rather than "swear."
- William Glover — was made acting governor after Cary's removal. The Quakers found him to be worse than Cary. By now Cary had reversed his views about the Quakers and they joined forces to oust Glover. Cary was re-appointed governor and served from 1708-1711.
- In 1712 the Proprietors decided that settlements along the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds needed a separate governor from the one at Charles Town so they divided the colony into North and South Carolina, appointing **Edward Hyde** governor of North Carolina. Hyde

took the oath of office on May 9, 1712. This date marked the official separation of the Carolina colony into North Carolina and South Carolina. Hyde immediately overturned most of Cary's legislation. Cary was beside himself. He sailed up the Albemarle Sound and fired on a house occupied by Hyde and his advisors. Cary was captured and returned to England.

- The **Tuscarora Indians**, who lived along the Neuse and Pamlico rivers, had three main problems with the white colonists. These were:
 - 1) Trade: White traders often cheated the Indians.
 - 2) Slavery: Tuscarora Indians were being sold as slaves in other colonies and outside the country.
 - 3) Land: Settlers were taking more and more of the Indians' land and game.
- The **Tuscarora War — 1711-1713** - Tuscaroras captured Baron von Graffenried and John Lawson in September 1711. Lawson was burned at the stake, but von Graffenried was freed. On September 22, Tuscarora warriors led by King Hancock attacked white settlements along the Neuse and Pamlico rivers, including the town of Bath, killing 130 people, and destroying crops and animals. Tom Blunt, chief of the Tuscaroras in the Albemarle region, remained neutral. Governor Hyde asked Virginia and South Carolina for help.
- Colonel John Barnwell — led an army of settlers and Indians from South Carolina to help. In two battles near New Bern in January, 1712, Barnwell defeated the Tuscarora. In April Chief Hancock's fort in Greene County was attacked by Barnwell's force. A peace treaty was agreed upon. Angered that the Assembly would not give them land and money to cover their expenses, Barnwell broke the treaty by killing about 50 Tuscarora men and capturing 200 women and children and selling them into slavery. This prompted more Indian raids on whites.
- In December, 1712, Colonel James Moore arrived with a second force from South Carolina. On March 23, 1713, Moore and his forces crushed the Tuscaroras at Fort Nehucke. King Hancock was captured by Chief Tom Blunt and turned over to colonial officials who executed him. The remaining Tuscaroras left NC for New York.
- Results of the War:
 - 1) 1,000 Tuscaroras were enslaved including women and children - 1400 killed.
 - 2) Opened NC for settlement.
 - 3) NC was deeply in debt.
 - 4) Assembly of 1715 revised old laws, enacted some new ones, and more clearly defined officials' duties. This helped strengthen the weak government.
 - 5) Quakers were allowed religious freedom and the right to hold offices.
 - 6) Borough towns were allowed representation in legislature.
 - 7) Ended the Indian attacks in the area
 - 8) Helped unify the colonists
- Edenton — incorporated in 1722 as a borough town.
- Pirates liked to use the coastal areas of North Carolina because of its many inlets to hide and attack incoming cargo ships. There was also a ready market for their stolen goods in the colony. "**Golden Age of Piracy**" - 1689-1718.
- North Carolina's geography contributed to the pirates' heyday:
 1. Inlets and coastal islands provided shelter
 2. Shallow harbors were perfect for small ships
 3. Colony was fairly isolated; pirates could attack and escape before help arrived
- Between 1717 and 1721, pirates captured about 40 ships off the Carolina coast.
- **Major Stede Bonnet** — known as the "Gentleman Pirate." Bonnet was formerly an army

officer and planter in Barbados before he turned to piracy. In September 1718, Gov. Robert Johnson of South Carolina sent Colonel William Rhett to find Bonnet. They clashed at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Bonnet and his crew were tried in Charles Town and hanged. Forty-nine other pirates were hanged in Charles Town during November and December of 1718.

- **Edward Teach** — the most notorious Carolina pirate. He was also known as Blackbeard. His headquarters was at Bath. Gov. Alexander Spotswood of Virginia sent two ships under the command of Lieutenant Robert Maynard of the Royal Navy to look for Blackbeard. In November 1718, Maynard found Blackbeard near Ocracoke Inlet. They fought hand-to-hand, Maynard killed Blackbeard, cut off his head and attached it to his ship's bow, then sailed into Bath with it. The rest of Blackbeard's crew was tried and hanged.
- **Anne Bonny** and **Mary Read** were women pirates who served on the crew of Captain "Calico Jack" Rackham. Rackham's crew was caught, tried, and hanged in Jamaica in 1720. Mary Read died in prison of a fever. Anne Bonny was scheduled to be hanged, but it is not known if the sentence was carried out.
- With the threat of Indian and pirate attacks removed from the Cape Fear Region, it was now open for more settlements. Between 1722 and 1729, four new counties were formed in the region — Bertie (1722), Carteret (1722), Tyrrell (1729), and New Hanover (1729).
- James Moore and Maurice Moore, South Carolinians who had assisted during the Tuscarora War, returned to colony around 1723 and settled along the Cape Fear region without title to the land.
- Governor George Burrington established a land office to issue deeds and collect quitrents without permission from the Proprietors.
- **Brunswick Town** — Maurice Moore laid out this town, which was located about 14 miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River, in 1725.
- Wilmington — established in 1733 about 30 miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Its excellent harbor gave North Carolina direct access to the Atlantic Ocean.
- In 1728, the land along the border between North Carolina and Virginia was surveyed.
- NC was not the only Proprietary Colony: also Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Over time the monarchy began to regret setting up so many proprietary colonies. Reasons: 1) needed a more coordinated colonial empire to defend against rivals Spain and France 2) wanted to collect greater profits from colonial trade and 3) needed more stable governments in the colonies.
- **Royal Colony** — a colony which was owned by the King (ruler). On July 25, 1729, seven of the eight Proprietors sold their property in North Carolina to the Crown and NC became a royal colony directly governed by the King of England. John Carteret, the Earl of Granville, did not sell his portion, which became known as the Granville District.
- **Reasons for Immigration** — Settlers were lured to NC from other colonies and countries by reports of:

1) fertile soil	3) mild climate
2) inexpensive land	4) uncrowded conditions
- Highland Scots were the first large wave of immigrants to move into North Carolina. They came to escape from the crowded conditions and harsh landlords in Scotland.
- Many settlers came overland to North Carolina via the **Great Wagon Road**. This road ran from Pennsylvania to Georgia.

- Five new counties were established between 1746-1753 because of the influx of new settlers — Johnston (1746), Granville (1746), Anson (1750), Orange (1752), and Rowan (1753).
- Backcountry — the thinly populated region west of the fall line in the piedmont region.
- Scotch-Irish Protestants, Moravians, and Pennsylvania Dutch traveled the Great Wagon Road to the backcountry of North Carolina. The Scotch-Irish settlers farmed, raised livestock, operated grist mills, tanneries, and forges.
- Moravians were a German Protestant group who were pacifists (did not believe in war). They purchased a large tract of land from Lord Granville and named it Wachovia. They established the towns of Bethabara (1753), Bethania (1759), and Salem (1766).
- Though the Moravians were neutral during the Revolutionary War, they supported the new nation after the War's conclusion.
- Slavery did not play an important role in North Carolina's economic and social life until after the 1720s. The first African slaves brought to America were from West Africa. Europeans called this region Guinea. The largest slave population increase in NC occurred between 1750-1800.
- **Middle Passage** — This term refers to the journey across the Atlantic Ocean that captured Africans endured on their way to slavery in America in the holds of cramped cargo ships.
- The classes of North Carolina's early social structure were based on that of the English. These classes were:
 1. Gentry (“gentle folks”) consisted of the plantation owners, clergy, , lawyers, planters, professionals, and political leaders. Their status was based on overall wealth, number of slaves, land, and being able to trace their ancestry to the English gentry.
 2. Artisans, craftsmen, and yeomen farmers made up the largest social class in North Carolina.
 3. Indentured servants were people who worked for seven years in return for passage to the New World, food and clothing. At the end of their agreement, they received “freedom dues.” This included clothes, tools, training in a trade, and (before 1715) fifty acres of land.
 4. Apprentices were people who learned a trade from skilled workers; Were considered the same class as indentured servants.
 5. African slaves, Native Americans, and Mulattos were the lowest class in North Carolina’s social structure.
- The economic staples of North Carolina were agriculture, livestock, and naval stores.
- The primary food crops were corn, peas, wheat, and beans.
- Native Americans also grew corn, tobacco, potatoes, squash, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, and a variety of beans and peas.
- Tobacco became the first cash crop for North Carolina. Corn and wheat were also sold as cash crops. Fruit and hogs were also big North Carolina commodities.
- European settlers learned to farm like the natives, and soon were able to export surplus foodstuffs to England, New England, and the West Indies.
- Naval stores: 60% of all naval stores exported to England came from NC; naval stores are non-lumber products produced from pine trees: tar, pitch turpentine and rosin; all were used to protect the wood and rope aboard ships.
- North Carolina suffered from the lack of a good transportation system.
- Corduroy Roads were made by laying small trees over muddy roads.
- Plantations utilized nearby rivers to load, unload, and transport their goods.

- James Davis became North Carolina's first printer in 1749, coming here from Williamsburg. He was appointed "Public Printer" by the colonial government in NC and printed nearly all government documents and paper money. In 1751, Davis published the *North Carolina Gazette* in New Bern. This was the colony's first newspaper.
- When North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729, it retained a governor, a council, an Assembly, and the court. However, they were all controlled tightly by the crown.
- **Gabriel Johnston** served for eighteen years as royal governor - the longest of any governor.
- Sectionalism — a strong loyalty to a region or a section.
- North Carolina experienced north/south sectional problems because:
 1. The northern counties on the Albemarle Sound got more votes in the Assembly, and passed legislation favorable to themselves.
 2. Different economic and social backgrounds of the people.
 3. Different nationalities.
 4. Conflict over the location of the permanent capital of North Carolina.
- **Granville District** — A sixty-seventy mile wide strip of land across the northern part of the colony, consisting of two-thirds of North Carolina's population and a large share of its wealth. It was owned by John Carteret, Earl of (Lord) Granville.
- As a royal colony, North Carolina troops fought alongside the English during the French and Indian War (Seven Year's War).
- Campaigns that North Carolinians were involved in during the French and Indian War:
 1. Col. James Innes led 450 NC Militia to the headwaters of the Potomac in Virginia, 1754, where they joined George Washington to build and defend Fort Cumberland.
 2. A band of North Carolina Rangers, led by Major Hugh Waddell, patrolled the frontier to protect settlers from Native Americans allied with the French during the war.
 3. In 1756, Fort Dobbs was constructed a few miles north of present-day Statesville by Maj. Waddell. This fort was important because it protected the white settlers from the Cherokee Indians.
 4. Some 300 North Carolinians helped the British defeat the French at Fort Duquesne near the Ohio River.
- The **Congress of Augusta** held in Nov. 1763 ended the French and Indian War in the colonies. Governor Arthur Dobbs attended this meeting along with 25 Native American chiefs, four colonial governors, and a British official. This group helped negotiate the terms of a peace treaty to bring the war to a close.
- Terms of the **Treaty of Paris** — Great Britain received control of Canada and all French holdings east of the Mississippi. Spain gave up control of Florida.

Section Three: Identification

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Borough Town | 7) Dissenters | 13) Fort Duquesne |
| 2) John Lawson | 8) Vestry Act of 1701 | 14) Immigrate |
| 3) Proprietary Colony | 9) John Archdale | 15) Wachovia |
| 4) Naval Stores | 10) Quakers | 16) squatters |
| 5) Gabriel Johnston | 11) Anglicans | |
| 6) Arthur Dobbs | 12) August Spangenberg | |
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Section Four: North Carolina and the Road American Independence

- As soon as King George and Gov. Dobbs had solved the north/south problems, conflict arose in the West. Governor Arthur Dobbs died in 1765. William Tryon replaced Dobbs as royal governor.
- After the French and Indian War, Great Britain had a huge war debt and sought to make the colonies pay their own administrative and defense costs to limit the expense of defending the frontier. Thus the French and Indian War contributed to the oncoming American Revolution in three ways: 1) It created a closer relationship among the colonies. 2) It increased the British debt causing the British in turn to increasing colonial taxes. 3) The new taxes then gave the colonists an issue to protest.
- The **Regulation movement** began peacefully in 1766. Regulators were westerners, from Orange County, who wanted better regulation (control) of the NC government.
- **John Hawkes** designed and built Tryon Palace for Governor William Tryon in New Bern. Completed in 1770, the mansion was the governor's residence as well as a meeting place for the Colonial Assembly in the early years. In 1768, violence broke out when taxes were continuously collected for the "Palace." This produced further conflict between east and west.
- The backcountry (western counties) of NC had only fifteen representatives out of the eighty-one delegates to the colonial Assembly in 1770 although the western counties had approximately 1/3 of the population of North Carolina at the time.
- The problems between the Regulators and royal government came to a head in 1768 with the arrests and trials of Regulator leaders, **William Butler** and **Herman Husband**.
- **Edmund Fanning** — local official who helped the sheriff of Orange County arrest Butler and Husband. Fanning held several offices including member of the Assembly, register of deeds, colonel in the militia, and superior court judge. The Regulators hated Fanning who was wealthy, powerful, and corrupt.
- Though pardoned by the King in 1768, the Regulators were named outlaws following another conflict two years later.
- **Johnston Riot Act** — this act passed by the Assembly in 1770 allowed the attorney general to relocate trials of riot cases to any county in the colony, provided that persons who ignored court summons could be shot on sight, and gave the governor the right to call out the militia to enforce the Act.
- The Regulators demanded the protection of their rights and property against the corrupt local government.
- On May 16, 1771, the Regulators fought Gov. Tryon and his militia in the **Battle of Alamance**. The Regulators were defeated by the better-armed militia.
- After the Battle of Alamance, Gov. Tryon offered the Regulators a pardon if they laid down their arms, and swore an allegiance to the government. Herman Husband and four other Regulator leaders were denied pardons and they fled the colony. Over 6,000 Regulators took Tryon up on his offer.
- Though NC had ruled itself during the Proprietors ownership, strong royal control caused conflicts.
- King George III signed the **Proclamation of 1763** stating that English colonists could not settle beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The British decided to keep a standing army in the colonies because of continued unrest. Attacks by Native Americans in this region,

known as "**Pontiac's Rebellion**," prompted the King to take this action.

- Parliament passed the **Sugar Act** (1764) and **Quartering Act** (1765) in the colonies. The Sugar Act was a tax on sugar, molasses, indigo, coffee, wine, and silk imported to the colonies. The Quartering Act required colonists to provide food and shelter to British troops stationed in America. North Carolina was not as affected as other colonies by these Acts.
- The **Stamp Act**, passed by Parliament in 1765, required stamps or stamped paper to be used on all kinds of documents including legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers, and playing cards. North Carolina colonists reacted strongly to this new tax.
 - Under the authority of Gov. Tryon, NC was not allowed to send delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City, 1765.
 - After the Stamp Act was passed, the NC colony boycotted or refused to buy goods from Great Britain.
 - Dr. William Houston — NC stamp agent who was forced to resign in October, 1765, by protesters against the Stamp Act.
 - In February 1776, the British ship *Viper* seized two ships at Brunswick because their clearance papers had not been stamped. The Sons of Liberty broke into the customs office and took the “ships” papers. Then they boarded the *Viper* and forced the captain to release the two ships. **Cornelius Harnett** then led the protestors to Governor Tryon’s residence and forced the governor to turn over the customs collector, William Pennington. Pennington went to the center of town, promised not to enforce the Stamp Act, and resigned.
- The **Townshend Act** of 1767 placed duties or taxes on wine, tea, paper, glass, and lead imported to the colonies. Money generated by this Act paid for salaries of colonial governors and judges.
- **Non-Importation Association** (1768)— A group of colonists who refused to buy all British goods on which a duty had to be paid. John Harvey, Speaker of the Assembly, brought the Non-Importation Association's plan to the NC Assembly. It was adopted. Governor Tryon dissolved the Assembly. Sixty-four of the seventy-seven Assembly members re-organized as a convention. The legislators then signed the agreement on their own. This was the first legislative body to meet independently in the colonies.
- **Committees of Correspondence** — These were groups formed during the 1770's throughout colonial America to keep the colonies informed of British actions. NC's committee included John Harvey, Robert Howe, Richard Caswell, Joseph Hewes and Samuel Johnston.
- In 1770, all taxes were repealed except for the tea tax.
- **Penelope Barker** organized the **Edenton Tea Party**. Fifty-one women signed an "Association" in the home of **Elizabeth King** on October 25, 1774. These women agreed not to drink any more tea or wear any more British cloth. This was one of the earliest examples of political organizing by women in colonial America.
- Conflicts arose when Gov. **Josiah Martin** tried to prevent NC delegates from participating in the Continental Congress. The governor dissolved the Assembly, but a **Provincial Congress**, independent of the governor, was held in its place on August 25, 1774. John Harvey was the speaker (leader) of this Provincial Congress.
- NC was the first state to urge independence from Great Britain, and first to draft a state constitution.

- In September and October 1774, the **First Continental Congress** was held in Philadelphia. Richard Caswell, William Hooper, and Joseph Hewes represented NC. The Congress agreed to stop all trade with Britain. Committees of Safety in each colony were to enforce the boycott.
- Whigs or patriots were people who resisted the tighter control imposed by the British and fought for independence from Great Britain
- Tories or loyalists were colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution.
- Gov. Josiah Martin tried to prevent the **Second Provincial Congress** from meeting by calling the Royal Assembly. As the members of both groups were the same, they united in defiance of the governor (April, 1775). The Royal Assembly would never meet again in NC.
- The NC reaction to the battles in Lexington and Concord resulted in the **Mecklenburg Resolves**. The Resolves proclaimed that the Provincial Congress in each colony had the only legislative and executive power - not the King or Parliament. This response was made on May 31, 1775.
- Josiah Martin became the first governor in the colonies to flee his office. Fearing that the governor's palace in New Bern might be seized, he fled to a British ship on May 31, 1775.
- The **Third Provincial Congress** was held in Hillsborough in August 1775. With Samuel Johnston presiding, the Congress established a new provincial government, and readied the colonists in NC for war.
- The **Battle of Moores Creek Bridge** was fought near Wilmington on Feb. 27, 1776. The Patriots defeated the Loyalists (Highland Scots and former Regulators) who were on their way to meet with British soldiers. Patriot leaders were Colonels James Moore, Richard Caswell and Alexander Lillington. General Donald McDonald commanded the Loyalists.
- The **Fourth Provincial Congress**, meeting in Halifax in April, 1776, unanimously supported independence. On April 12, 1776, the **Halifax Resolves** were adopted. They recommended that NC and other colonies declare their independence from Great Britain. These Resolves were prepared by a committee at the Fourth Provincial Congress headed by Cornelius Harnett.
- William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn were NC's delegates to the Continental Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence.
- The **Council of Safety**, a nine-member board headed by Cornelius Harnett, was NC's temporary form of government until 1777.
- Between 1777 and 1780, North Carolinians served under George Washington in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
 - **Maj. Gen. Robert Howe**, NC's highest-ranking soldier, commanded the Southern Department of the Continental Line.
 - Gen. Francis Nash, in 1777, led a brigade of North Carolinians in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in Pennsylvania.
 - NC troops, in 1778, served with distinction at the battle of Monmouth in New Jersey.
 - Americans used privateers (trading ships that were armed for battle) to hunt down British supply ships.
- **Partisans** — Independent patriot followers that formed a resistance force to fight the British in NC. These independent bands fought throughout the Revolutionary War.

- At **Ramsour's Mill** (Lincoln County), on June 20, 1780, Loyalists were attacked and defeated by 400 Partisans. Neither side had uniforms, so Partisans stuck pieces of white paper in their hats, while Loyalists wore green twigs in theirs.
- The **Battle of King's Mountain** — Oct. 7, 1780, a British force under the command of Colonel Patrick Ferguson was defeated by a group of Carolina mountain men under the leadership of John Sevier, Joseph McDowell, Charles McDowell, and Isaac Shelby. Ferguson was killed in this battle.
- **Conservatives** in NC feared too much democracy, and thought men with wealth, property, and social standing should govern the colony. All were eastern landowners, professionals or merchants. They wanted little change from the pre-war colonial government in which only landowners could vote or hold office. Conservative leaders were William Hooper, Samuel Johnston, and James Iredell.
- **Radicals** were small farmers and westerners who wanted "simple democracy." They wanted a stronger legislature, weaker executive and broad voting rights. Willie (Wiley) Jones, Griffith Rutherford, and Thomas Person were leaders of the Radicals.
- The **Fifth Provincial Congress** met in Halifax in November and December of 1776. It adopted the Declaration of Rights on December 17, 1776, which included these freedoms of the people:
 - 1) to worship
 - 2) to bear arms to defend the state
 - 3) to hold frequent elections
 - 4) to assemble
 - 5) to give their consent to any tax
 - 6) to maintain a free press
- On December 18, 1776, the Provincial Congress enacted a constitution. It established three branches of government - a governor, a bicameral legislature, and courts.
- The general assembly or legislature consisted of an upper house - the Senate and the lower house - the House of Commons.
- Members were elected annually (every year) with each county selecting 2 members for the House of Commons and 1 member for the Senate.
- Only white men with 50 acres of land could vote for a state senator. Members of the House were elected by free men (white and black) who owned land or paid public taxes. Members of both houses had to be landowners. Senators had to own at least 300 acres and House members had to own at least 100 acres. Active clergy could not serve.
- The General Assembly elected the governor and other members of the executive branch annually (yearly). Governors were restricted to three one-year terms consecutively. State office holders had to also be Protestant.
- The General Assembly also selected state supreme court judges and delegates to the Continental Congress.
- **Richard Caswell** was elected Governor in April 1777 by the General Assembly. He became the state's first elected governor.
- NC Loyalists, led by John Llewelyn, planned to overthrow the Whig or Patriot government. Their plot was discovered and they stood trial. As a result of NC's Loyalist problems, the legislature required everyone to take an oath of allegiance.
- The militia of NC, comprised of all able-bodied men sixteen years of age and older, enforced the state government's authority.

- North Carolinians raised money and gathered supplies for the militia (state troops) and Continental Army (regular army). 5,000 to 7,000 North Carolinians served in the Continental Line.
- **John Chavis** — NC's most famous black Revolutionary War Soldier. Chavis was a teacher of both black and white students in Raleigh.
- The last significant battle in NC took place at **Guilford Courthouse**, on March 15, 1781. There Nathanael Green led the patriots against the British under Cornwallis' command. Although he claimed victory in this battle, Cornwallis' army was greatly weakened by the fighting. His British army marched to Wilmington following the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.
- Though the Revolutionary War caused loss of life, crops, livestock, & homes, the Patriots were determined to win
- **David Fanning** — the most notorious Loyalist (Tory) leader in NC. He attacked Hillsborough on September 12, 1781, taking two hundred prisoners including Gov. Thomas Burke, his council, members of the legislature, army officers, and Continental soldiers. Fanning finally fled the state in 1782.
- At the **Battle of Yorktown, VA**, Cornwallis was defeated by the Continental forces led by George Washington. Cornwallis and his men surrender on October 19, 1781.
- The Treaty of Paris, which was signed on September 3, 1783, officially ended the Revolutionary War. Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams represented the Americans at the peace talks.
- **Terms of the Treaty of Paris:**
 - 1) Great Britain formally recognized the independence of the 13 colonies.
 - 2) Borders of the new country were set.
 - 3) Americans agreed not to punish Loyalists for their actions.
 - 4) Americans agreed to give Loyalists the same rights as other citizens and would return any property they had lost during the Revolution.
 - 5) Debts between the countries would be repaid.
- The Revolutionary War took its toll on NC, ruining its economy and dividing her people. From 1778 to 1783, no newspapers were printed, schools and academies closed, and church membership declined.
- Many slaves regarded the British as liberators. Some runaway slaves did fight on the side of the British. The British took approximately 8,000 blacks with them when leaving the colonies.
- The General Assembly, in the 1780s, imposed tariffs to help heal the ailing economy, pay off the state's debt, and prop up the paper currency. This tariff was placed on sugar, coffee, wine, pepper, and non-American-made goods.

Section Four: Identification

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|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Nathanael Green | 6) "Hornets Nest" |
| 2) Battle of Lexington and Concord | 7) Battle of Camden |
| 3) <i>Viper</i> | 8) Battle of Cowpens |
| 4) War on Sugar Creek | 9) Banastre Tarleton |
| 5) Josiah Martin | 10) Daniel Morgan |
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Section Five: NC in the Federal Period

- In 1795, the **University of NC** at Chapel Hill was opened, making it the nation's oldest state university. The University, located in Orange Co., began as a single brick structure with one teacher, an Irishman named Dr. David Ker. The university had been chartered in 1789. Hinton James enrolled as the university's first student on February 12, 1795.
- The legislature chartered over forty private academies, but no state tax supported public schools.
- Needing a more central location, the General Assembly in 1792 selected an area in Wake County for a capital. Formerly, Joel Lane's plantation, the area was named **Raleigh**.
- In 1794, the legislature met for the first time in Raleigh, and Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr. was the first governor to take his place in the new capitol building which was completed in 1796.
- As the new states developed their own constitutions, delegates were constructing a national government. The **Articles of Confederation** were their first attempt to form a new government. The Articles were ratified by NC in 1778. The last state to ratify the Articles was Maryland in 1781.
 - As a young nation, the US had no president or judiciary (court system), just a Confederation Congress. Congress was weak and could not regulate trade nor levy taxes. This reflected Americans fear of a strong central authority.
 - The Articles of Confederation emphasized state's rights which weakened the Confederation. The individual states were sovereign (self-governing or independent.)
- In 1780, the Confederation Congress asked states with claims on lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to give up some of this western land. The small states feared these larger states. NC refused, causing conflict between the East and the West.
- The **Cession Act of 1784** and its later repeal were the catalysts which encouraged people in NC's western area (now Tennessee) to seek independence. John Tipton — leader of the group of people in western North Carolina who wanted to remain in North Carolina. Though the NC General Assembly set up judicial and military districts in the west, some people still wanted separation. One group led by John Sevier wanted to form a new state. He became governor of the "**State of Franklin**" in 1785. The Confederation Congress refused to recognize the "state." The "state" dissolved by 1788. These western lands were turned over to the US in 1789 and became the state of Tennessee in 1796.
- Philadelphia hosted a **Constitutional Convention in 1787**. NC was represented by William R. Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Alexander Martin, Hugh Williamson, and William Blount. The delegates, however, decided not to revise the Articles of Confederation, but to create a new plan. They decided, after much debate, on the **Virginia Plan** written by James Madison. The Virginia Plan shared power between the central government and the states. It suggested 3 branches of government - legislative, judicial, and executive. This plan promised a checks and balances form of government, so no one branch was stronger than the others.
 - Congress, the legislative branch, would have two houses: The House of Representatives and the Senate. The number of members in the House of Representatives would be decided based on population (or the number of people in a state). The Senate, the upper house, would have two representatives from each state.

This decision was known as "**The Great Compromise.**" William R. Davie was the NC member of the committee which devised this compromise.

- "**The Three-Fifths Compromise,**" supported by NC, settled the question of slaves' place in representation. Five slaves would count as three free males, a 3/5 compromise, giving the South greater representation.
- The President of the United States was to be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, and was responsible for diplomatic relationships with other countries. He also had the right to refuse bills passed by Congress (veto). He also had the right to appoint judges and other federal officials.
- Hugh Williamson introduced the idea of impeachment of the president. **Impeachment** is the act of charging a public official with wrongdoing while in office. He also suggested a 2/3 majority be necessary to override a presidential veto. Both of these recommendations were adopted.
- William Blount, Hugh Williamson, and Richard Dobbs Spaight, signed the US Constitution for North Carolina.
- The Constitution was voted on by delegates in every state. These delegates were to be elected by the voters. Nine states had to approve the Constitution for it to be put into effect.
- In the struggle to ratify the Constitution, two groups emerged; The **Federalists** (formerly called Conservatives), who were for the Constitution, and the **Antifederalists** (formerly called Radicals), who were against it. They debated in newspapers and pamphlets.
 - The Antifederalists in NC were mostly small farmers from the western counties who felt strong central government would destroy state's rights. They felt the new constitution took too much power away from the states. NC Antifederalists leaders were Willie Jones, Thomas Person, Samuel Spencer and Timothy Bloodworth. Antifederalists were particularly concerned that there was no bill of rights included in this constitution.
 - The Federalists were primarily wealthy men from eastern NC such as Hugh Williamson, James Iredell, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and William R. Davie.
- The **NC Ratification Convention**, July of 1788 in Hillsborough, voted 184 to 83 against ratifying the national Constitution. The Convention did, however, send Congress a "Declaration of Rights" comprised of twenty separate articles, which NC wanted in the Constitution before the state would ratify the document.
- After James Madison introduced the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution into Congress, NC held another Ratification Convention. NC's second Ratification Convention in 1789 in Fayetteville, voted 194 to 77 in favor of the Constitution. This occurred on November 21, 1789. Rhode Island was the last of the original 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution doing so in 1790.
- **George Washington** was elected as the first president of the United States. Washington was impressed by NC's stand against the Constitution without the Bill of Rights.
- The US Constitution was a federal system which divided its power between the national and the state governments.
- NC turned its back on federalism, causing the state to fall behind the other states economically, socially, and politically.
 - The **Republicans**, led by Thomas Jefferson (Washington's Secretary of State) and James Madison, were strong in the middle and southern states. They favored opening

up western lands to settlers, and wanted more people to take part in government. They also believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They wanted a less powerful central government and more states' rights. They also favored agriculture over industry.

- The **Federalists**, led by George Washington and Alexander Hamilton (Washington's Secretary of the Treasury), believed in a strong national government. Mostly from New England, Federalists wanted to restore ties with Great Britain, yet they had little interest in democracy, and did not want ordinary people in government but felt the elite should govern the masses. They believed in a loose interpretation of the constitution.
- NC Federalists were strong in towns and commercial areas. The leading Federalists in NC were James Iredell and William R. Davie.
- NC Republicans were especially strong in the counties along the VA border. The leading Republican in NC was Nathaniel Macon, who served in Congress for over 37 years.
- In 1790, NC chose its first members of Congress. Elected into the House of Representatives were:

Timothy Bloodworth	Hugh Williamson	John Sevier
John B. Ashe	John Steele	
- Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins were NC's first Senators.
- **James Iredell** was appointed to the first Supreme Court, in 1790, by George Washington. Iredell later argued that individual citizens could not sue a state in federal court. This decision eventually led to the **11th Amendment** to the US Constitution drafted in 1798.
- The **Whiskey Rebellion in 1791** was a protest against the excise tax on whiskey made in the US. It was easier for westerners to make whiskey from grain than take the grain over terrible roads to market. Whiskey was then used as a bartering article. The excise tax caused riots and violence in NC. The Rebellion also damaged the Federalist Party.
- In 1807, President Thomas Jefferson began an embargo, stopping all trade with foreign countries. This was to stop Great Britain and France from seizing American ships. Great Britain took British-born American sailors off American ships, and forced them to serve in the Royal Navy. This was known as **impressment**.
- Believing that Great Britain supported Shawnee chief Tecumseh in a series of conflicts with settlers on the Canadian border, the War Hawks (members of Congress who wanted war) wanted the US to declare war. Moderates like NC's William Gaston and VA's John Randolph opposed the war. President James Madison, in June of 1812, asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain. Though it was declared, the US was not ready for war.
- NC was not really involved in the **War of 1812**. NC's main concern was coastal defense.
 - Lt. Col. **Benjamin Forsyth**, of Stokes County, fought along the Canadian border. In Feb. 1813, using sleighs to cross the snow and the frozen rivers, Forsyth raided Elizabethtown in Canada. He died in 1814 at the battle of Odelltown in Canada. Later when Stokes County was divided, the new county was named for Forsyth.
 - President Madison's wife, **Dolley Payne Madison** of Guilford County, North Carolina, saved a portrait of George Washington as well as other valuables from the White House before the British captured Washington DC.
 - The Treaty of Ghent, signed in Belgium in Dec. 1814, ended the War of 1812. This treaty, however, solved none of the main issues.

- The War of 1812, sometimes called the Second War for Independence, showed that the US was still willing to fight for independence, and should stay away from European affairs. It also made the US more self-sufficient and increased its emphasis on manufacturing. This affected industry, transportation, and the economy everywhere except NC.
- Francis Scott Key wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner* during the War of 1812.
- **Results of the War of 1812:** 1) defeat of Tecumseh opened up the northwest to settlements. 2) Federalists opposition to the war weakened that party. 3) the US developed a sense of strength and confidence in their ability to control their destiny 4) a rise in nationalism and a sense of unity.
- In the early 1800s, NC was called "the **Rip Van Winkle State.**" The state had fallen behind the rest of the nation in agriculture, transportation, manufacturing, and education.
- Factors Contributing to NC's "Rip Van Winkle State:"
 - 1) Isolation of the population
 - 2) No support for public education
 - 3) Poor farm conditions
 - 4) Out-migration of the population
 - 5) Little industry or manufacturing in the state
 - 6) NC became a one-crop state with the invention of the cotton gin.
 - 7) Unfair political representation in government
- There was a struggle for political control between the eastern and western regions of NC. Every time the west created a new county the east countered by dividing one of its old counties. All state officials were elected by the legislature, which was controlled by wealthy landowners. These people were not interested in popular vote or spending money to improve conditions in the state. The east was able to block every effort by the west to reform state government or to make internal improvements.
- Internal improvements called for in NC included better roads, canals to transport agricultural products and other goods, and better navigation of the state's rivers and shallow sounds, and eventually railroads.
- In the early 1800s, the **Great Revival** swept through the South. This highly emotional form of preaching brought religion to isolated settlements. Methodists and Presbyterians used revivalism to bring in new members.
- Francis Asbury, a roving minister, preached to 200 people at William Courtney's "Yellow House" in Hillsborough, 1780.
- Leaders in **North Carolina's reform movement** were:

1) Bartlett Yancey	6) John Motley Morehead
2) Joseph Caldwell	7) William A. Graham
3) Charles Fisher	8) Archibald DeBow Murphey
4) David L. Swain	
5) William Gaston	
- **Archibald Debow Murphey**, a state senator from Orange County, favored state reform such as internal improvements, public education, revision of the state constitution, and drainage of swamplands.
- In 1815, Senator Archibald Murphey drew up a plan calling for internal improvements specifically to improve harbors, construct canals, and build turnpikes. The Murphy plan also called for the education of all white children and for revising the state constitution to remedy unequal representation in the General Assembly. This plan failed because of a lack of financing and lack of public support.

- NC was also behind in education. The isolation of people within NC caused geographical individualism. Parents did not think education was important so their children stayed home and worked. It saved money to have children work. Instead of instituting public schools, in the 1800s, NC established academies that depended on local interest and funding.
- The *Prometheus*, NC's first steamboat, was completed and arrived in Wilmington on June 10, 1818. On June 15, 1818 the *Prometheus* began its regular service on the Cape Fear River. Round-trip passage from Wilmington to Smithville cost passengers \$2.00.
- NC's economy suffered when it became a one-crop state, and wealthy landowners did not invest in developing industry and improving agriculture.
- Many farmers were faced with eroding land, a lack of transportation, and a lack of communication.
- Between 1815 and 1850, 1/3 of NC's population had migrated to other states.
- The General Assembly, in 1825, created the **Literary Fund**, which was to be used to establish white public schools. The fund was too small to make any improvements and the money was often used for other things.
- In the election of 1824, **Andrew Jackson** won the popular vote in NC, but lost to John Quincy Adams in the national election. Since no candidate had a majority of the electoral votes, Adams was selected by the House of Representatives to hold the seat.
- In 1828, Andrew Jackson won the national election. NC's eastern counties liked his views: opposition to internal improvements, emphasis on the economy and the government, and opposition to banks.
 - President Jackson selected NC's John Branch of Halifax County to serve as Secretary of the Navy.
 - President Jackson ignored Chief Justice John Marshall's ruling that Georgia could not remove the Cherokee Indians from their land.
 - **The Indian Removal Act of 1830** enabled Jackson to force Native Americans living east of the Mississippi to move west.
 - Later on, President Martin Van Buren sent federal troops to escort the Native Americans off their lands when they refused to leave in 1838. The Cherokee's journey to reservations in Oklahoma was known as the **Trail of Tears**. Some NC Cherokees fled into the mountains of western NC.
 - In Andrew Jackson's second term, western NC and Albemarle Sound region was in political revolt against his administration.
 - NC was a one party state, supporting the Republican Party. The Republican party changed its name to Democratic Party. The Democratic Party consisted of the plantation areas in the east which supported Jackson, state's rights, a strict interpretation of the Constitution and a weak national government.
 - The 1830 census showed that for the first time, western NC had a larger population than eastern NC. However, the west still received the same representation in the NC General Assembly as the east.
 - In 1834, the **Whig Party** was formed to oppose Andrew Jackson. The Whig Party in NC supported Henry Clay's programs of internal improvements, a national bank, and a tariff on foreign goods. In NC this party's greatest strength was in the

commercial areas of the east and in the western counties. Whig supporters included William Gaston, Edward Stanly, Edward B. Dudley and Governor David L. Swain.

- Governor David Swain, in 1834-35, called for a **NC Constitutional Convention**. It occurred in Raleigh in 1835, with Nathaniel Macon as president of the Convention.
- The Convention spent a month revising NC's Constitution. Governor David Swain was a strong voice for the group favoring reforms. William Gaston was a strong voice for overturning Article 32 of NC's Constitution, which did not allow Catholics, Jews, or Atheists to hold office.
- **Amendments to NC Constitution in 1835:**
 - 1) The right to vote was taken away from free blacks and acculturated Native Americans.
 - 2) The governor's term was increased to two years.
 - 3) Adult male taxpayers would now elect the governor.
 - 4) The state senate would have 50 members, based on districts formed according to the amount of taxes its citizens paid (controlled by the eastern counties)
 - 5) The House of Commons would have 120 members elected from the counties (controlled by the western counties).
 - 6) The number of representatives would be based upon the federal census.
 - 7) Roman Catholics would be allowed to hold public office. Jews and nonbelievers still could not hold office.
- A **referendum** (a vote of the people) was held in the state and the changes to the state constitution were approved.
- The two party system provided NC with a healthy competition for public good. From 1830 to 1860 the Whig Party was in power.
- In 1836, the people of NC first elected a governor by popular vote. **Edward B. Dudley**, a Whig from New Hanover County, won the election. NC made great progress during his term as governor.
- **Whig programs** included internal improvements, public education, and social reforms. Whigs were committed to bringing the railroad to NC. There were not many investors, so the state footed the bill.
- **NC Railroad** became profitable and encouraged the growth of communities, business, and industry. Farmers wanted railroads to get their crops to market more quickly. A short experimental railroad was constructed in Fayetteville (1828), and another was laid in Raleigh in 1833. This railroad was one-mile long and ran from the quarry to the site of the new state capitol building. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was completed on March 7, 1840. It was 161 1/2 miles long, the longest railroad in the world at the time. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which ran 86 miles, was built at the same time as the Wilmington and Weldon.
- The NC Railroad connected Goldsboro with Charlotte. The railroad opened up the Piedmont to commercial agriculture, spurred growth of towns and factories, and produced state pride. The General Assembly appropriated part of the funds needed to construct this railroad. The first rails were laid in a ceremony on July 11, 1851, and nearly five years later, on January 29, 1856 the railroad was officially opened. The North Carolina Railroad covered 223 miles. The NC Railroad brought the state closer together and lessened isolation and sectionalism. Trade grew and the economy improved.
- **Educational Reforms:** In January of 1839, the General Assembly passed the state's first public school law. In 1840 1/3 of all white adults were illiterate. This law divided the state into school districts. Each district was to establish a primary school that was to be supported through the Literary Fund and county taxes. The first NC public school was opened in 1840 in Rockingham County. Many problems, such as county support,

hampered the quality of schools. By 1846, every county had one or more schools.

- **Higher education** was on the rise. The Baptists founded Wake Forest College in 1834. The Presbyterians founded Davidson College in 1837. The Methodists founded Trinity College, the forerunner of Duke University, in 1838. The Quakers, in 1833, chartered the New Garden Boarding School which became Guilford College in 1889. The Moravians' Salem Female Academy was founded in 1802. Later it would become Salem College. The Methodists founded Greensboro Female College in 1838, the state's first college for women, and Louisburg College in 1857. The Episcopalians founded Saint Mary's School in 1842.
- **Social Reform:** Areas of social reform- mental illness, disabilities, women's rights, poverty and crime. Under the Whigs, NC began to provide more services to the poor. The General Assembly authorized "poor houses" in each county. In 1848, Dorothea Dix, a mental health reformer, lobbied for special hospitals for the mentally ill. A mental hospital was constructed in Raleigh in 1849. In 1852, legislators established state-funded schools for those who could not see, speak, or hear.
- Laws concerning women's rights improved, as crimes punishable by death were lessened. Property rights of married women were also increased.
- Whigs increased taxes in NC to provide revenues for the state. New taxes passed on inheritances, incomes, licenses, and luxuries.
- In the 1850s, the Whig Party (both national and local) began to break up. The Democratic Party took over the leadership of the state, favoring support for the railroads and public education.
- **William W. Holden**, a Democrat, was editor of the *North Carolina Standard* in Raleigh. The *Standard* became the most powerful political paper in NC.
- Along with David S. Reid, Holden supported free suffrage, which would do away with the 50-acre voting requirement for state senator. In the governor's election of 1848, manhood suffrage was the platform. David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate ran against Charles Manly, the Whig candidate. Manly won this election. In the 1850 election the issue of free suffrage helped David S. Reid, become governor and helped the Democrats win control of both houses of the Legislature.
- The Democratic Party supported manhood suffrage and free suffrage was passed in 1857.
- The Democrats continued the Whig's programs, such as internal improvements, public schools, railroads, navigation companies, and plank roads.
- **Calvin H. Wiley** became the first superintendent of the common or public schools in 1853. He wrote *The North Carolina Reader* in 1851. Wiley also published two novels — *Alamance* in 1847 and *Roanoke* in 1849. His reforms resulted in graded schools, school libraries, and better textbooks. By 1860, NC had the best public school system in the South.
- Antebellum — the years before the Civil War.
- During the antebellum period, NC awoke from its "Rip Van Winkle" state. Reforms helped create economic and social progress.
- **Agricultural Improvements:** In Caswell County in 1839, a slave named Stephen, owned by Abisha Slade, discovered a process for curing tobacco which turned the tobacco leaves bright yellow in color. This type of tobacco became known as bright leaf.
- Tobacco production increased as did cotton, from 1850 to 1860. NC's two chief crops became cotton and tobacco.

- NC became the center of North America's first gold rush. In 1799, John Reed's children found gold unknowingly in Cabarrus Co. In 1837, a US mint opened in Charlotte, NC. A mint is a place where coins are made.
- In 1853, Edwin Michael Holt's textile mill was the first in the South to manufacture colored cotton fabric. The fabric was called "Alamance Plaids." By the time of the Civil War, Holt had 96 looms in his mill.
- Turpentine remained NC's leading manufactured item. NC was still a very rural state, although manufacturing was going on. About ½ of the turpentine produced in America from 1720-1870 came from NC.
- **Literary Achievements:** In 1839, Robert Strange wrote *Eoneguski*, a pioneer and Cherokee romance. It was the first novel to use NC as a setting. George H. Throop wrote *Nag's Head* in 1850 and *Bertie*, in 1851. Judge William Gaston wrote the poem, *The Old North State*, which later became the state song. George Moses Horton — a slave living in Chatham County. Horton wrote poetry and sold it to students at UNC in Chapel Hill who used it to "court" young girls. Horton published three books during his lifetime. The *Hope of Liberty* published in 1829 was the first book by an African American author published in the south.
- **The Great Revival:** a wave of evangelism or efforts to convert people to Christianity that swept the nation after the revolution. It reached its height in NC about 1800-1805. Religious groups in NC benefited greatly from evangelism after the Revolution through the Antebellum Period. By 1860, the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were the largest denominations in the state.

Section Five: Identification

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Suffrage | 6) Bill of Rights | 11) The Great Revival |
| 2) Raleigh Experimental Railroad | 7) James Madison | |
| 3) Otway Burns | 8) Checks and Balances | |
| 4) Johnston Blakely | 9) Louisiana Purchase | |
| 5) "Rip Van Winkle" state | 10) John Motley Morehead | |

Section Six: NC in the Antebellum Period

- **Slavery in NC:**
 - 100,572 slaves were in NC in 1790 — 25% of the population
 - 331,059 slaves were in NC in 1860 — 1/3 of the population
 - 28% of white population owned slaves in 1860
 - Of that percentage, the majority (71%) owned fewer than 10 slaves.
 - Only 3% of NC slaveholders could have been considered planters — those who owned 20 or more slaves.
- In 1860, Louisiana was the only major slave holding state with a smaller number of African-Americans than North Carolina. Yet only five states in the entire nation (Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York) had larger free black populations than North Carolina.
- By 1860, slaveholding was concentrated in counties in the coastal plains and Piedmont

- areas of the state where cotton, tobacco, rice, and naval stores were principle crops.
- US Constitution abolished international slave trade to America in 1808. Slave trade between states still existed however. 835,000 slaves were relocated from the upper South to the lower South in the four decades preceding the Civil War.
 - **Slave Codes** — laws defining the social, economic, and physical status of slaves. The first slave code was written between 1715 and 1741. Controls increased as the codes were changed over the years. By 1855, these codes forbade such things as educating enslaved Africans, leaving the master's land without written permission, being disrespectful to whites, marrying free blacks, hunting with a gun, running away, selling alcohol, hiring out their services themselves, selling articles of property without permission, raising sheep, cattle, and hogs, gambling, setting fire to the woods, and trespassing on whites' property.
 - **David Walker** — a native of Wilmington, NC. His mother was a free black and his father was enslaved. He was considered to be free since his mother was. In the 1820s Walker moved to Boston and began to work for the abolition of slavery. He wrote articles for the nation's first African-American newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*. In 1829 he published a pamphlet entitled *An Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World* arguing for abolition and slave revolts. Walker was found dead shortly after the pamphlet was printed. Even though he was dead, Walker's pamphlet was distributed and copies appeared in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Chapel Hill, New Bern, and Hillsborough. To prevent the spread of Walker's ideas from this booklet, the NC General Assembly passed a law in 1830 making it a crime to teach slaves to read and write.
 - **Paul Cameron** — NC's largest slaveholder in 1860 - built one and two story houses for his slaves at Stagville Plantation in what was then Orange County.
 - Slaves generally worked in gangs under drivers and overseers. The drivers and overseers made sure the slaves performed their jobs. The drivers were black men. Some plantations even had black overseers.
 - Slave marriages were not legally recognized. Many times slave families were separated when members were sold or given away as gifts.
 - **Henry Evans** — a free black shoemaker credited with organizing the first Methodist church in Fayetteville in the 1790s.
 - Separate black churches were also established in Wilmington, New Bern, and Edenton by 1810. Most slaves, however, went to white-controlled churches. In the slave quarters, black preachers spoke of freedom, justice, and sometimes encouraged rebellion. With reports of such activities, the NC General Assembly passed a law in 1831 forbidding black preachers from speaking at worship services where there were slaves of different masters present.
 - Rumors of a slave revolt surfaced in 1802 along the Roanoke River from Virginia to the Albemarle Sound. A written message between the conspirators revealed the plot at the last minute. Hundreds of slaves were questioned, many put on trial, eleven blacks were executed in Bertie County, and approximately a dozen slaves were executed in other counties.
 - **Nat Turner Rebellion** — This revolt which occurred in 1831 was the bloodiest in American history. Nat Turner, a slave preacher in a Virginia town near the NC border, led the uprising in which 57 to 65 white people were killed. The revolt was crushed and Turner was captured. During his trial, Turner was found guilty and later hanged.
 - Constitutional Convention of 1835 took away the right to vote from free black men.

- In NC, a slave holder had to prove in county court that a slave deserved to be free because of "meritorious service." The court then made the final decision.
- **William Meredith** — free black minister who established a Methodist church in Wilmington.
- **Thomas Day** — free black cabinetmaker from Caswell County.
- **Louis Sheridan** — a wealthy free black merchant and farmer from Bladen County. Alarmed by the growing hostility against free blacks, Sheridan freed his own slaves and moved to Liberia in the 1830s.
- **John Carruthers Stanley** — a free black slave owner from New Bern. Stanley acquired his freedom in 1795. From business interests (blacksmith, farming, and property owner), Stanley amassed sizable wealth. By the height of his success in 1830, Stanley owned 160 slaves making him the largest black slave holder in the South.
- **Lunsford Lane** — Born into slavery in 1803, Lane worked for many years doing odd jobs to earn enough money to buy his freedom. According to NC law, however, only the courts could free a slave. Lane arranged for a white family to buy him and take him to New York where he received his freedom. Speaking engagements at anti-slavery meetings allowed him to earn enough money to return to Raleigh to buy his family's freedom. Although he was attacked by a mob upon his return, Lane and his family were able to escape with the help of some white friends and return North.
- **Methods of Resisting Slavery:**
 - 1) slave rebellions
 - 2) running away
 - 3) slowing down the work pace
 - 4) disabling machinery
 - 5) destroying crops
 - 6) learning to read and write

Moving Toward Secession

- The US grew rapidly during the first half of the 19th century as a result of land purchases, exploration, settlement and conquest.
- Sectionalism or an allegiance to local interests was threatening the stability of the Union by the mid-1800s. Three distinct sections of the country - the North, the South, and the West - had emerged by this time each with their own concerns and interests. Slavery was an issue that sparked heated disagreements between the sections.
 - **James K. Polk** — the 11th President of the United States elected in 1844. Polk was a native of North Carolina and a believer in western expansion. During Polk's presidency the Oregon Boundary Dispute with Great Britain was settled and Texas was annexed. This annexation provoked war with Mexico. The extension of slavery into this newly acquired land became a bitter quarrel between the three sections of the country.
 - Manufacturing was the main source of income in the North by the middle of the 19th century. In the South, it was agriculture. In 1860, 87,000 people in NC listed their occupation as "farmer" compared to only 1,300 as "manufacturer." Although there were relatively few planters in NC, the state's reliance on agriculture prompted it to vote most often with its slave-owning neighbors.
 - **Northwest Ordinance** — law passed by the Continental Congress in 1787 banning slavery north and west of the Ohio River. Southerners were more interested in the lands south of the Ohio River and north of Florida.

- The North's influence in Congress began to increase as population grew in the early 1800s. Representation in the House of Representatives was based on population. As a result, both sections anxiously waited to see if new states would enter the Union as "free" or "slave."
- **Eli Whitney** invented the cotton gin in 1793. This invention made slavery profitable.
- Missouri Territory applied for statehood in 1818. There were about 2,000 slaves in the state. James Tallmadge, NY representative, added an amendment to the bill requiring Missouri to abolish slavery before admission. The bill passed in the House, but failed in the Senate.
- **Missouri Compromise** of 1820— proposed by Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky as a means of settling the dispute over Missouri's admission to the Union. Maine, which was still part of Massachusetts, would be admitted as a "free" state (no slavery allowed) and Missouri would be admitted as a "slave" state (allowing slavery). Through the passage of this legislation, southern politicians learned they could no longer count on the Northwest states to support them. They realized that the number of slave and free states had to be equal to retain power.
- **Wilmot Proviso** — legislation that called for the prohibition of slavery in the territory gained from the Mexican War. The legislation, introduced by Rep. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.
- 36 degrees 30' North — an imaginary line drawn by Congress to settle the slavery issue. All new states admitted north of this line were to be free states; all new states to the south were to be slave states. This measure temporarily quieted the slavery debate.
- Charles G. Finney — led evangelical revivals in the North preaching the evils of slavery during the 1820s and 1830s.
- Abolitionism — a movement to do away with slavery.
- **William Lloyd Garrison** — founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.
- The national organizations of the Baptist and Methodist denominations split over the issue of slavery. Churches in the slave-states pulled out of the national organizations of these denominations.
- **Compromise of 1850** — The request for admission to the Union by California in 1850 threatened to break the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states. To help settle the issue Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposed a compromise with these main points:
 - 1) California admitted as a free state.
 - 2) Slave trade banned in the District of Columbia.
 - 3) Stronger fugitive slave laws.
 - 4) In the new territories of New Mexico and Utah, the issue of slavery was to be decided by popular sovereignty.
 - 5) Part of Texas given to New Mexico.
 - 6) US would assume Texas' debt.
 - Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina opposed the Compromise because it put limits on slavery.
 - President Zachary Taylor opposed the linkage of California statehood to any other issues.
 - Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts opposed any concessions to slavery. The deaths of Senator Calhoun and President Taylor opened the way for compromise. The Compromise of 1850 passed by a narrow margin.

- NC congressmen voted strongly in support of the fugitive slave law, but opposed most of the other parts of the Compromise.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act** — This legislation was created by Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois in 1854. This act called for popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The passage of this act would have then allowed slavery north of the Missouri Compromise line thus repealing that law.
- "**Bleeding Kansas**" — the resulting violence between pro- and anti-slavery groups over the idea of popular sovereignty. During this outbreak of violence, the anti-slavery town of Lawrence was destroyed. Abolitionist John Brown and his followers murdered five people. Two hundred people died in all.
- **Republican Party** — resulted from the break-up of the Whig Party after the election of 1852. In 1854 the Republican Party was created and, at that time, existed only in the free states. The Republicans nominated John C. Frémont for president in 1856. Democratic candidate James Buchanan won the election, but Frémont received a substantial number of votes.
- **Lecompton Constitution** — constitution drafted in 1858 by pro-slavery forces in Kansas protecting slavery. This group then applied for statehood. President Buchanan supported the admission of Kansas under this constitution, but Congress rejected it.
- "Fire-eaters" — those who wanted the southern states to secede from the Union.
- **Uncle Tom's Cabin** — book written by Harriett Beecher Stowe and published in 1852. Stowe, an abolitionist, encouraged people to resist the Fugitive Slave Act by her depictions in this book. The sale of the book was banned in southern states.
- **Levi Coffin** — a Quaker from Guilford County who helped establish the Underground Railroad.
- **Harriet Tubman** — the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. Slave owners offered a \$40,000 reward for her capture - dead or alive. She never was apprehended.
- **Dred Scott v. Sanford** — In this case before the Supreme Court in March 1857, Dred Scott and his wife Harriet sued for their freedom because they had lived for several years in free territories with their owners. The Court ruled that people of African descent - both free and slave - were not citizens under the Constitution, and, therefore, could not sue in federal courts. The Court also stated that enslaved people were considered to be property and since people could take their property with them, Congress had no right to ban slavery in the territories. The Missouri Compromise was thus ruled unconstitutional.
- Roger B. Taney — Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who presented the Dred Scott Decision. Taney was a slaveowner from Maryland.
- Attack on **Harper's Ferry** — In October 1859, John Brown, an abolitionist from Kansas, and about 20 of his followers seized a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (WV). He intended to use the weapons there to arm slaves for a revolt. Troops under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee attacked Brown and his group and captured them. Brown was put on trial and hanged.
- **Election of 1860** — The issue of popular sovereignty split the Democratic Party. Stephen Douglas, the leading party nominee for president, supported it while Deep South Democrats opposed the policy. This led to four candidates running for the presidency. Democrats who supported Douglas nominated him. Southern Democrats nominated John

C. Breckinridge of Kentucky for the office. Whigs from the border states formed the Constitutional Union Party and nominated John C. Bell of Tennessee. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

- Platform — a statement of principles and policies that the political party supports.
- Douglas Democrats supported popular sovereignty in their platform.
- Southern Democrats called for protection of slavery in all the territories in their platform.
- The Constitutional Union Party supported the preservation of the Union in its platform.
- The Republican Party platform was against slavery, and supported a protective tariff, a plan to give free western land to settlers and the construction of a transcontinental railroad with one end in the North.
- The Republican Party won the election although it did not receive a majority of the total votes. Almost all of Lincoln's support came from the free states. Breckinridge was the candidate receiving the most votes in North Carolina.

Section Six: Identification

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) manumission | 6) Fugitive Slave Law (Act) |
| 2) Peculiar Institution | 7) Popular Sovereignty |
| 3) Resistance to Slavery | 8) Hinton Rowan Helper |
| 4) Emancipate | 9) Daniel Worth |
| 5) Underground Railroad | |

Section Seven: NC: Secession and Civil War

John W. Ellis — North Carolina governor who favored secession. Ellis proposed a conference of southern states to consider secession as well as a state convention to consider the issue when the NC legislature met in November 1860. These proposals were blocked by Unionists in the General Assembly.

- **Secessionists** — mainly Democrats who believed that a state could withdraw from the Union by the vote of a state convention representing the people. They believed that the state must withdraw and form a separate nation in order to protect slavery and other southern economic interests.
- **Unionists** — mainly ex-Whigs who believed that a tyrannical government could be overthrown, but did not feel the Lincoln administration had done anything to warrant this kind of action. Unionists advised a policy of "watch and wait." William Woods Holden was a North Carolina Unionist leader.
- On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union. Governor Ellis had advised this action thinking it would be easier to convince NC to do so. While NC did not follow South Carolina's lead quickly, several other states did.
- On February 4, 1861, delegates from the seceding states met in Montgomery, Alabama, to form a new government. The states present were South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The new government was called the

Confederate States of America.

- **Jefferson Davis** of Mississippi was elected president of the new government by the delegates.
- Fort Caswell and Fort Johnston on NC coast were seized briefly by local men on January 10, 1861. When the War Department agreed not to reinforce the forts, Governor Ellis ordered the men to leave.
- The *North Carolina Standard* — Unionist newspaper.
- The *Raleigh State Journal* and the *Wilmington Journal* were secessionist newspapers.
- In January 1861, the NC legislature agreed to allow popular vote to decide if a convention to discuss secession should be held and to elect delegates to the convention. The results of the election favored the Union. The majority of NC voters cast ballots against the convention. Unionists had also won a majority of the seats (78 of 120 seats) in the convention if it had been held.
- **Southern Rights Party** — formed by NC secessionists in March 1861. At a party convention held in Goldsboro, this group passed a resolution favoring the Confederacy and immediate secession. Weldon N. Edwards was elected president of this party. The delegates to the convention disbanded to form county organizations favoring secession.
- **Fort Sumter** — a fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. After Lincoln's announcement on April 8, 1861, that he would send supplies to the fort, Confederate forces decided to attack it. On April 12 a bombardment of the fort began. The troops in the fort surrendered the next day. This event mobilized NC secessionists. When Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion, including two NC regiments, Governor Ellis replied, "You can get no troops from North Carolina." He also ordered forts Macon, Caswell, and Johnston to be seized as well as the arsenal at Fayetteville and the U.S. mint at Charlotte. A special session of the legislature was called for May 1. During this session, a convention to discuss secession was scheduled for May 20. At this convention, the delegates voted unanimously to repeal the 1789 ordinance ratifying the US Constitution and secede from the Union. NC became the last southern state to secede.
- **May 21, 1861** — NC became a member of the Confederate States of America.

The Union's Advantages:

- 1) Larger Population - Union - 19 million; Confederacy 5.5 million.
- 2) More shipyards, iron mills, metal factories, textile mills, arsenals.
- 3) More miles of railroad—Union - 22,000 miles, Confederacy - 9,000 miles.
- 4) Union had a functioning, experienced government in place.
- 5) Established trade links with foreign nations already existed.
- 6) Larger number of states—Union - 23 states existed in 1861, Confederacy - 11 states.

The Confederacy's Advantages:

- 1) The majority of the fighting was in the South, so the Confederacy's soldiers were fighting on familiar territory.
 - 2) Higher percentage of people with military training.
 - 3) Strong military leaders like Robert E. Lee.
 - 4) There was a clear goal for the South—They were fighting to defend their homes, land, and family.
- **Anaconda Plan** — The Union's strategy to defeat the Confederacy. It called for blockading southern ports and seizing the Mississippi River. This strategy would prevent the Confederacy from trading with other nations and would split the Confederate states.
 - **King Cotton Diplomacy** — the Confederacy's political strategy. In an effort to force the French and British to break the southern blockade to get the cotton they needed for their

- textile mills, the Confederates stopped selling cotton in Europe.
- North Carolina supplied 1/6 of all Confederate troops - 125,000 men. NC lost 40,000 of these troops during the war. Of all the white men between the ages of 20 and 60 in NC, 96% served in the Confederate forces. North Carolina provided more troops than any other Confederate state. It was also the only Confederate state with an outspoken peace movement.
 - **General Walter Gwyn** — In charge of Confederate forces on the Outer Banks which were vulnerable to attack.
 - August 1861 — Union forces commanded by General Benjamin F. Butler captured Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras on the Outer Banks. This gave the Union a foothold in NC.
 - **Burnside Expedition** — February 1862 - Union forces under General Ambrose Burnside captured Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Winton, and Columbia meeting little Confederate resistance. The town of Winton was burned. In March 1862, Burnside's troops attacked and captured New Bern and Washington. In April 1862, Burnside sent troops to attack Morehead City and Beaufort. Fort Macon guarded this area. Ships bombarded the fort while land troops attacked. Surrounded, the fort surrendered. With this victory, the Union army held the entire NC coast north of Morehead City.
 - **Conscription Act of 1862** — passed by the Confederate government - made men between 18 and 35 eligible to be drafted. This act also allowed those who were drafted to hire substitutes to serve for them. Many NC men felt the Conscription Act was unconstitutional in that it forced them to join.
 - **Writ of Habeas Corpus** — allows prisoners to be released if authorities can not show why they are being held. This right was suspended in the Confederacy.
 - **Zebulon B. Vance** — an ex-Whig who was nominated to run for governor of NC from the new Conservative Party in 1862. Vance, a Unionist before the war, joined the Confederate forces and rose to the rank of colonel in the 26th NC regiment.
 - William Johnston, a railroad executive from Charlotte, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor. The *Raleigh State Journal* supported Johnston.
 - **William Woods Holden** — powerful editor of the *North Carolina Standard* supported Vance. Vance won the election 55,000 to 21,000 effectively putting the "Old Unionists" in charge of the state.
 - As governor, Vance was often at odds with the Confederate government. Some of these issues were:
 - 1) Failure of Confederate government to send adequate numbers of troops to defend NC.
 - 2) Enforcement of the Conscription Act.
 - 3) Failure of Confederate War Department to appoint NC officers to command NC regiments.
 - 4) Confederate government's violation of civil rights in NC.
 - **Blockade Running** — using ships to sail through a blockade.
 - **Advance** — blockade runner owned by the state of NC - Vance used this ship and others to get cotton from the Confederacy to markets in Europe where much-needed supplies could be bought and returned to the state. N.C. was very successful in getting supplies through the blockade. At the war's end, N.C. warehouses still had 100,000 uniforms and 75 tons of bacon.
 - **Lieutenant-General Daniel H. Hill** — North Carolina's highest ranking Confederate officer. Troops commanded by Hill made unsuccessful attempts to recapture New Bern and Washington in March 1863.

- **Emancipation Proclamation** — This proclamation stated that all enslaved persons in the Confederate states would be free as of January 1, 1863. Since the Union had no control over the Confederacy, this proclamation had very little effect in those states. But, there were some important effects for the Union.
 - Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation:
 - 1) Gave Union soldiers and supporters a more concrete goal to fight for—the abolition of slavery
 - 2) Allowed African Americans to join the Union army.
 - 3) Gained European support for the Union's cause.
- General George Pickett tried in February 1864, to once again recapture New Bern, but found the Union defenses too strong and abandoned the attack.
- **C.S.S. *Albemarle*** — an ironclad ram, that was constructed upstream from Plymouth. This ship was designed to sink other ships by running into them. Although not complete, the *Albemarle* participated in the attack on Union forces at Plymouth in April 1864. With the ship's assistance, General Robert F. Hoke was able to recapture Plymouth and 2,500 Union troops and their supplies.
 - **James W. Cooke** — commander of the *Albemarle*.
 - In May 1864, Hoke once again attempted to recapture New Bern. The *Albemarle* assisted but was rammed by a Union ship and forced to retreat. Hoke's forces were called to Virginia to support Lee's troops and the attack was abandoned.
 - The *Albemarle* was attacked and sunk in October 1864, during a Union raid on Plymouth. Without the ship to protect it, Plymouth was retaken.
- **Colonel William H. Thomas** — a white Cherokee chief who commanded troops of Cherokee warriors that defended the mountain passes in NC against Union attack.
- **Colonel George W. Kirk** — led a Union raid into western NC in mid-1864 and captured Camp Vance, a training center near Morganton. Kirk's troops also destroyed the railroad facilities there and took many prisoners.
- The mountain region of NC was primarily a Unionist stronghold during the Civil War. This, along with the rugged terrain made it an easy hiding place for deserters and draft resisters.
- Both free and enslaved African-Americans supported the Union in North Carolina. Five African-American regiments were formed for the Union Army in NC and about 1,000 more black North Carolinians served as Union sailors.
- **Montreval Ray** — led a band of army deserters and draft resisters in a raid on Burnsville in the summer of 1864.
 - The Civil War brought scarcity to the **homefront**. Women and children were often without enough food and clothing. Some women went to work in factories to earn money. North Carolina women kept the farms going, worked as nurses or seamstresses, served as spies and served in the military. By the end of the war, prices were so high that necessities were unaffordable. Many women wrote to their husbands about these hardships resulting in the men deserting to return home. NC troops had the highest desertion rate among the Confederate forces.
 - Unionist Sarah Pritchard Blalock disguised herself as a soldier and joined the CS Army with her husband Keith. “Sam”, as she was known in her military unit and Keith planned to desert to Union lines as soon as they could. Eventually both were discharged, Keith for medical reasons and Sarah because she revealed her true

gender in order to go home with her husband. Later both became Unionist guerrillas in western NC.

- Rose O'Neal Greenhow – famous Confederate spy from Wilmington, NC
- William W. Holden — peace candidate for governor in 1864. Vance turned Holden's issues against him and easily won re-election.
- Richmond, Virginia — capital of the Confederate States of America.
- Wilmington — the last major blockade-running port open in the Confederacy - Fort Fisher was the key to Wilmington's defense.
- **Fort Fisher** — Known as the "Gibraltar of the South," largest earthenwork fort in the Confederacy. The fort was shaped in an L. Its walls, made of sand, stood two stories tall and were twenty-five feet thick. Colonel William Lamb designed and commanded the fort. The fort was attacked twice during the war. On December 24-25, 1864, Union troops under General
 - Benjamin F. Butler and federal ships commanded by Admiral David Porter attacked the fort. The shells of the bombardment had little effect on the fort and bad weather forced the troops to withdraw. A second attack came between January 12-15, 1865. Union forces under General Alfred H. Terry attacked the fort. Fierce hand-to-hand combat occurred and without reinforcements, the fort surrendered. Wilmington was captured in February.
- "**March to the Sea**" — **General William T. Sherman** had two main objectives upon leaving Georgia. The first was to make civilians suffer and turn against the war. The second was to unite with General Grant's army in Virginia. Therefore, Sherman's troops left a trail of destruction as they traveled north. They burned large tracts of pine forests in North Carolina.
- **General Joseph E. Johnston** — ordered to stop Sherman's advance through NC. Johnston gathered all Confederate forces he could and prepared to meet the Union army.
- **Battle of Averasboro** — an attack on Sherman's army's left wing on March 16, 1865. This attack served to delay this wing of the army and separate it from the right wing by a day's march.
- **Battle of Bentonville** — North Carolina's bloodiest battle - March 19-21, 1865. Johnston attacked the right wing of Sherman's forces for two days. On third day, the other wing of Sherman's forces arrived. Vastly outnumbered, Johnston's forces retreated and Sherman's army moved on to Goldsboro. Total casualties for the three days were 4,243.
- **Stoneman's Raid** — raid led by General George Stoneman in western NC from March 28 - April 11, 1865. His troops destroyed railroad lines throughout western NC and also burned a cotton mill in Salem and a storehouse in Salisbury. Stoneman's forces occupied Asheville in late April.
- **Appomattox, Virginia** — site of the surrender of General Lee's Confederate forces to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865.
- **Bennett Farmhouse (Place)** — site of General Johnston's surrender to General Sherman on April 26, 1865.
- President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, while he was attending a play in Ford's Theater. Vice-president Andrew Johnson succeeded him.

Section Seven: Identification

- 1) Blockade
- 2) John Wilkes Booth
- 3) Ironclad gunboat
- 4) Draft
- 5) Arsenal
- 6) Robert F. Hoke
- 7) Gatling Gun

This concludes the material for the regional bowl competition.

Proceed to Appendix on State Historic Sites beginning on page 60 of the study guide for additional material for regional competition.

Section Eight: North Carolina in Reconstruction

- **Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction** — Lincoln's plan for reconstruction which was announced on December 8, 1863. This plan was lenient and offered full pardons to all but a few Southerners involved in the war. This repealed the acts of secession, called for the emancipation of all slaves, the swearing of loyalty oaths to the Union and when 10% of the population had taken the oath, statehood would be reinstated.
- When the war was over Governor Zebulon Vance was taken prisoner and put in jail in Washington, DC.
- With no government in place, **General John M. Schofield** was placed in command of North Carolina.
- President Johnson's plan of reconstruction supported Lincoln's plan but was stricter in some ways. In order to be pardoned, a Confederate citizen had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Union. High-ranking Confederate leaders had to request a special pardon from the President.
- Under **Johnson's plan**, to be readmitted to the Union a state had to:
 - 1) have 10% of the voters in state swear loyalty to Union
 - 2) repeal all secession laws
 - 3) approve the 13th Amendment
 - 4) write a new state constitution
 - 5) agree not to repay Confederate war debts
- Thirteenth Amendment — abolished slavery.
- **William W. Holden** — appointed by President Johnson to be provisional governor of North Carolina. Holden called a Constitutional Convention in October 1865.
- **State Convention of 1865:**
 - 1) repealed the Ordinance of Secession

- 2) abolished slavery
- 3) arranged for state elections
- 4) voided the state's war debt
- **Election of 1865** — Jonathan Worth defeated W. W. Holden in the race for governor. Other results were mixed with several newly elected congressmen not yet pardoned. When the NC delegation went to Washington, D.C. in December 1865, Congress refused to seat them.
- **The Black Code**: applied only to freedmen and recognized the rights blacks had before the war, including the right to own property, to have a jury trial, and to sue in courts. It also legalized slave marriages and permitted blacks to testify against whites but only with the white person's consent. It also applied criminal law equally to blacks and whites with the exception of attacks on white women for which blacks could receive the death penalty.
- **Freedman's Bureau** — operated in NC from July 1865 to the end of 1868. The bureau was established to meet the existing needs of freedmen including food, shelter, clothing, and education. The Bureau was established to help freedmen make the adjustment from slavery to freedom. It helped people find work, buy or rent land, make fair labor contracts, fight diseases, build schools, settle disputes and learn citizenship skills. The Freedman's Bureau spent approximately \$1.5 million on food, clothing, hospital care and education in North Carolina.
- **Freedman's Bank** – helped freedmen save money and achieve some degree of financial independence.
- Johnson's veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill and a Civil Rights Bill of 1866, designed to eliminate black codes marked the break between the President and Congress. Congress overrode those vetoes.
- **Fourteenth Amendment** — granted US and state citizenship to blacks, set terms to reduce the number of seats a state had in Congress if it did not permit blacks to vote, gave Congress the right to grant pardons, and voided all the debts of the Confederacy. Southern states were required to ratify this amendment before being readmitted to the Union. Tennessee was only state to do so.
- **Radicals** — a group of Republicans in Congress determined to block President Johnson's plan of reconstruction.
- **The Reconstruction Act of 1867**— also called “An Act to Provide for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States”, placed all southern states except Tennessee under military rule and declared that no legal state governments existed in the South. The ten southern states were placed in five military districts.
- Steps required for readmission to the Union:
 - 1) write a new state constitution that agreed with the US Constitution and have it approved by Congress.
 - 2) ratify the 14th Amendment.
- **Major-General Daniel E. Sickles** —commander of 2nd military district that included NC & SC.
- February 1867 — Republican Party was organized in NC; made up of loyal Unionist whites and freed blacks; supported civil and political equality of the races.
- **Union League** — organization that promoted loyalty to the Union and was effective in recruiting blacks to the Republican Party; founded in Illinois in 1862; W.W. Holden was the first president of the Union League in NC.
- **Conservative-Democrats** — political party that opposed Congressional reconstruction,

the black vote, and a more democratic government. This party faced the Republicans in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1867, but because many of its supporters could not take the loyalty oath and register to vote, they were not very successful. Only 13 Conservative-Democrats were elected.

- The **Constitutional Convention of 1868** amended the state constitution in many areas including the following:
 - 1) guaranteed universal manhood suffrage - allowing all men the right to vote including blacks.
 - 2) increased governor's term of office to four years.
 - 3) abolished property qualifications for governor and legislators.
 - 4) created the offices of lieutenant governor, superintendents of public works and public instruction, and state auditor.
 - 5) provided for popular election of judges and district attorneys.
 - 6) County government was to be run by boards of commissioners elected by the people.
 - 7) established tax-supported public schools free to everyone between the ages of 6 and 21 regardless of race.
 - 8) made provisions for funding railroads.
 - 9) provided guidelines for care of the poor and other unfortunates.
 - 10) prohibited slavery.
 - 11) NC would remain a member of the U.S. with no right to secede.
 - Overall effect of the new constitution was to reduce the wealthy landowners political power and to make state government more democratic.
- **Impeachment of Andrew Johnson** — President Johnson's continued disagreements over reconstructing the South led Congress to impeach (accuse of wrongdoing) the President. A 2/3's majority of the vote was needed to convict him of the accusations. Congress lacked one vote in getting this majority, so Johnson remained President.
- After a bitter campaign, W. W. Holden was elected governor defeating Thomas S. Ashe.
- Congress approved the new NC constitution and the newly-elected officials were told to take their positions. On July 2, 1868, the state legislature met and ratified the 14th Amendment. Congress allowed the NC congressmen to take their seats on July 20, 1868, and NC was officially returned to the Union.
- **John Adams Hyman** — In 1874, he became the state's first African American congressman.
- Colleges were established by religious groups to train African American ministers, teachers, and homemakers. Some of these in NC were:
 - 1) St. Augustine's - Raleigh - Episcopal Church.
 - 2) Shaw University - Raleigh - Northern Baptists.
 - 3) Biddle Memorial Institute - Charlotte - Northern Presbyterians.
 - 4) Scotia Seminary - Concord - Northern Presbyterians.
 - 5) Bennett College - Greensboro - Northern Methodists.
 - 6) Livingstone College - Salisbury - African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
- **Samuel S. Ashley** - first elected state superintendent of public instruction in NC. A minister, Ashley had been sent to Wilmington at the end of the war by the American Missionary Association to establish schools for freed men. Ashley worked hard to re-establish the public school system in NC which had closed during the Civil War. Ashley resigned in 1870 because of pressure from the Conservative-Democrats who had gained control of the legislature.
- **"Railroad Ring"** — corrupt group of entrepreneurs led by George W. Swepson and Milton S. Littlefield. This group conspired to get the state government to issue bonds for

railroad construction. Using various plots, this group eventually stole \$14 million from the state - almost bankrupting the state and splitting the Republican Party.

- **White Supremacy** — the belief that the white race is superior to the black race. This issue along with the railroad scandal was used by the Conservative-Democrats to gain control of the legislature in 1870.
- **Ku Klux Klan** — began as a social organization for Confederate veterans in Tennessee in 1866. This group became a secret, racist group who wanted to restore political and social control to whites. The Klan spread to NC in 1868. The Klan used violence and intimidation to thwart Republican activities and help the Conservative-Democrats win elections.
 - The Klan was particularly active in Alamance County where it killed **Wyatt Outlaw**, a black leader of the Union League, tortured Caswell Holt, a black man accused of stealing, and expelled from the county a white Quaker teacher who taught in a black school.
 - **John W. Stephens** — state senator from Caswell County who was murdered by the Klan because of his support for equal treatment of blacks.
- **Kirk-Holden War** — the period of martial law declared in Alamance and Caswell counties by Governor Holden after the murder of two Republican leaders. **Josiah Turner**, editor of the *Raleigh Sentinel* and several other Conservative leaders were arrested and accused of being Klan leaders. A federal judge granted writs of habeas corpus and the men were released. This war on the Klan led to a decrease in KKK activity.
- **Shoffner Act** — law passed by the NC legislature in 1869 allowing the governor to put any county under martial law and move the trial of anyone being tried for wearing a mask, murder, or conspiracy to another county.
- **Impeachment of Governor Holden** — as a result of the Kirk-Holden War, impeachment proceedings were begun against Governor Holden. Judge Richmond Pearson presided over the Senate hearing. In such proceedings the House of Representatives brings the charges and the Senate acts as the court. Among the charges the Senate found Holden guilty of were:
 - 1) unlawfully arresting Josiah Turner and others.
 - 2) refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus.
 - 3) raising troops without legal authority.
 - 4) unlawfully paying the troops.
 - 5) declaring martial law
 - 6) illegally declaring counties to be in a state of rebellion
- Holden was removed from office becoming the first governor in the US to be impeached and removed from office.
- **Tod R. Caldwell** — lieutenant governor who replaced Holden as governor. Caldwell was elected to the office in 1872 after a close race. He defeated Conservative-Democratic candidate Augustus Merrimon. The Conservatives still controlled the legislature.

- **Constitutional Convention of 1875:**
 - 1) returned legislative branch to power.
 - 2) outlawed secret political societies like the KKK and Union League.
 - 3) outlawed carrying concealed weapons.
 - 4) outlawed marriage between blacks and whites.
 - 5) required non-discriminatory racial segregation.
 - 6) placed control of local and county government with the legislature in Raleigh.
 - 7) gave legislature the power to elect all justices of the peace.
 - 8) gave the General Assembly control over the judicial system.
 - 9) residency requirement for voting raised to 90 days.
 - 10) kept white and black schools separate.
- **Election of 1876** — Democrat Zebulon B. Vance opposed Republican Thomas Settle for NC governor. The Democrats won the governor's office and a landslide victory in the legislature. Presidential candidates were Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) and Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat). Neither man received a majority of the vote. Disputed votes in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were awarded to Hayes giving him the victory. Republicans promised to end reconstruction in the South to get these votes.
- Federal troops withdrew from the South in 1877.
- **Henry Berry Lowery** — led a band of refugee Lumbee Indians that conducted guerrilla warfare against whites in Robeson County from 1865 to 1872. Lowery became a folk hero to many.

Section Eight: Identification

- 1) Black Codes
- 2) Scalawags
- 3) Carpetbaggers
- 4) George W. Kirk

Section Nine: North Carolina in the Industrial Age

- Wilmington — North Carolina's largest town from 1830 - 1910.
- **Industrial Revolution** — a period of great change when people switched from making goods by hand to producing them with power-driven machines.
- May 10, 1869 — The eastern and western portions of the transcontinental railroad was joined at Promontory Point, Utah.
- **Piedmont Crescent** — industrial, urban corridor stretching across central NC from Raleigh through Greensboro and Winston-Salem to Charlotte. Three major industries along this corridor: 1) tobacco, 2) textiles, 3) furniture.
- Leadership in the state began to shift from the East (agricultural) to a new, urban middle class of businessmen in the Piedmont and the West.
- **Tobacco:**
 - Richard J. Reynolds — a Virginian who began a tobacco factory in Winston (now Winston-Salem) in 1874. Other Winston tobacco manufacturers were Hamilton

Scales, Pleasant H. Hanes and T.L. Vaughn.

- W. T. Blackwell and Company — Durham company that manufactured Bull Durham smoking tobacco and pioneered the use of advertising.
- W. Duke Sons and Company — became the first company to successfully produce machine-made cigarettes and became the first manufacturer of cigarettes in the nation.
- American Tobacco Company — formed by James B. "Buck" Duke in 1890. This company eventually owned 3/4's of the tobacco industry in the United States.
- **Textiles:**
 1. The textile industry provided employment to displaced farmers. The industry grew rapidly and by 1900 there were 177 textile mills in NC located mostly in the Piedmont. These mills thrived mainly because 1) labor was cheap, 2) railroad transportation was easily available and 3) the raw material (cotton) was produced nearby. Women and children made up the majority of the labor force.
 2. Mill villages controlled by factory owners sprang up around the mills. By this means the factory owner could control almost all parts of the mill workers' lives.
- **Furniture:**
 - 1) White Furniture Company — oldest furniture manufacturer in North Carolina until it closed in the early 1990s.
 - 2) High Point Furniture Manufacturing Company — formed in 1889 by three businessmen, Ernest A. Snow, John H. Tate, and Thomas F. Wrenn. This company established High Point as the state's furniture center.
 - 3) The furniture industry became important in other NC towns such as Thomasville, Lenoir, Hickory, Statesville, Morganton, Mt. Airy, and Lexington. By 1900, there were 44 furniture factories in NC.
 - 4) The furniture industry grew along the North Carolina Railroad and its feeder lines, with its eastern end near Durham and its western boundary in Asheville.
- Cotton and Tobacco were North Carolina's staple cash crops after the Civil War.
- Agriculture rebounded slowly after the Civil War because:
 - 1) Crop prices remained the same or declined
 - 2) Cost of supplies (fertilizer, seeds, tools, and equipment) was high
 - 3) High land taxes
 - 4) High rates of interest to borrow money
- **Patrons of Husbandry** (The Grange) — farmers organization that began in 1873. Its first local chapter was in McLeansville. The Grange was mainly a social organization.
- **Farmer's Alliance** — came to NC in the late 1880s. **Leonidas L. Polk**, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* and former state agricultural commissioner, was the national president of the Alliance. By the end of 1887, the Alliance had some 30,000 members in NC. By 1890, the membership had surged to 90,000 with over 2000 chapters. The Alliance pushed for political reforms favoring agriculture including:
 - 1) increasing the amount of money in circulation including circulating silver coins.
 - 2) government regulation of railroads to eliminate high rates.
 - 3) break up of trusts or combines that controlled prices of fertilizers, machinery and cotton bagging.
 - 4) establishment of cooperative stores and state farm agencies.
- **George Peabody** — a wealthy merchant from Massachusetts who established a fund in 1867 to assist southern public schools.
- **Illiteracy** increased in North Carolina between 1870 and 1880. In 1900 nearly 1/5 of all whites and 1/2 of all blacks could not read and write. The public school term was reduced to nine weeks by 1880.

- **Institutions of higher education** were supported however. Between 1877 and 1891, five new schools of higher education were established. These were:
 - 1) Fayetteville Colored Normal School (Fayetteville State University).
 - 2) NC Agriculture and Mechanical School (NC State University).
 - 3) State Normal and Industrial College for Women (UNC-Greensboro).
 - 4) NC Agricultural and Mechanical College for Colored Race (NC Agriculture and Technical State University).
 - 5) Elizabeth City Colored Normal School (Elizabeth City State University).
- Meredith College was opened in 1899 in Raleigh by the Baptist State Convention. Trinity College moved from Randolph County to Durham in 1892. This college was supported by the Methodist Church and would eventually become Duke University.
- **North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company** — began in 1898 in Durham County by former slave, John Merrick. Dr. Aaron M. Moore and Charles Clinton Spaulding were also instrumental in starting the business. At one time it was the largest black-owned business in America. It was the only NC based life insurance company at that time.
- **"Mummies"** — term coined by Walter Hines Page, editor of the *State Chronicle*, in reference to the conservative Democratic leaders who opposed any kind of social or political change.
- **Bourbon Democrats** — another term that referred to the Democratic Party's opposition to change and reform.
- The Democratic Party controlled the state between 1877 and 1894. The state legislature's ability to control county government gave it firm control of local officials such as justices of the peace, county commissioners, register of deeds, sheriff, etc. The legislature also passed laws that could disqualify people (particularly African Americans) from voting.
- Although the Farmer's Alliance was not a political party, the organization realized that change for farmers would not be brought about by the Democrats. A group of farmers, led by Leonidas L. Polk, broke away from the Democratic Party and formed the **People's or Populist Party** in 1892. They supported a 10 hour work-day and tax and election reforms.
- Marion Butler — a Sampson County legislator and newspaper editor who succeeded Polk as leader of the North Carolina Populists.
- **Election of 1892** — Democratic candidate Elias Carr won the gubernatorial election, but he did not get a majority of the popular vote. The Populist candidate was W.P. Exum.
- The **Populist Party** realized that if they worked with the Republicans they might be able to elect some of their candidates to office. The Fusionist Party was created in 1894. The Fusionists wanted:
 - 1) to return home rule to the counties.
 - 2) free elections and fair counting of ballots.
 - 3) increased spending on public education.
 - 4) to make the state supreme court non-partisan.
- The **Fusionist Party** swept the election of 1894 capturing nearly all the state and congressional offices and won a majority of the seats in the General Assembly.

- **Fusionist Reforms:**
 - 1) restored self-government to the counties (voters could elect justices of the peace and 3 county commissioners.)
 - 2) passed new election laws making it harder to disqualify voters without reasons and provided for judges from each party to be present when ballots were counted.
 - 3) set legal rate of interest at 6%.
 - 4) increased spending for public schools.
 - 5) were willing to raise taxes on business and railroads.
- This fusionist legislature also elected Marion Butler (Populist) and Jeter C. Pritchard (Republican) to the US Senate in 1895.
- **Daniel L. Russell** — Republican candidate backed by the Fusionists. Russell won the governor's office in 1896. He would be the last Republican governor of NC until 1972.
- Issues that divided the Populists and Republicans:
 - 1) Re-election of Senator Jeter C. Pritchard - Populists did not like his stand on monetary reforms at the national level.
 - 2) Lease of the NC Railroad to Southern Railway - Russell and the Populists wanted to break the 99 year lease. Republicans refused to support the governor.
- **Furnifold M. Simmons** — a New Bern lawyer and former Congressman that ran the Democrats' 1898 election campaign. White supremacy became the issue.
- **White Government Unions** — organizations in the eastern part of the state designed to draw white voters back to the Democratic Party.
- Simmons developed a speaker's bureau to carry the message of white supremacy to the voters. Many future governors, including Robert B. Glenn, William W. Kitchin, Locke Craig, Cameron Morrison, Clyde Hoey, and Charles B. Aycock, were members of this group.
- The *Raleigh News and Observer*, the *Charlotte Observer*, and the *Wilmington Messenger* supported this movement.
- **Red Shirts** — Democratic ruffians who broke up Fusion rallies, disrupted black church meetings, and prevented black voters from registering; intimidated outspoken blacks by whipping them.
- **Election of 1898** — Democrats won an overwhelming majority in the General Assembly. Many people were intimidated to vote for the Democrats or to not vote at all.
- **Wilmington Race Riot** — November 10, 1898 - Democrats overthrew Wilmington's Republican government. Alfred Moore Waddell, former Confederate officer and Congressman, led the riot. Black and white city officials were forced to resign and many to leave town. Waddell was sworn in as mayor. The offices of the town's black-owned newspaper, the *Wilmington Daily Record*, were burned. Alexander Manly, editor of this paper, was forced to leave the state. A number of black citizens were killed during this violence.
- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)** — The court case in which the U.S. Supreme Court established the "separate, but equal" concept. In effect this ruling allowed states to pass laws segregating public facilities (i.e. restrooms, water fountains, waiting rooms, railroad cars, etc.)
- **Jim Crow Laws** — The unofficial name given to such segregation laws.

- The Democratic General Assembly of 1899 reversed many of the Fusionist changes. Some of the changes it made included:
 - 1) re-establishing legislative control of county government - making many offices appointive.
 - 2) appointing a new state board of elections.
 - 3) passing a law requiring separate accommodations for blacks and whites on railroads and steamboats.
 - 4) abolishing the Railroad Commission and replacing it with the Corporation Commission which had the power to regulate railroads, banks, telephones, telegraphs, street railways, and express companies.
 - 5) repealing 1869 school law.
 - 6) required all voters to reregister.
- **Suffrage Amendment** — amendment to the state constitution requiring voters to:
 - 1) pay a poll tax.
 - 2) be able to read and write any section of the state constitution.
- **Grandfather Clause** — a section of the suffrage amendment that would allow any man to register to vote before December 1, 1908, without passing the literacy test if he, his father, or his grandfather had voted before January 1, 1867. This clause helped illiterate whites to be able to vote, but very few blacks could qualify under this rule.
- **Election of 1900** — The white supremacy issue and scare tactics were again used by the Democrats to keep black voters and opponents of the suffrage amendment from voting. The Democrats nominated Charles B. Aycock for governor. He campaigned on a platform of public education.
- Results of the Election of 1900:
 - 1) Democrats won overwhelmingly
 - 2) Fusion politics was dead
 - 3) Blacks and poor whites removed from politics
 - 4) One-party politics dominated the state
- **George H. White** — black congressman from NC who served two terms (1897-1901). He was the last African American to sit in Congress until 1929.
- The Democratic Party controlled the state in the early 20th century. The party was divided between liberals and conservatives. The conservatives favored business. Furnifold M. Simmons was the most influential conservative leader of the Democrats. Liberal or progressive Democrats wanted to continue the reforms of the Fusionists. Leaders of this group included Walter Clark, Josephus Daniels, William W. Kitchin and Thomas Bickett.
- The **Progressive Movement**—A series of reform movements that cut across both political parties. Progressives believed government was best equipped to correct the ills of society. The Progressives wanted to reform society in three main ways:
 - 1) Fight poverty and improve the living conditions of citizens.
 - 2) They wanted to break up large corporations and regulate business.
 - 3) They wanted voters to have more voice in government.
- **Charles B. Aycock** became governor in 1901 and pledged to improve North Carolina's educational system.
- **Problems with NC Public Schools:**
 - 1) Poor enrollment
 - 2) Poor attendance
 - 3) Short school terms
 - 4) Poorly built structures housing the schools
 - 5) Low teachers' salaries
 - 7) School funding was based on county taxes. Poor counties had poor schools and the wealthy areas had better schools

- Under Governor Aycock's direction, Charles McIver campaigned for public education in over seventy counties. As a result state and local appropriations for education increased.
- In 1905, James B. Duke created Southern Power Company which would become Duke Power Company.
- **Prohibition**—In 1908 North Carolina voters passed a referendum preventing the making or selling of alcoholic beverages. NC became the first state to pass prohibition by popular vote.
- The **Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)** and the **Anti-Saloon League (ASL)** organized to oppose the sale of liquor.
- **Watts Act** — 1903 legislation that prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor everywhere in state except in incorporated towns with 1,000 people.
- In 1903 the NC legislature passed the state's first child labor law prohibiting children under 12 years old from working in industry. Children between 12 and 18 were limited to a 66-hour work week. In 1919 the minimum age for working was raised to 14 and a child welfare commission was created to enforce the law. Josephus Daniels, Josiah Bailey and Rev. Alexander McKelway pushed for child labor reform.
- Reform schools were opened for young male offenders to separate them from adult criminals. The Stonewall Jackson Training School for white boys opened in 1907. The Morrison Training School opened in the 1920's for young black offenders.
- In 1907 an appropriation by the legislature launched the state's first public rural high schools.
- In 1913, the legislature passed laws requiring school attendance until age 14.
- A constitutional amendment established a six-month school term in NC in 1918.
- The American Tobacco Company was declared a monopoly under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1911. Four companies were formed from the break-up of this company—The American Tobacco Company, Liggett and Myers, P. Lorillard, and R.J. Reynolds.
- **Woodrow Wilson** was elected U.S. President in 1912. He had once lived in Wilmington, NC and he attended Davidson College. Wilson appointed several North Carolinians to high office:
 1. Walter Hines Page was appointed ambassador to Great Britain by President Wilson.
 2. David Houston served as Secretary of Agriculture.
 3. Josephus Daniels—editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer* was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Woodrow Wilson.
 4. Angus W. McLean of Robeson County headed the National War Finance Corporation which borrowed money to keep war industries operating. He later became governor.
 5. Walter Clark was appointed to serve as an arbitrator on the War Labor Board.
- Although initially the U.S. tried to remain neutral during World War I, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany in April, 1917. Germany had sunk several American ships.
- North Carolina sent 86,000 men and women "to help make the world safe for democracy." This war has become known as World War I.
- Camp Green at Charlotte, Camp Polk in Raleigh, and Camp Bragg near Fayetteville were the chief training camps in the state.
- On November 11, 1918 an armistice was signed, and the fighting finally stopped
- **Thomas Bickett** — In 1916, became the first candidate for NC governor to be nominated by direct primary.

- **Eighteenth Amendment**—1919 - prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages nationwide.
- By 1920 most all the state's small railroads had become part of four large systems. These were:
 - 1) Southern Railway Company
 - 2) Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
 - 3) Seaboard Air Line Railroad
 - 4) Norfolk and Southern Railroad (Norfolk-Southern Railroad)

NC Women's Issues at the Turn of the Century:

- **North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs** — Organized by Sallie Southall Cotton of Edgecombe County in 1902. This group pushed for city sanitation, cleaner schools and compulsory school attendance.
- **NC Equal Suffrage Association** — organization of NC women formed in 1894 that supported voting rights for women. Helen Morris Lewis of Asheville was president of this organization.
- **Equal Suffrage League** — formed in Charlotte in 1913 and organized local clubs to push for a Suffrage bill in the 1915 legislature.
- **Nineteenth Amendment**—1920 - extended voting rights to women. Gertrude Weil of Goldsboro, president of the Equal Suffrage League, worked hard to get NC to ratify this amendment.
- **Carrie L. Broughton** became the State Librarian in 1918; first woman to head a state department of government.
- **Lillian Exum Clement** – first woman in the NC General Assembly elected in 1920.
- **Harriet Morehead Berry**—director of the state geologic and economic survey. She lobbied for a state system of paved roads and is known as "the mother of good roads in North Carolina."
- **Cameron Morrison**—North Carolina governor elected in 1920. In 1921 he launched a drive to connect all the state's leading towns and county seats with new highways. Through his efforts North Carolina became known as the "Good Roads State." Under his leadership, the Highway Act of 1921 was passed making the state responsible for road building.
- **Corbitt Automobile Company** — located in Henderson, this company was the first automobile manufacturer in the state. Richard J. Corbitt was the company's founder. The company produced its first vehicle in 1907.
- **Great Migration** — refers to the large exodus of blacks from the South to the North. Between 1916 and 1930, over one million African Americans migrated from the South to the North where opportunities for blacks were better.
- **NC and the Evolution Debate:**
 - **Charles Darwin**—Published *On The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* in 1859 which was about the process of "natural selection" and the theory of evolution.
 - **Scopes Trial**—In 1925 John Scopes was arrested and convicted for teaching the theory of evolution which was in violation of Tennessee law. Clarence Darrow defended Scopes and William Jennings Bryan presented the state's case. His trial helped to weaken the anti-evolution appeal in North Carolina.
 - **Dr. William Poteat**—the president of Wake Forest College supported Darwin's theory of evolution.

- In 1925 Representative David Scott Poole introduced a bill in the General Assembly to ban the teaching of evolution in the state's public schools. The state House of Representatives rejected Poole's bill.
- **NC Literature** at the turn of the century:
 - Charles W. Chestnutt — An African American writer from Fayetteville. His work, *The Conjure Woman*, was published in 1899. Chestnutt's novels dealt with the theme of living in a white-dominated society. His novels include *The House Behind the Cedar*, *The Marrow of Tradition*, and *The Colonel's Dream*.
 - Samuel A. Ashe wrote the first comprehensive history of North Carolina.
 - Thomas Dixon — novelist from Cleveland County who wrote stories about Reconstruction. His two most famous works are *The Leopard's Spots* and *The Clansman*. *The Clansman* was the basis for the movie "The Birth of a Nation."
 - William Sidney Porter—better known as O. Henry was born in Guilford County and become one of the nation's best known short-story writers. Two of his well-known stories are "The Ransom of Red Chief" and "The Gift of the Magi."
 - Thomas Wolfe—An Asheville native who gained national fame when *Look Homeward, Angel* was published in 1929.
 - Paul Green—a dramatist from Harnett County, Green won a Pulitzer Prize in 1927 for a play, *In Abraham's Bosom*. He also wrote the outdoor drama, *The Lost Colony*.

Section Nine: Identification

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Tenant farming | 6) Wright Brothers |
| 2) Sharecropping | 7) Illiteracy |
| 3) Monopoly | 8) Home Rule |
| 4) Disfranchise | 9) Propaganda |
| 5) Segregation | 10) 15th Amendment |
| | 11) Albion Tourgée |

Section Ten: North Carolina in Depression and War

- O. Max Gardner—served as governor from 1929-1933.
- **The Stock Market Crash of 1929**—on "Black Thursday," October 24, 1929 the stock market crashed. Stock prices began to drop forcing people to sell at low prices. In North Carolina, agriculture and industry declined and unemployment was widespread.
- **The New Deal**—plan proposed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his election campaign for president in 1932. His program called for the federal government to put people back to work in public works programs.
- **Wagner Act of 1935** — guaranteed workers the right of collective bargaining, outlawed unfair labor practices, and set up an enforcement board.
- **Agricultural Adjustment Acts (1933, 1938)** – paid farmers to cut production and provided price supports.
- **Fair Labor Standards Act** — established the 40-hour workweek and a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.
- **Social Security Act** — federal legislation passed in 1935 to provide old age benefits and

survivors' insurance.

- **Civilian Conservation Corps** — this agency was established in 1930 and run by the Army until 1942. It established camps for unemployed young men just out of high school. These men worked in projects related to soil and water conservation.
- **Rural Electrification Administration** – 1935- provided low interest loans to farm cooperatives to build power plants and power lines to rural areas.
- **Works Progress Administration** — (1935-1942) provided work for jobless writers, artists, and musicians. Also provided jobs in the construction of hospitals, schools, and airports.
- **World War II, 1939-1945** — War broke out in Europe in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland. After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the United States quickly entered the war, not only against Japan but against Germany and Italy as well.
 - **Torpedo Junction** — From 1941 to 1943 German submarines operated freely off the coast of North Carolina and many ships were sunk off Cape Hatteras.
 - **USS *North Carolina*** — built just before World War II, the ship fought many battles against the Japanese Navy in the Pacific. It is now a floating battleship memorial in Wilmington.
 - Fort Bragg — largest artillery post in the world. It housed about 100,000 troops by 1945.
 - Rationing limited purchases of civilian goods that were in short supply. Meat, butter, canned goods, sugar, coffee, shoes, gasoline, and tires were all rationed. People planted "victory" gardens and raised their own livestock.
 - Jane S. McKimmon- became the state's first State Home Demonstration Agent in 1911; during the Depression and on through WWII she had a great effect on rural life in NC; placed emphasis on gardening and canning help women improve their families lives.
 - North Carolina's textile mills produced tents, blankets, towels, socks, uniforms and cloth to help with the war effort.
 - Shipyards at Wilmington, New Bern, and Elizabeth City turned out over 300 ships for the Navy and Merchant Marine.
 - War bonds sold in NC bought 14 ambulance planes- more than any other state.
- Approximately 362,000 North Carolinians served in the military during WWII; Over 7,000 North Carolinians were killed in World War II.

Section Ten: Identification

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Depression | 8) Draft |
| 2) Dictator | 9) stock market |
| 3) The Great Depression | 10) Labor Union |
| 4) Pearl Harbor | 11) Thomas Wolfe |
| 5) Price Supports | 12) Direct Primary |
| 6) Tennessee Valley Authority | |
| 7) Sherman Anti-Trust Act | |
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Section Eleven: North Carolina in Modern Times

- **W. Kerr Scott** — Governor of North Carolina from 1948-1952. Scott was involved in "progressive programs" such as paving secondary roads and improving education and public health, and port facilities.
- After the war machines such as tractors, cotton pickers, and combines revolutionized agriculture and fewer people were needed to work on farms.
- Synthetic fibers replaced cotton for clothing and the amount of cotton planted in North Carolina declined.
- Five interstate highways, built since 1950, link the major cities of the state with one another and with other states.
- NC leaders in the 1940s and 1950s tried to lure industry to the state by
 - 1) creation of the Research Triangle Park
 - 2) providing a state paid job training program
 - 3) passing a right to work law.
- **Luther H. Hodges** — In 1954 Governor Hodges received a report that North Carolina ranked 44th in the nation in per capita income. In an effort to improve wages and the standard of living he got the legislature to lower taxes for industry, and improved the State Port Authority. He also traveled to New York, Chicago, and Europe to tell leaders of the opportunities available in North Carolina.
- **Research Triangle Park** — One of Hodges boldest plans was to establish an industrial park between three universities at Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh — whose research capabilities would be valuable to industries. The park was started in 1957 and private funds were used to buy 5,000 acres of land.
 - By 2000, the RTP housed more than 150 companies, employing 45,000 North Carolinians
- **Vietnam War (1957-1975)** — Began as an attempt by France to establish a stable government in Vietnam. Lyndon B. Johnson decided to send United States troops into South Vietnam. The United States withdrew from Vietnam in 1973 and South Vietnam fell under Communist control.
- **Terry Sanford** — as governor he broadened the sales tax to raise money needed to improve education.
 - He named **Susie Sharp** as the first woman to sit on the state supreme court in 1962. Sharp was elected Chief Justice in 1974 becoming the first woman in the US to serve as Chief Justice of a state supreme court.
 - Sanford also created the **North Carolina Fund** to help overcome poverty. Funded by charitable organizations and federal grants, this program was a model for the Peace Corps and the National War on Poverty.
- **Robert W. Scott** — Served as NC governor from 1969-1973. Scott recognized that the state's university system was in chaos because of duplication and waste. He called a special session of the legislature to address the issue in 1971. A Board of Governors was created to oversee all 16 colleges and universities. The new system was named "The University of North Carolina."
- **James E. Holshouser** — The first Republican Governor elected in North Carolina since 1896. Holshouser was elected in 1972. Jesse Helms, also a Republican, was elected as a U.S. Senator from NC in 1972, the first Republican senator since 1895. These two

victories marked the revitalization of the Republican Party in the state.

- **Civil Rights Act of 1957** — The first civil rights legislation passed in Congress since 1875. The Act established a Civil Rights Commission to investigate the condition of civil rights. It also established a federal agency to act on civil rights violations and it encouraged African Americans to vote.
- The **Twenty-Fourth Amendment** — ratified by the states in 1964 — this federal Constitutional amendment prohibited poll taxes.
- **Pearsall Plan** — under this plan, parents who did not want to send their children to public schools with those of another race could apply for state grants to pay tuition so their children could attend private schools. It also gave local school boards the right to assign students to schools, allowed these boards to abolish schools if parents objected to integration, and urged blacks to accept segregation to preserve peace.
- **NAACP, CORE, and SCLC** — civil rights organizations that worked to end discrimination against African Americans. These groups used such means as sit-ins, freedom rides, and marches to call attention to racial segregation.
- **Martin Luther King, Jr.** — one of the major black civil rights leaders in the South. Dr. King founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
- **The Greensboro Sit-ins** — In February 1960 four black students went to Woolworth's Department Store and were refused service because local custom prevented blacks from eating at lunch counters. The students staged a sit-in at the department store refusing to leave the counter. The four students were Ezell Blair, Jr., Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil and David Richmond.
- **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** — Black student organization formed in 1960 following the Greensboro sit-in by students at Shaw University. John Lewis was the first president of the group. This group began educating African Americans of the need to register and vote. Three students from this organization were murdered in Mississippi in 1964 while working to register black voters there.
- **The Civil Rights Act of 1964** — a set of laws that banned discrimination in public places and employment.
- ***Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*** — In this case Darius Swann, an African American professor at Johnson C. Smith University, sued to have his son admitted to a neighboring white school. The court ruled against him in 1965, but the case was revived in 1968 because the Supreme Court had made a ruling that freedom of choice was not enough to achieve integration. As a result of this case, it was ordered that students could be bused to support integration.
- **Voting Rights Act of 1965** — This law abolished literacy tests as a voting requirement. It also required federal registrars to register voters in areas with a low percentage of minorities registered. Registrars were sent to 26 counties in NC.
 - In 1960, the percentage of blacks registered to vote (31%) as compared to whites (76%) was small.
 - This dramatically increased after the Voting Rights Act of 1965
- **Howard Lee** — the first African American to be elected mayor of a southern city — Chapel Hill in 1966.
- **Henry Frye** – first African American elected to the NC House of Representatives in the 20th Century (1968).

- The **Wilmington Ten** — convicted of burning a white owned grocery store, each of the group members were sentenced an average of twenty-eight years in prison. The convictions of the Wilmington Ten were overturned by a federal court in 1980.
- **American Indian Movement (AIM)** — This organization was founded in 1968. They demanded "Red Power", freedom from BIA domination, and a return to traditional Native American culture. This group occupied Wounded Knee, South Dakota in 1973 to call attention to problems the Native Americans were facing. The federal government responded giving the tribes more authority over funds and their schools.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** — the government agency responsible for working with Native Americans.
- **"Right to Work Law"** — states that a worker does not have to belong to a labor union if he does not want to. North Carolina has such a law.
- **Appalachian Regional Commission (1965) and the Coastal Plains Regional Commission (1967)** were established to help economic development in these regions.
- Although the number of farms and farm workers in NC has decreased since the 1940's, agriculture is still a leading industry. Tobacco remains the number one crop. Other important crops include soybeans, corn, peanuts, and greenhouse products. Poultry and hogs are the leading livestock industries.
- **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** — The proposed amendment stated "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Congress passed the amendment in 1972 and presented it to the states for ratification. The ERA was put to a vote at almost every session of the North Carolina General Assembly from 1973 to 1982. North Carolina did not ratify the ERA.
- North Carolina became the most industrialized state in the nation in the 1980's. Leading industries in the state today are textiles furniture, apparel, electric and non-electric machinery, food products, chemicals, lumber, wood, and tobacco.
- **James G. Martin** — served as governor of North Carolina from 1985-1992.
- **James B. Hunt** — was the first full-time elected Lt. Governor in 1972. Elected Governor of North Carolina in 1976. He obtained a new reading program for the public schools and a gubernatorial succession amendment from the legislature. Hunt was the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms. He was elected again to the office of governor in 1992 and 1996.
- **Dan Blue** — In 1991 was elected first African American Speaker of the NC House of Representatives.

N.C. Government Section

- **Forms of Government:**
 - 1) Mayor and Council Plan—most popular form - mayor presides over council - the council makes laws and ordinances for town - voters choose officials.
 - 2) Commission Plan — 3 elected commissioners - each responsible for certain government functions - This plan is no longer used in North Carolina.
 - 3) Council-Manager Plan—a mayor and council members are elected popularly, but city administration is actually carried out by a professional manager.
- The North Carolina State Constitution was rewritten in 1971.

- **Branches of State Government:**

- 1) **Legislative Branch**—consists of the General Assembly which has two parts:

- a) House of Representatives - 120 members elected by district - an elected “speaker” presides over the House. There are 72 representative districts.
- b) Senate - 50 members - elected by district - lieutenant governor presides over the Senate. There are 35 senatorial districts.

- Powers of General Assembly:

- 1) enacts laws governing the state.
- 2) enacts laws raising taxes or appropriating funds for state operation.
- 3) conducts investigations of charges of wrongdoing by government officials.
- 4) suggests amendments to state constitution.

- Qualifications for Senate:

- 1) must be at least 25 years old.
- 2) qualified voter.
- 3) NC resident for at least 2 years and of their district for at least one year.

- Qualifications for House of Representatives:

- 1) must be at least 21 years old.
- 2) registered voter.
- 3) resident of district for at least one year.

- 2) **Executive Branch** — headed by the Governor - 4 year term - may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

- Powers of Executive Branch

- 1) responsible for executing laws of the state.
- 2) chief budget officer.
- 3) Commander-in-chief of National Guard.
- 4) has power to grant pardons and reprieves.

- Qualifications for Governor:

- 1) must be at least 30 years old.
- 2) US citizen for at least 5 years.
- 3) NC citizen for at least 2 years.

- Other Elected State Government Officials:

- 1) Lieutenant Governor
- 2) Secretary of State
- 3) State Treasurer
- 4) State Auditor
- 5) Attorney General
- 6) Superintendent of Public Instruction
- 7) Commissioner of Agriculture
- 8) Commissioner of Insurance
- 9) Commissioner of Labor

- 3) **Judicial Branch** — consists of court system - Its main duty is to enforce the laws of the state

- Supreme Court: highest court in the state; consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices; elected for an eight year term; only hear cases on appeal from a lower court and from the Utilities Commission
- Court of Appeals: 12 judges; elected for an eight year term; hears cases appealed from the superior court or district courts.
- Superior Court: court of original jurisdiction; hears civil cases involving property worth \$10,000 or more and criminal felony cases; the number of superior court justices and districts is determined by the General Assembly.
- District Court: trial court; hears civil cases involving property worth less than \$10,000,

family disputes, juvenile cases and criminal misdemeanors.

Section Eleven: Identification

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) "Baby Boomers" | 6) <i>Brown vs. Board of Education</i> |
| 2) civil rights | 7) Rosa Parks |
| 3) "Separate-but-Equal" concept | 8) Governor's Mansion |
| 4) black power | 9) Qualifications to register to vote |
| 5) segregation | 10) NC state symbols |
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HISTORY BOWL STUDY GUIDE

APPENDIX

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND STATE HISTORIC SITE (Montgomery County)

Archaeologists believe that around the 15th century Creek Indians from the south invaded the area that is now known as the Pee Dee River Valley. They settled in the upper reaches of the Pee Dee River before it flows into what is now South Carolina.

On a bluff overlooking the Little River in present-day Montgomery County, these people selected a site for their religious and political capital. Here people from the surrounding villages gathered for religious and political ceremonies. Around this center a stockade was built, with its main entrances located in guard towers on the north and south. In the ceremonial center on its western edge, a mound was built to serve as a foundation for a major temple. Directly in front of the mound, across a plaza, was the Miko's house. This person was the chief political and religious leader of the Creeks.

The ceremonial center was also used as a burial ground. During the time that the center was in use, hundreds of burials were made in small round burial houses. Adults were buried in shallow pits, wrapped in blankets or mats. Children were often placed in large pots made especially for this purpose.

One of the many ceremonies was the new corn or Busk ceremony, held in the latter part of July to celebrate the ripening of the new corn. This ceremony began with four days of fasting. This was followed by a ritual purification of the body performed by scratching the body with a gar tooth comb and taking of the black drink to cleanse the inner being. At this time, a new fire would be kindled, all debts canceled, houses were cleaned and repaired, new clothes were made, and a fresh start was made on the new year.

The focal point of the ceremonial center was the flat-top pyramid mound and its temple. The mound was built of earth brought in by the people in baskets from the surrounding fields. It served as an elevated foundation for the major temple. Inside the temple were benches along each wall. Symbols on each wall marked the seating arrangement of the clans. Against the north wall was a small platform where the sacred conch shell was kept along with other religious articles. In the conch shell the priests mixed the "black drink," a tea brewed from leaves of the Youpon bush and believed by the Native Americans to purge evil from the body. Located in the center of the temple was the fire pit where the sacred fire was kept burning throughout the year.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/town/town.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/town/town.htm>

ROANOKE ISLAND FESTIVAL PARK

(Dare County)

Roanoke Island Festival Park, a 27-acre island across from the Manteo waterfront, celebrates Roanoke Island's place in history as the birthplace of English-speaking America. In 1584, twenty-three years before the Jamestown settlement, the dream of an English-speaking nation began on the shores of Roanoke Island. This small island was home to the first temporary English settlements in the New World, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh during the years 1584 to 1587. Festival Park celebrates this period of Roanoke Island history through the *Elizabeth II*, a representation of a 16th century ship, living history programs, an interactive museum and a variety of performing and visual arts.

In 1585, **Sir Walter Raleigh** sent the second of three voyages to the new land, now called "Virginia" in honor of **Queen Elizabeth I**, the Virgin Queen. The primary purpose of this expedition was to build a fort and to establish a military colony on Roanoke Island. With **Sir Richard Grenville** in command and **Simon Fernando** as pilot, seven ships left England in April of 1585 with around 500 to 600 sailors and soldiers onboard. The ships arrived on Roanoke in July 1585. As was the usual practice, the men began building an earthen fort and houses based on Elizabethan Tudor styles. **Ralph Lane**, the governor of the colony along with other members of the colony, explored the land and waters looking for gold and other riches.

Also traveling with the 1585 expedition were **Thomas Harriot**, a scientist, and **John White**, an artist, who were charged with recording all they could about the land and its inhabitants. Encountering many problems, this colony was not successful. After a year the men returned to England.

One of the seven ships involved in the 1585 expedition was called *Elizabeth*, captained by **Thomas Cavendish**, a young successful Englishman, that would survive this voyage and go on to become the second Englishman to lead an expedition around the world, in the trail of **Sir Francis Drake**. *Elizabeth* was a small ship for the time and about mid-sized of the ships in the fleet. She took part in the capture of two Spanish vessels in the Caribbean.

A REPRESENTATION

Elizabeth's size made her an ideal choice as the basis for a tourist attraction vessel to be docked in Manteo. With a small draft (the amount of the ship underwater) this size ship would be able to work in the shallow waters around Roanoke Island, but would still have enough space on deck to accommodate a crowd of people. *Elizabeth II* was built as part of America's Quadra-centennial Celebration and is *not* a replica, or exact copy of one ship, but is a **representation** built to give us a broad example of similar ships by using a generic composite of authentic design components. Gov. James B. Hunt suggested her construction, which began in July 1982, as a way to commemorate the Roanoke Voyages. The ship was **launched November 22nd, 1983**.

The English would have used white oak (a hard sturdy wood) for most of the ship's construction, but *Elizabeth II* is framed with treated yellow pine, and planked with juniper, also called Atlantic white cedar. These woods are softer than oak, but last longer in the less salty brackish waters of the sounds. The ship is painted with bright colors in a manner similar to ships shown in paintings from the 16th century.

Elizabeth II is a **square-rigged Bark of 50 tunnes**, with three masts. "Square rigged" refers to the sails being square to the fore and aft line of the ship, not the shape of the sails. Bark is a reference to the size of the ship in volume. "Tunnes" are a measure of volume, with one tunne referring to a barrel that could hold 252 gallons of liquid. A fifty-tunne cargo vessel could carry the equivalent of fifty of these barrels. "Bark" is a category of vessels that measured from 50 to 150 tunnes. *Elizabeth II* is 69 feet long and 17 feet wide and draws 8 feet of water. Her main topmast is 65 feet tall.

Elizabeth II was launched on November 22, 1983 and was presented to the State of North Carolina as a State Historic Site on July 13, 1984, during the ceremonies to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first English ships to the North Carolina Outer Banks.

More information on this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.roanokeisland.com/>

<http://www.roanokeisland.com/>

HISTORIC BATH STATE HISTORIC SITE (Beaufort County)

HISTORIC BATH—The growth of the European population on the north shore of the Pamlico River in the 1690s led to the incorporation of Bath, North Carolina's first town, in 1705/1706. Many of the early settlers were from Virginia and included French Huguenots (Protestants) and men of wealth and refinement such as Proprietary Governor Charles Eden, Chief Justice Christopher Gale, John Lawson, noted naturalist and a founder of Bath and New Bern, and Edward Teach, better known as the infamous pirate "Blackbeard." As an important governmental center on the north-south post road and a port of entry, Bath attracted a steady flow of travelers and maintained several inns and taverns. Bath's influence waned after the American Revolution when the Beaufort County courthouse, the county government, and water-based trade moved to the new town of Washington (1776) fifteen miles upstream on the Pamlico. Most of present day Bath is located within its original boundaries and features several historic buildings of interest. The St. Thomas Church, built in 1734, is the earliest North Carolina church still in continuous use. The 1751 Palmer-Marsh House, a national historic landmark, the 1790 Van Der Veer House and the 1830 Bonner House are featured on a historic building tour in Bath.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bath/bath.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bath/bath.htm>

BRUNSWICK TOWN STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Brunswick County)**

BRUNSWICK TOWN - In 1725 Colonel Maurice Moore of South Carolina was granted 1500 acres of land on the west bank of the Cape Fear River. On 320 acres Moore laid out the town of Brunswick, named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick. The first lots were sold in 1726. By 1731 Brunswick was the official port of entry for all ships entering the Cape Fear River. Brunswick was a leader in exporting naval stores. In 1748 the Spanish attacked the town. In 1754 construction began on St. Philip's Church. It was not completed until 1768. Royal governors Arthur Dobbs and William Tryon lived at a nearby estate called "Russellborough." While living at Brunswick, they summoned the N.C. Assembly to meet in the town. In 1765-1766 Brunswick was the scene of armed resistance to the Stamp Act. Brunswick was burned during the Revolutionary War and never became a thriving town again. In 1862 Fort Anderson, a Civil War fortification, was built over the ruins of Brunswick Town. Today the site of Brunswick Town / Fort Anderson consists of excavated ruins of the colonial port town and the stabilized earthen mounds of Fort Anderson.

FORT ANDERSON - In 1862 Fort Anderson, a Civil War fortification, was built over the ruins of Brunswick Town. Fort Anderson was built as part of the Lower Cape Fear Defenses to protect the port of Wilmington. It was one of the largest inland earthenworks fortifications of the Confederacy. All ships passing the fort were stopped and examined. The fort consisted of two five-gun batteries, with smaller emplacements along the length of the works. In the early morning hours of February 19, 1865, the Confederate troops evacuated Fort Anderson after heavy bombardment by Union ships and fled towards Wilmington. Union forces then occupied the fort before moving on to Wilmington. Today the site of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson consists of excavated ruins of the colonial port town and the stabilized earthen mounds of Fort Anderson.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/brunswic/brunswic.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/brunswic/brunswic.htm>

FORT DOBBS STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Iredell County)**

Fort Dobbs, located near Statesville, was built in 1756 and was North Carolina's only French and Indian War fort. The site was selected by Captain Hugh Waddell and named in honor of the colony's third royal governor, Arthur Dobbs, who became governor of North Carolina in 1754.

Dobbs arrived late that year from Britain as new governor of North Carolina and immediately began planning the defense of the frontier. The colonial assembly provided fifty provincial rangers to defend the frontier under the command of Captain Hugh Waddell.

By the fall of 1756 Waddell and his rangers had completed Fort Dobbs. It was described as "...a good and Substantial Building of the Dimensions following (that is to say) the Oblong Square fifty three feet by forty in height Twenty four and one half feet" with oak walls and three floors.

The fort was used as headquarters by Waddell and his rangers while they scouted the backcountry to protect the colonists living on the frontier. During times of danger, the settlers left their homes and camped near the walls of the fort.

On the night of February 27, 1760, some 60-70 Cherokees attacked Fort Dobbs in the only direct attack ever attempted against the fort. Waddell and his rangers successfully defended the fort. At least ten Native Americans and one colonist were killed.

In 1763 the French and Indian War officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. Thus in 1764 Governor Dobbs decided that his namesake fort had served its purpose. He ordered the Fort Dobbs garrison dismissed and its military supplies removed.

Today the site consists of the excavated foundation and several displays of recovered artifacts.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/dobbs/dobbs.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/dobbs/dobbs.htm>

HISTORIC EDENTON STATE HISTORIC SITE (Chowan County)

The site consists of the James Iredell Home-site and the 1767 Courthouse.

James Iredell (1751-1799) arrived in Edenton in 1768. The seventeen-year-old youth left his family in England to take up duties as the Deputy Collector of Revenue for Port Roanoke. He read law under Samuel Johnston, lawyer, planter, and politician—The most influential man in northeast North Carolina. In 1773 James Iredell married Johnston's sister, Hannah.

During the American Revolution James Iredell served as Attorney General of North Carolina and he developed into one of the state's leading Federalists. He fought tirelessly for the ratification of the U. S. Constitution by North Carolina (it happened at the second Constitutional Convention in 1789). Historian Thomas C. Parramore wrote, "More than to any other single person, the credit must go to James Iredell."

President George Washington nominated Iredell to be an associate justice on the first United States Supreme Court, and he was so appointed on February 10, 1790. He served on the court until his death in 1799. While on the court he wrote the dissenting opinion in *Chisholm vs. Georgia*, which concerned the right of a citizen of one state to sue another state. James Iredell's opinion in this case formed the basis for the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution, passed into law January 8, 1798.

James and Hannah had two daughters and a son. The son, James Iredell, Jr. (1788-1853) served in the North Carolina General Assembly in 1813 and again from 1816 to 1828. During this time he was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1827. James Iredell, Jr. was also governor of the state (1827-1828) and United States Senator (1828-1831).

The original house purchased by James Iredell was built in 1757. The present east wing was added in 1800. The 1757 portion of the house was torn down, and replaced by the current west wing in 1827.

Iredell County, in the central section of the state, was named in honor of James Iredell, Sr. in 1788.

As Edenton grew in size and importance, its original Courthouse was replaced with a new two-story brick structure in 1767. Considered to be one of the finest examples of Georgian courthouse architecture in the south, it was the scene of a gala celebration honoring the visit of President James Monroe in 1819.

It functioned as the Chowan County Courthouse until construction of a new facility in 1980, continuing to be used periodically for court related functions until being vacated in 1996 for a planned massive interior renovation.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/iredell/iredell.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/iredell/iredell.htm>

HISTORIC HALIFAX STATE HISTORIC SITE (Halifax County)

The town of Halifax was founded on the south bank of the Roanoke River in 1760 and quickly became a focal point for the entire valley. Halifax was a river port, county seat, crossroads, and social center. A farmers' market operated here; inns and taverns did a brisk business. By 1769 Halifax could boast of nearly sixty houses and public buildings. During the American Revolution, the town was the scene of important political events; North Carolina's Fourth Provincial Congress met in Halifax in the spring of 1776. On April 12, this congress unanimously adopted a document later called the "Halifax Resolves" recommending independence from England. The Fifth Provincial Congress assembled in the town late in the fall of that same year, drafting and approving North Carolina's first state constitution and

appointing Richard Caswell as the first governor. Halifax also served the revolutionary cause as a military recruiting center and supply depot and was the site of a publicly operated arms factory. Cornwallis briefly occupied the town in May 1781 on his northward march toward Virginia and eventual surrender at Yorktown.

After the Revolution, Halifax and the Roanoke Valley entered a "golden age." Wealth, power, and influence were concentrated here. The society was considered the most cultured in the state; planters and merchants built fine homes. Halifax remained prosperous until the late 1830s, when its political power diminished and the Wilmington to Weldon railroad bypassed the town as a major stop.

In Halifax today several authentically restored and furnished buildings are open for guided tours.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/halifax/halifax.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/halifax/halifax.htm>

ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE (Alamance County)

Alamance Battleground is where Royal Governor William Tryon led slightly less than 1,000 North Carolina militia men into battle against 2,000 backcountry farmers known as Regulators on Thursday, May 16, 1771. The two-hour Battle of Alamance, as it came to be known because of its occurrence near Great Alamance Creek (in then Orange County), started about noon and ended around 2 p.m. with victory easily claimed by Tryon's better prepared and equipped forces. The militia losses numbered nine killed and sixty-one wounded. The estimate of Regulators killed ranges from nine to one hundred with an undetermined number reported wounded. One of the regulators, James Few, was hanged immediately without a trial. Of the fourteen prisoners remaining, twelve were tried and convicted of treason. Six of these men were hanged and the others were pardoned by the King.

The backcountry farmers started calling themselves Regulators in 1768 when they organized to seek a better regulation of dishonest and corrupt government officials and more voice in the government. One of the most corrupt and disliked officials was Edmund Fanning who served as the register of deeds in Orange County. He was also a good friend of Governor William Tryon. Herman Husband, William Butler, Rednap Howell, and James Hunter, became important figures in the Regulation movement. Herman Husband, a Quaker, was considered to be the most influential of all the Regulator leaders. When petitions and other steps did not seem to be bringing the change in government policies they wanted, the Regulators took the law into their own hands in hopes of getting the much needed reform they desired. Governor Tryon finally decided he had to restore law and order in the colony and thus resulted the Battle of Alamance.

Today at the battleground, monuments stand as memorials to the men who served and died at

the Battle of Alamance, and pennants mark the battle lines they held. The 1780 John Allen House is also located at the site. This log dwelling was moved from Snow Camp and restored to show the lifestyle of those living in the 18th-century backcountry. Even though John Allen did not play an active role in the Regulation movement, his brother-in-law Herman Husband did. Mr. Allen married Rachel Stout and they raised twelve children. He was a farmer, school teacher, lawyer, and craftsman. Rachel, his wife, served as a "traveling doctor," using herbal recipes (remedies) that she kept handwritten in her medical journal to treat and cure certain ailments.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/alamance/alamanc.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/alamance/alamanc.htm>

GOVERNOR RICHARD CASWELL MEMORIAL (Lenoir County)

This memorial, located in Kinston, was established to honor Richard Caswell, the first governor of the independent state of North Carolina. A small museum describes Caswell's career as a planter, soldier, and politician. Born in Maryland in 1729, Caswell moved to North Carolina at the age of seventeen. He was first employed as a deputy to the provincial surveyor and was soon a full-fledged surveyor himself as well as a lawyer. Caswell represented Johnston County, and later Dobbs County, in the colonial assembly, and in 1762 he sponsored an assembly bill establishing the new town of Kingston. The town's name was later changed to Kinston.

Richard Caswell was also an officer in the local militia and fought under the command of Royal Governor William Tryon at the battle of Alamance against a group of disorganized "Regulators." Later Caswell joined a growing minority opposed to England's treatment of the American colonies. This group was known as "Whigs." Caswell served as a delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses in Philadelphia. As hostilities broke out between England and her colonies, Caswell was appointed as commander of minutemen for one of North Carolina's six military districts. A military clash between loyalist and colonial troops at Moore's Creek Bridge near Wilmington resulted in a victory for the colonial forces and made Richard Caswell a hero.

Caswell served as a delegate to North Carolina's Fourth and Fifth Provincial Congresses in Halifax. At the end of the Fifth Congress, he was appointed governor of the new state of North Carolina. He served three consecutive one-year terms, conducting most of the state's business from Kinston as New Bern was too vulnerable to British attack. In 1780 Caswell could not legally serve as governor for another term but in 1785, he began the first of two more terms as governor. Although he did not serve as a delegate to the U.S. Constitutional Convention due to ill health, Caswell did correspond with the NC delegation. One of his main points of concern was that the new constitution have a provision for an independent

judicial branch.

Richard Caswell spent the remaining years of his life as an active member of North Carolina's Masonic Order. He was elected grand master in 1788 although his health was failing. Caswell died on November 10, 1789, while in Fayetteville. His body was returned to Kinston for burial in the family cemetery. The traditional location of that cemetery is on the grounds near the memorial.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/neuse/neuse.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/neuse/neuse.htm>

HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE STATE HISTORIC SITE (Moore County)

The House in the Horseshoe was built by Phillip Alston in 1772 on a 4,000 acre tract of land in a horseshoe bend of the Deep River. Alston, who came here from Halifax, N.C., to escape counterfeiting charges, was very interested in politics. He held several political offices in Cumberland County and in the new county of Moore after it was formed in 1784. Some of his offices included field officer, second major 1775, justice of the peace, Lt. colonel in the state militia, House of Commons, appointed colonel, justice for the court of pleas and quarter session, elected clerk of court, and state senator.

Colonel Alston and his Whig militia fought the Tories and King George's troops at every chance. Alston put the greatest pressure on those Scots who were loyal to the King. It was because of this harassment that the notorious Tory raider Colonel David Fanning was sent into the area.

One Friday Alston and his troops were coming through what is now Southern Pines; they met a man by the name of Kenneth Black leading Fanning's lame horse. They knew that Black was Fanning's pilot. Alston tried to get Black to tell of Fanning's whereabouts, but he would not speak. Amid some confusion Alston's men beat Black and left him for dead.

During this time Fanning had been to Cross Creek delivering the prisoners he had captured at the Pittsboro courthouse to the King's prison. Upon his return to Cross Hill just outside of Carthage, N.C., he heard of his friend's untimely demise. This enraged Fanning. He gathered his men and set off for the Alston house.

It was dawn, August 5, 1781, when Fanning and his men arrived at the House in the Horseshoe. Fanning, with better than fifty men, approached the house in three columns. In a matter of seconds he had captured some of Alston's men. The remainder barricaded themselves in the house. Within minutes all of the windows were shot out, and the house was riddled with bullets. Fanning decided he had to finish this battle. His only remaining option was fire. An ox cart was found in a nearby barn. It was filled with straw, set afire, and

pushed toward the Alston House.

Alston knew that if he or any of his men were to go outside to surrender it would mean certain death in the hands of the ruthless Fanning. Mrs. Alston, having hidden in the house with her children, decided that she was their only hope. Taking up a white towel she ran out onto the front porch amid a hail of Tory shot. When Fanning saw it was a woman, he called a cease fire and required that Mrs. Alston meet him in the yard. When Mrs. Alston came face to face with Fanning she said, "We will surrender on two conditions, one the house be spared from the torch and that no more men would be hurt." She then added, "If you do not agree to these terms I will go back into the house, we will make the best defense we can and if need be, sell our lives as dearly as possible."

Fanning agreed to these terms and paroled Alston and his men. The terms of the parole required Alston and his troops to remain peacefully at home for the remainder of the war. This was not a very long time for in just two months General Cornwallis surrendered the bulk of the British forces to General Washington at Yorktown.

The next historically significant figure to occupy the House in the Horseshoe was four-term governor and Revolutionary War hero Benjamin Williams. Williams purchased the House in the Horseshoe and named it "Retreat." He established one of North Carolina's largest early cotton plantations. At its peak of operation, "Retreat" engaged the services of over 100 slaves, produced 50 bales of cotton, 550 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of corn, and 1000 bushels of oats. Governor Williams lived and farmed at the Retreat (House in the Horseshoe) until his death in the year 1814.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/horsesho/horsesho.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/horsesho/horsesho.htm>

REED GOLD MINE STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Cabarrus County)**

Reed Gold Mine is the location of the first documented discovery of gold in the United States. That discovery, on the farm of John Reed, a German immigrant, in 1799, resulted in the first extensive gold mining operation in the United States.

It began when a twelve-year-old boy named Conrad went bow and arrow fishing along Little Meadow Creek on his father's farm. He stumbled on a shiny yellow rock and took it home to his father, John Reed. John had no idea that the "rock" had any substantial value, but it was large and heavy, so he decided to use it as a doorstop in the family cabin. It served this purpose for three years. In 1802 John made a marketing trip to Fayetteville, NC, to get farm supplies and decided to take the doorstop along with him. A jeweler there spotted it and asked Reed to name his price. Not wanting to overcharge the man, he asked for a week's

wage, \$3.50. The jeweler took the nugget, melted it into a 17 pound ingot. Seventeen pounds of gold was worth \$3,600 in 1802.

Placer mining is aboveground or surface mining. The Reeds did that very successfully in and around Little Meadow Creek for almost thirty years. Underground or load mining began in 1825, when a farmer in Montgomery (now Stanly) County named Matthias Barringer discovered that gold existed in white quartz rock. This discovery spurred lode mining activity in the surrounding counties. Reed waited six years after the Barringer discovery before he decided to go underground. The first underground shaft at the Reed mine was sunk in 1831 and the mine operated off and on until 1912.

During the 1830s, gold mining was North Carolina's second largest industry. Farming was larger. Over \$17 million in NC gold was coined by 1860. Much of the gold was coined at the Bechtler Mint near Rutherfordton, while more was stamped at the Charlotte Branch of the Federal Mint which opened in 1837. North Carolina was the only gold producing state until 1828 when gold was found in Dahlonega, Georgia precipitating the Cherokee's Trail of Tears. Gold would also be mined in Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Reed Gold Mine's operation passed through several hands until it was purchased in 1895 by the Oliver S Kelly family of Springfield, Ohio. A 10-stamp "California type" mill was erected by the Kellys in 1898. This machine used ten iron stamps each weighing 750 pounds to crush the ore. After the ore was pulverized, an amalgamation process using mercury extracted the gold.

Reed Gold Mine became a state historic site in 1971 when the historic mine acreage was donated by the Kelly family. The site opened to the public in 1977. It consists of a museum, restored mine tunnels, an operating stamp mill, other 19th-century equipment, a talking rocks trail, plus an area where visitors may pan for gold.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/reed/reed.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/reed/reed.htm>

JAMES K. POLK MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC SITE (Mecklenburg County)

James Knox Polk, the eleventh president of the United States, was born in 1795 on a 150-acre farm in Mecklenburg County. When James was eleven his parents, Samuel and Jane Polk, sold their property and moved to Tennessee. However, young James returned to North Carolina to attend the university in Chapel Hill where he graduated with high honors in 1818.

Polk returned to Tennessee and was a successful lawyer there. He entered politics as a representative in the Tennessee legislature and also served for fourteen years in the United States Congress. His similarities to Andrew Jackson in his political beliefs led Polk to be

nicknamed "Young Hickory." Polk became the first "dark horse" in American politics when he was the Democratic party's choice over Martin Van Buren as nominee for president in the 1844 campaign. The Campaign of 1844 had two distinct issues. These were the annexation of Texas and the occupation of the Oregon territory. Polk was strongly in favor of both issues. With a campaign slogan of "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight," in reference to the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain, Polk attained the presidency over Whig candidate Henry Clay.

During his candidacy, Polk set five clear-cut goals for his years in the White House. These goals included a reduction of the tariff; the establishment of an independent treasury; the settlement of the Oregon Boundary dispute; the annexation of Texas; and the acquisition of the California territory. By the end of his Presidency, all of his goals had been achieved. Gaining the California territory resulted in an unpopular war with Mexico. Iowa and Wisconsin were also admitted to the Union during Polk's presidency. The push for U.S. westward expansion across North America was known as a manifest destiny. With his goals successfully achieved, James Polk declined to run for the office of President a second time. In 1849 he returned to his home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he died three months later.

A memorial to President Polk is located on a portion of the original Polk farm in present-day Pineville (Mecklenburg County). The log buildings and their furnishings are not original to the Polk homestead but are period pieces from the early 1800s.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/polk/polk.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/polk/polk.htm>

SOMERSET PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Washington County)**

Somerset Place was home to two generations of a planter family - Josiah Collins III, his wife Mary and their six sons. Josiah III inherited the plantation from his grandfather, Josiah Collins I. The senior Collins, and two partners acquired the land and planned and managed the development of the plantation. Members of the slave community dug a system of irrigation, drainage, and transportation canals; built a saw mill, grist mills, barns, stables, dwelling houses, and many other structures. Rice, the principle crop for several years, was later replaced by corn.

Somerset Place is a good example of the profitability of the antebellum South's plantation economy, which included the enslavement of people of African descent. The plantation is situated on the shores of Lake Phelps; a large natural lake in Washington County. During its eighty year existence as an active plantation (1785-1865), Somerset encompassed more than 100,000 acres of what had been an impenetrable swamp and became one of the state's largest plantations.

The plantation was home to four generations of families of African descent - more than 400 men, women, and children. Eighty men and women were brought to Somerset directly from their homes along the west coast of Africa in 1786. These people had first-hand knowledge and skills in the cultivation of rice. Guinea Jack Collins and his wife Fanny were among the 1786 arrivals. Their son Will, born May 18, 1790, was among the first generation of African Americans born at Somerset.

During the Civil War the Collins family fled to Hillsborough and took with them 200 slaves. The rest remained on the plantation. Josiah Collins III died while the family was in Hillsborough. His widow and sons returned to the plantation after the Civil War, but without the benefit of slave labor, the family could not revive the plantation and was forced to sell it.

Somerset was one of the state's most prosperous, self-contained communities until 1865. The end of the Civil War signaled the end of human chattel slavery in America, and with it the end of Southern plantation culture. Without the advantage of an unpaid labor force, it was impossible to maintain the type of agrarian economy that characterized the antebellum South.

Aside from the mansion house, the site also contains several original outbuildings, a formal garden, and a canal.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/somerset/somerset.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/somerset/somerset.htm>

STAGVILLE PRESERVATION CENTER **(Durham County)**

Stagville Center lies at the heart of what, in the late eighteenth century, was Richard Bennehan's Stagville Plantation. By 1850 Stagville was part of a 30,000 acre complex of plantations owned by Bennehan's heirs, the Cameron family. On that enormous estate - one of the South's largest - 900 slaves tended livestock together with crops of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn. Four slave houses (1851) yet stand at Stagville's Horton Grove Quarter. Nearby is the Stagville Barn (1860), one of the largest agricultural buildings erected in antebellum North Carolina. Stagville Center uses these important structures - plus the eighteenth-century Richard Bennehan House - to teach both African American history and historic preservation techniques.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.historicstagvillefoundation.org/>

<http://www.historicstagvillefoundation.org/>

N.C. STATE CAPITOL (Wake County)

The North Carolina State Capitol is virtually unchanged from its appearance at completion in 1840. Designed by Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis of New York, it is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival civic architecture standing in America today. It contains its original 1840 legislative furniture constructed by a local cabinetmaker and is preserved by the State of North Carolina as a historic shrine. Many historic and other social events have been held in these chambers - among them are the Secession Convention of 1861 and the Constitutional Conventions of 1865, 1868, and 1875.

In the amphitheater-like House Chamber, North Carolina seceded from the Union on May 20, 1861, amid resounding shouts, cheers, and a 100-gun salute. The State Capitol was used during the war for the manufacture of soldiers' accouterments and as a storage depot. From his office, Governor Zebulon B. Vance led the state's massive wartime efforts. Captured Union regimental flags were suspended from the balconies of both legislative chambers.

Fortunately North Carolina was largely spared the war's destruction until early in 1865 when General William T. Sherman's Union Army approached Raleigh from the south. Raleigh was peacefully surrendered on April 13, 1865, and suffered no major destruction except for a few businesses and sporadic episodes of looting.

Following the April 1865 surrender, General Sherman and other high-ranking Union officers used the governor's office. In the treasurer's office, General John A. Logan founded one of the first Union veterans' organizations — The Society of the Army of the Tennessee. From the Capitol's dome, on April 26, 1865, the night skies were lit by colorful flashes of signal rockets sent aloft by Signal Corps Lieutenant George C. Round — spelling in code the "last signal message of the war" — "Peace on Earth; Goodwill to Men."

In December 1865 delegates meeting in the House Chamber quietly returned North Carolina's star to the constellation of the Union. Today the Capitol is used for ceremonies and contains offices for the governor, and lieutenant governor. The Capitol currently is being restored to its 1840-1856 appearance.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ncstatecapitol.com/>

<http://www.ncstatecapitol.com/>

**VANCE BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE
(Buncombe County)**

- May 13, 1830 Zebulon B. Vance, N.C's Civil War governor, was born on the family farm in Reems Creek Valley in northern Buncombe County. The farm was first settled by Zeb's grandfather, Colonel David Vance, in 1795.
- 1851 Zeb Vance entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In December, 1851 he passed the bar exam and obtained his license to practice law. He remained in school at Chapel Hill until the spring of 1852 at which time he moved to Asheville.
- 1858 Vance was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to fill the unexpired term of T. L. Clingman. In 1859 he was re-elected to a full term of office in Congress.
- May 3, 1861 After raising a company of volunteers to fight for the Confederacy, Vance left Asheville as captain of the Rough and Ready Guard.
- Sept. 20, 1861 Vance was elected colonel of the 26th Regiment of N.C. Troops. He remained colonel of the regiment until August 1862, when he was elected governor of North Carolina. While in military service, Vance participated in the battles of New Bern and Malvern Hill.
- Sept. 8, 1862 Zebulon Vance was inaugurated governor of North Carolina.
- 1864 Vance was elected to a second term as governor. In this election he defeated a former supporter, W. W. Holden, who was running as the peace candidate.
- May 13, 1865 Vance was arrested by a squadron of federal cavalry at his home in Statesville. He was held for almost 3 months by the federal government in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. After his release from prison, Vance returned to North Carolina and eventually settled in Charlotte.
- 1866-1876 Vance practiced law in Charlotte in partnership with

C. D. Dowd and R. W. Johnston.

January 1877	Zebulon Vance was inaugurated governor for the third time.
1879	Vance was elected to the U.S. Senate, a post which he held until his death in 1894.
Robert B. Vance	Brother of Zebulon Vance, he was a brigadier general in the Confederate Army and later was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
Captain David Vance	The father of Zebulon Vance, He lived on the family farm until 1838, at which time he moved the family to Lapland (Madison County). He was a farmer and merchant. He died in 1844.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/vance/vance.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/vance/vance.htm>

CSS *NEUSE* STATE HISTORIC SITE (Lenoir County)

CSS *Neuse* - Adjacent to the Richard Caswell Memorial in Lenoir County are the salvaged remains of the Confederate ironclad gunboat, CSS *Neuse*. The *Neuse* was one of four ironclad rams constructed in North Carolina by the Confederacy. The other ships were the *North Carolina*, the *Raleigh*, and the *Albemarle*. Only the *Albemarle*, built on the Roanoke River, saw significant action.

The CSS *Neuse* was built with the specific purpose of traveling down the Neuse River towards New Bern to aid in the recapture of that town which had fallen into Union hands early in the war. Construction began in the fall of 1862 at Whitehall, which is now known as Seven Springs. Several factors hampered the building and completion of the gunboat. At times, iron was scarce, and when it was available, transportation was held up as ground troops demanded use of the railways. The shipyard at Whitehall was also under the potential threat of attack by Union forces.

In March 1863 the uncompleted hull was floated downstream to Kinston where the ship was fitted out with machinery, cannon, stores, and iron plating. The ship was designed to carry two layers of iron plating totaling four inches. The *Neuse* was ordered down river to New Bern on April 22, 1864. The ship sailed only a half mile before running aground on a sandbar. When the river rose and the ship was finally freed, the initiative had been lost and

the *Neuse* was forced to return to Kinston. Since ground troops were unavailable for support during an offensive, the CSS *Neuse* had to remain idle.

In March 1865 the war was again brought home to eastern North Carolina. As Sherman's troops marched from Fayetteville toward a major supply depot in Goldsboro, Union troops under the command of General J.D. Cox marched into Kinston on their way to rendezvous with Sherman. On March 12, 1865, Captain Joseph Price, commander of the *Neuse*, ordered the crew to shell the advancing enemy and then scuttle the vessel. An explosion on board caused the ship to sink quickly.

Ninety-six years later, in 1961, an effort was begun to recover the old gunboat from her watery grave in the Neuse River. By the spring of 1964, the CSS *Neuse* was finally raised. The massive hull was transported several miles and was placed on the banks of the river for which she was named.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/neuse/neuse.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/neuse/neuse.htm>

FORT FISHER STATE HISTORIC SITE (New Hanover County)

Fort Fisher was the largest and most important earthen coastal fortification in the Confederacy. It was named after Colonel Charles F. Fisher, from Salisbury, NC, who died in the battle of First Manassas.

Fort Fisher was built on the southern tip of Federal Point to protect New Inlet, which was one of two entrances into the Cape Fear River. The fort kept the port of Wilmington open to blockade runners. Blockade runners (fast, shallow-draft ships) brought vital supplies through the inlet into the Cape Fear River and up the river about 20 miles to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, nicknamed "the Life Line of the Confederacy." By 1865 Wilmington was the only major seaport in the South open.

Construction of the fort began in April 1861 under the command of Charles P. Bolles. By the summer of 1862, Fort Fisher had its basic L-shape and consisted of several sand batteries mounting 17 guns. On July 4, 1862, Colonel William Lamb took command of the fort and immediately began to build "a work of such magnitude that it could withstand the heaviest fire of any guns in the American Navy." The design of the fort was greatly influenced by the Malakoff Tower (a Crimean War fortification in Sevastopol, Russia) The fort was later referred to as the "Malakoff Tower of the South." By 1865 the fort embraced one mile of sea defense and one-third mile of land defense, mounting 47 guns. Unlike older fortifications built of brick and mortar, Fort Fisher was made mostly of earth and sand, which were ideal for absorbing the shock of heavy explosives. The mounds averaged 32 feet high with interior

rooms used as bombproofs or powder magazines and connected by underground passageways. Extending across the entire land face was a nine-foot-high log palisade fence.

Two major battles were fought at Fort Fisher. The first occurred December 23-25, 1864. A naval force under the command of Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter would arrive off of Fort Fisher and bombard the fort for two days with 20,000 shells. Then on Christmas Day a force of 6,000 union soldiers, under the command of Major General Benjamin F. Butler, would land 3 miles north of the fort and advanced to attack. The attack was called off when it was seen that the fleet had not been able to silence the guns of the land face. The Federals did not push the attack and left the area by December 27. As a result of this failure, General Butler was replaced by Major General Alfred H. Terry in the second battle.

The second battle occurred between January 12-15, 1865. On January 12, the Federal fleet mounting 627 guns once again reappeared. The next morning they began shelling the fort. At the same time, Federal infantry landed three miles up the beach. The fleet shelled the fort day and night from the 13th to the 15th. At 3 p.m. on January 15, Terry's three brigades assaulted the land defense at the river's edge. Four hundred marines and 1,600 sailors armed with pistols and cutlasses attacked the north end of the beach side of the fort in the face of heavy fire. After great losses, the sailors and marines retreated. The attack on the sea face served as a decoy and enabled Federal infantry attacking on the riverside to break into the fort. Once inside, the men fought hand-to-hand combat for possession of the gun positions. Confederate General Whiting (commanding the Cape Fear area) was mortally wounded, and Colonel Lamb was severely wounded. At ten o'clock that night, the Confederates surrendered at Battery Buchanan. After the fall of Fort Fisher, the Federals made their way up the river into Wilmington. Wilmington was evacuated on February 21. Once Wilmington fell the supply line of the Confederacy was severed, and the Confederate cause was soon lost.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/fisher/fisher.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/fisher/fisher.htm>

BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Johnston County)**

General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces at Bentonville numbered approximately 25,000. Johnston opposed Union Major General William T. Sherman's army of 60,000.

The first day of fighting at Bentonville raged around the Cole plantation. The Cole house was destroyed by fire on the third day of fighting.

The Union army's advance into the Bentonville area was led by the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by General William P. Carlin.

The Union Fourteenth Army Corps at Bentonville was commanded by Major General Jefferson C. Davis.

Early on Sunday morning, March 19, 1865, Union soldiers preparing to march remembered hearing a brass army band playing the hymn "Old Hundred."

John Harper, who lived near the battlefield at Bentonville, had a great-uncle named Robert Harper, who is known as the founder of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

John Harper owned approximately 825 acres in southern Johnston County in 1860. The Harper House, located near the battlefield, was used as a Union field hospital during the Battle of Bentonville.

John and Amy Harper had a total of 9 children. The oldest son, Dr. John James Harper, a minister in the Disciples of Christ Church at the time of the Battle of Bentonville, eventually became the first chairman of the board and second president of Atlantic Christian College in Wilson (now Barton College).

Unable to defeat General Sherman at Bentonville, Confederate General Joseph Johnston retreated from the battlefield over the bridge across Mill Creek.

The Battle of Bentonville resulted in over 4,000 casualties.

Several prominent Confederate generals held positions in the Confederate forces at Bentonville. Among them were: Joseph E. Johnston, William J. Hardee, Braxton Bragg, D. H. Hill, S. D. Lee, Robert F. Hoke, Lafayette McLaws, Wade Hampton, Joseph Wheeler, A. P. Stewart, and William B. Taliaferro (pronounced TOL-I-VER).

Within Johnston's Confederate army at Bentonville was a brigade of the North Carolina Junior Reserves; composed of boys no older than 16 or 17, they were known as "the seed corn of the Confederacy."

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bentonvi/bentonvi.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bentonvi/bentonvi.htm>

BENNETT PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE **(Durham County)**

Bennett Place - site of the largest surrender of the Civil War.

On April 17, 1865, General Joseph E. Johnston and General William T. Sherman met under a flag of truce to discuss a peaceful solution to the tragic Civil War. The generals and their escorts met midway between their lines on the Hillsborough Road, seven miles from Durham Station. The simple farmhouse of James and Nancy Bennett served as a convenient negotiation location. At this first meeting, the generals discussed possible peace terms but reached no decisions.

At a second meeting on April 18, Sherman, knowing that Johnston's surrender was not a military necessity and fearing he would not accept harsh terms, submitted a "Memorandum on a basis of agreement" which Johnston accepted. This liberal document provided for an armistice terminable at forty-eight hours notice, the disbanding of armies following the deposit of arms in state arsenals, recognition of state governments, establishment of federal courts, restoration of political and civil rights, and a promise of general amnesty. Jefferson Davis approved these terms for the Confederacy, but the Union rejected them in light of the hostility which embroiled Washington as a result of President Lincoln's assassination. General Grant instructed Sherman to renegotiate on the basis of terms similar to those given Lee at Appomattox.

Jefferson Davis, who opposed the more stringent terms, ordered Johnston to disband the infantry and make an escape with the mounted troops. Johnston, realizing the tragedy of a prolonged war, disobeyed orders and met Sherman again at the Bennett Farm on April 26. The final agreement was simply a military surrender which ended the war in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, and affected 89,270 soldiers. The mustering out of the troops and the issuing of paroles for those who surrendered in North Carolina took place in Greensboro. Two surrenders followed Johnston's — Richard Taylor in Alabama on May 4, and Kirby Smith in New Orleans on May 26. Together with Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the Confederate forces were completely disbanded.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bennett/bennett.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/bennett/bennett.htm>

[End of Historic Sites Material for Regional History Bowls]

DUKE HOMESTEAD STATE HISTORIC SITE (Durham County)

Washington Duke built his family homestead in 1852 on a small farm in what is now Durham. The modest six-room house constructed on Mr. Duke's seventy-two acre farm, was the birthplace of three of his children: Mary, Benjamin, and James Buchanan. Mr. Duke's first wife, Mary Clinton, died in 1847 and left Duke with two sons, Sidney and Brodie. His second wife, Artelia Roney, and Sidney died of typhoid fever in 1858.

Washington Duke left his farm five years later to serve in the Confederate army during the Civil War. When he returned to his farm in 1865, he discovered that his homestead had been visited by Union troops in search of Bright Leaf tobacco. Duke rejoined his children, and they began a tobacco factory in a small log building on the farm. Their first product, Pro Bono Publico, was successfully peddled by Washington and his sons in eastern North Carolina.

Due to the rapid growth of their business, the Dukes moved their tobacco manufacturing operation into Durham in 1874. The first successful machine-made cigarettes in the industry were produced by their company in 1884, and by 1890, the family created The American Tobacco Company, which became the largest tobacco company in the world. Under the leadership of James Duke, the "tobacco trust" as it was called, dominated the industry until its breakup by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in 1911. Profits from their empire were invested into other businesses, such as textiles and the present Duke Power Company. Other monies were contributed to charitable organizations, such as churches, hospitals, and children's homes. The family was also involved with the relocation of Trinity College to Durham, and that institution is known today as Duke University.

Owned and operated by Duke University for forty-three years, the Homestead was given to the state in 1974. The historic area consists of the main house, the reconstructed first factory, the original third factory, two outbuildings, a tobacco packhouse, and a tobacco curing barn. The visitor center includes an auditorium, in which the orientation film is shown, along with a tobacco museum. Exhibits in the museum follow the theme of "People in Tobacco" and displays on the history of tobacco feature extensive audio-visual programs and colorful artifacts.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/duke/duke.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/duke/duke.htm>

NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM

AT SPENCER SHOPS (Rowan County)

In 1896 Southern Railway began constructing Spencer Shops in Rowan County because of its location at the halfway point between Washington, D.C. and Atlanta, Georgia. Its name derived from the first president of Southern Railway, Samuel Spencer. By 1938 Spencer Shops was the largest railroad staging and repair facility in the Southern System. Over 2,500 people worked at the site during its heyday and nearly all of the population of Spencer, East Spencer, and much of nearby Salisbury was in some way connected to the railroad.

Spencer Shops buzzed with activity during a time when one hundred steam locomotives could be serviced in a day. The multiple track system accommodated up to 265 cars at one time. But activity at the site waned with the advent of diesel locomotives, and Southern Railway closed the main shops in 1960.

In 1977 and 1979, Southern Railway donated a total of 57 acres of property and buildings to the people of North Carolina. The Division of Archives and History acquired the property and is currently in the process of developing the site into a museum that will illustrate the entire history of inland transportation in North Carolina.

The 57-acre site consists of nearly a dozen buildings including the Back Shop, Powerhouse, Paint Shop, Roundhouse, and Master Mechanic's Office which now houses a 6,000 sq. foot exhibit entitled "Wagons, Wheels, and Wings." The exhibit traces the development of transportation and features artifacts ranging from a Conestoga wagon to a 1935 Highway Patrol car, plus an experimental airplane. Railroad rolling stock is exhibited on the track alongside the Master Mechanic's Office. An adjacent building, the Flue Shop, houses an exhibit of over a dozen automobiles from different decades of the twentieth century. This exhibit is entitled "Bumper to Bumper." The newly renovated Roundhouse showcases the history of Railroading in North Carolina and features over thirty pieces of rolling stock.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/spencer/spencer.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/spencer/spencer.htm>

CHARLES B. AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE (Wayne County)

Charles Brantley Aycock (1859 - 1912) served as governor of North Carolina from 1901 to 1905. Because of his support and promotion of the state's public school system, he has become known as North Carolina's "Education Governor."

Born November 1, 1859, near present-day Fremont in Wayne County, Charles was the youngest child of Benjamin and Serena Hooks Aycock. Charles' parents provided him a strict Primitive Baptist upbringing, and the value of an education was instilled in him. He attended private schools in Wayne, Wilson, and Lenoir counties and in 1877 enrolled in the University of North Carolina. Aycock attained a law degree and started a practice with Frank Daniels, a childhood friend, in 1881. He was also elected as superintendent of schools for Wayne County during that year.

By 1890 Aycock had made a name for himself in the state's Democratic Party. He had sought unsuccessfully his party's nomination for representative of the third congressional district. Yet in 1893 President Grover Cleveland appointed Aycock as the U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina. During the "White Supremacy" campaign of 1900, Aycock captured the office of governor by the largest majority ever seen in North Carolina up to that time. Aycock's slogan during this campaign was "Universal Education."

During Aycock's administration, he emphasized the improvement of separate public school systems for black and white students. He felt everyone should have the opportunity to better himself through a basic education. His leadership helped lengthen the school term, secure higher salaries and standards for teachers, consolidate school districts, establish school libraries, and increase taxation for schools. The construction of schoolhouses rose so dramatically during his four years in office that it has been said that a schoolhouse was built for every day Aycock was governor. Approximately 1,100 schools were established. Aycock also supported child labor laws and granted over 300 pardons while in office.

After 1905 Aycock returned to practicing law. He made a reputation for himself because of his defense of civil liberties. Aycock's last case, *Ware-Kramer v. The American Tobacco Company*, was famous for his fourteen-hour closing argument, and his defense of the American Tobacco Company. The company had been accused of unfair trade practices and declared a trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Aycock did not win the case, but he managed to keep his client from paying a huge judgment.

Aycock considered competing against U.S. Senator Furnifold Simmons for the Democratic nomination for Senate in 1911. Before he could officially launch a campaign, he died on April 17, 1912. He had a major heart attack while speaking before a crowd concerning universal education in Birmingham, Alabama. Aycock was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in

Raleigh.

To honor Governor Aycock, many schools across North Carolina bear his name, and his statue stands outside the State Capitol in Raleigh. On November 1, 1959, the Department of Cultural Resources opened the Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site to memorialize the governor's life and contributions. The site contains Aycock's childhood home, an 1893 schoolhouse, and modern visitor center.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/aycock/aycock.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/aycock/aycock.htm>

CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC SITE (Guilford County)

Lottie Hawkins was born in 1883 in Henderson, N.C. In 1888 her family moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Lottie was a leader in her church and went to the Cambridge English High School, where she changed her name to Charlotte Eugenia Hawkins. In 1900 Charlotte met Alice Freeman Palmer, president of famous Wellesley College. Soon Charlotte entered college at the State Normal School of Salem, Massachusetts. Palmer helped Charlotte get into school and paid part of her expenses.

In 1901 Hawkins, only 18 years old, accepted a job teaching at a school for African-Americans run by the religious American Missionary Association (AMA) in the rural community of Sedalia, N.C., near Greensboro. The school closed after a year for lack of funds. Hawkins decided to continue the school and raised money in New England during the summer singing at resorts.

Helped by local blacks and northern white friends, Hawkins opened her own school in 1902 in a converted blacksmith's shop. The roof leaked, and there was not much money for books and food. Hawkins traveled North to raise funds each summer. Soon the first classroom building was started, and the first three students graduated. Helen Kimball gave land for a school farm to grow food and teach farming. In 1907 the school was named the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute (PMI). Before long there were four new wooden buildings. Hawkins briefly married Edward Brown, a teacher. By 1916 the school had traditional academic education as well as industrial and farm training.

In 1917 wealthy Galen Stone of Boston offered to help. That year a terrible fire destroyed two buildings at the school. Citizens in Greensboro began raising funds. Stone paid for most of the new, brick Alice Freeman Palmer Building. Students helped by making bricks and sawing lumber. Shortly about 250 students attended grades 1 through 12. About half were boarding students. There was growing emphasis on academics. Then another bad fire

destroyed Memorial Hall, the center of the school. Stone rescued the school with a large gift of money.

In the 1920's the AMA said they would help PMI if the school raised \$250,000 over 5 years. Charlotte Hawkins Brown met the goals and the AMA took over operation of PMI. This happened just in time, for Stone died. In the next decade PMI got several new buildings.

Meanwhile Brown decided to make PMI more academic. In 1928 Brown studied at Wellesley. She started a junior college at PMI which emphasized fine arts and physical education. Then Brown opened PMI for the first time as a finishing and college preparatory school. In 1934 AMA aid ended. PMI was on its own once more. Brown again built supporters and income. There were about 160 students, but only 6 were local children. Emphasis was on high school. In 1939 the junior college closed, and Brown limited students chiefly to those whose families could pay tuition and help with expenses. By 1947 Brown had been running PMI for 45 years, made it a nationally recognized preparatory school for African Americans, and raised about \$1.5 million.

Brown's health was weakening, however, and she resigned as president of PMI. She chose Miss Wilhemina Crosson of Boston to replace her. In a few years Brown retired. She died in 1961 and was buried near the AFP Building. Miss Crosson kept many things the same but started new programs. PMI aided children with learning problems. A program began for 120 poor students who wanted to go to college.

After Crosson retired, PMI had money problems. In February 1971 a fire destroyed the Alice Freeman Palmer Building. PMI leaders decided not to open in the fall. Today the school is a state historic site.

Brown was a leader of black womens' clubs, gave speeches around the nation, and received four honorary doctoral degrees. She wrote a book of etiquette, *The Correct Thing*, and taught her students to be "educationally efficient, religiously sincere, and culturally secure."

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/chb/chb.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/chb/chb.htm>

THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL STATE HISTORIC SITE (Buncombe County)

The Thomas Wolfe Memorial, located in Asheville, is the boyhood home of writer Thomas Wolfe. Wolfe wrote about the house and his early years growing up in Asheville in his first novel *Look Homeward, Angel*. Using the fictional name of Eugene Gant as the hero of the novel, Wolfe traced his life from his birth in 1900 to his years at the University of North Carolina. Much of the action of his novel centers around his life in his mother's boardinghouse, the "Old Kentucky Home," in Asheville. It provided Wolfe with many

different characters and was the scene of the author's most powerfully written episodes.

Wolfe's succeeding novels tell the story of his later life and of his writing career. Following his graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1920, Wolfe attended Harvard University where he received a master's degree in theater arts in 1922. Unable to make a living as a playwright, Wolfe taught college at New York University until his first novel was published. *Look Homeward, Angel* was published in 1929 and remains his best known work. During his short career, three more novels and several books of short stories were published. Wolfe died just short of his 38th birthday from a form of tuberculosis.

The boardinghouse in which Thomas Wolfe grew up has been preserved as a memorial to Wolfe and to the period that he described in such detail in his novels.

Other information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/wolfe/wolfe.htm>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/wolfe/wolfe.htm>

HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM (Surry County)

Horne Creek Living Historical Farm is a state historic site dedicated to the study, preservation, and interpretation of North Carolina's rural heritage. Located in southeast Surry County, approximately 25 miles northwest of Winston-Salem, the historic site includes portions of the former Hauser (pronounced Hoo-ser) and Sawyers family farms, which now serve as a 100-acre research center and outdoor museum where archaeologists and historians are piecing together a picture of rural life in North Carolina's northwest piedmont at the turn of the century.

Within the boundaries of Horne Creek Living Historical Farm are former fields, orchard and garden sites, buildings, and archaeological features of the farm established by John Hauser in 1830. Hauser, whose grandparents were among the first German families to migrate from Pennsylvania to North Carolina's northwest piedmont during the mid-18th century, was attracted to the fertile bottom lands along Horne Creek and the Yadkin River. The farm prospered under the stewardship of John Hauser and his youngest son Thomas, and by the beginning of the 20th century the Hauser farm was recognized as one of the finest in Surry County; producing tobacco, corn, grain, fruit, vegetables, and meat for home consumption and local markets.

At Horne Creek Living Historical Farm, the Division of Archives and History is working to reconstruct the physical environment and the agricultural and domestic activities of the Hauser farm as they might have existed between 1900 and 1910. The goal is to create a fully operational farm using agricultural and household implements, breeds of livestock, and varieties of plants that were available to the Hausers and their neighbors nearly a century ago. To accomplish this goal, the Hauser farm has been transformed into a "historical laboratory"

where staff study traditional methods of constructing buildings, planting and harvesting crops, and preserving foods. The results of this research are applied to the reconstruction and operation of the farm.

Visitors to Horne Creek Living Historical Farm can watch as the Hauser farm is brought back to life. Fields are plowed in the spring with a team of mules. Shingles to cover the roofs of farm buildings are split from sections of oak trees. Quilts are pieced together in the farmhouse parlor. Cabbages grown in the garden are cut up for sauerkraut. The Hauser farm provides a unique opportunity to experience the sights, sounds, tastes, and smells of North Carolina's rural heritage.

Horne Creek Living Historical Farm also includes the site of the Sawyers family farm. Settled in 1842 by Solomon Sawyers, a Native American, and his wife Tabitha, an African American, the farm provided a home for the Sawyers family until the turn of the century. Though no buildings survive, archaeological investigation of the Sawyers farm site is planned. The site of the Sawyers farm will hopefully provide clues about life on the small farms of African American and biracial families in 19th-century North Carolina.

More information this historic site can be found at:

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/horne/horne.htm>

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BATTLESHIP *NORTH CAROLINA* (New Hanover County)

When the keel of the *NORTH CAROLINA* was laid on October of 1937, she was the first battleship to be constructed in sixteen years. She became the first of ten *fast battleships* to join the fleet in World War II. *NORTH CAROLINA* and her sister ship, *WASHINGTON*, comprised the *NORTH CAROLINA class*.

At the time of her commissioning on 9 April 1941, she was considered the world's greatest sea weapon. Armed with nine 16-inch guns in three turrets and twenty 5 inch 38 caliber guns in ten twin mounts, *NORTH CAROLINA* proved a formidable weapons platform. Her war-time complement consisted of 144 commissioned officers and 2,195 enlisted men, including about 100 Marines.

During World War II, *NORTH CAROLINA* participated in every major naval offensive in the Pacific area of operations and earned 15 battle stars. In the Battle of the Eastern Solomon's Islands in August of 1942, the Battleship's anti-aircraft barrage helped save the carrier *ENTERPRISE*, thereby establishing the primary role of the fast battleships as protector of aircraft carriers. One of her Kingfisher pilots performed heroically during the strike on Truk when he rescued ten downed Navy aviators on 30 April 1944. In all, *NORTH CAROLINA* carried out nine shore bombardments, sank and enemy troopship, destroyed at least 24 enemy aircraft, and assisted in shooting down many more. Her anti-aircraft guns helped to halt or frustrate scores of attacks on aircraft carriers. She steamed over 300,000 miles. Although

Japanese radio announcements claimed six times *NORTH CAROLINA* had been sunk, she survived many close calls and near misses- such as the Japanese torpedo, which slammed into the Battleship's hull on 15 September 1942. A quick response on the part of the crew allowed the mighty Ship to keep up with the fleet. By war's end, the Ship lost ten men in action and had 67 wounded.

After serving as a training vessel for midshipmen, *NORTH CAROLINA* was decommissioned 27 June 1947 and placed in the Inactive Reserve Fleet in Bayonne, New Jersey, for the next 14 years.

When the Navy announced its intentions to scrap *NORTH CAROLINA* IN 1960, THE State's citizens mounted a brief, successful campaign to bring the Battleship back to North Carolina to preserve her as the State's premier war memorial. Open to the public since October 1961, the proud *NORTH CAROLINA* is an authentically restored World War II battleship, a National Historic Landmark, and a memorial honoring the 10,000 North Carolinians of all branches of service who gave their lives in World War II.

Compiled from Battleship NORTH CAROLINA (BB-55) by Captain Ben W. Blee, USN (Ret.), a WWII officer of the NORTH CAROLINA and twice chairman of the Battleship Commission.

Battleship *NORTH CAROLINA*

GENERAL DATA

NAME	USS <i>NORTH CAROLINA</i>
HULL NUMBER	BB55
BUILDER	New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, NY
KEEL LAID	October 27, 1937
LAUNCHED	June 13, 1940
COMMISSIONED	April 9, 1941
DECOMMISSIONED	June 27, 1947
ARRIVED IN WILMINGTON	October 2, 1961
MEMORIAL DEDICATION	April 29, 1962
DISPLACEMENT (WEIGHT)	36,600 tons standard (unloaded) 44,800 tons fully loaded
LENGTH	728 feet 8 5/8 inches
BEAM (WIDTH)	108 feet 3 7/8 inches
MAXIMUM SPEED	28 knots (32.3 miles per hour)
CREW	2,339 (144 officers and 2,195 enlisted)
ARMAMENT	9 16-inch / 45 caliber guns 20 5-inch / 38 caliber guns 60 40mm / 56 caliber guns 36 20mm / 70 caliber guns

More information on this site can be found at:

<http://www.battleshipnc.com/page1.php>

<http://www.battleshipnc.com/page1.php>