

## **Social Studies Study Guide Units 1 & 2**

**Objectives: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 2.01, 3.01, 3.03 & 3.05**

**\*Not all items on the study guide will be on the test\***

### **Terms to Know:**

**Absolute Location- Exact Location (using longitude and latitude)**

**Relative Location- Position compared to one or more other places on Earth**

**Landforms- Features such as plains, mountains, hills and valleys**

**Fall Line- Where rivers drop from higher to lower land forming waterfalls**

**Natural Resource- Something found in nature that people can use to grow or make the things they need or want**

**Culture- A group's way of life**

**Urban- Large city with buildings and a large population**

**Suburban- Usually a residential area outside an urban area with a lower population**

**Rural- An area in the countryside with a small population**

**Industry- All the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service**

**Tourism- The selling of goods and services to travelers**

**Frontier- An area beyond the settled land**

**Democracy- A government in which the people have a voice in making decisions**

**Colony- A settlement ruled by a far away country**

**Cash Crop- A crop grown specifically for cash (not consumption)**

**Tax- Money that the government collects to pay for services**

**Treaty- A written agreement**

**Barter- Exchange goods without using money**

**(There will be 10 Terms to Know on the test)**

### **Land, Water and Resources**

**North Carolina has three regions- Coastal Plain, Piedmont and Mountain.**

**The Coastal Plain has two parts- the Outer Coastal Plain (or Tidewater) and the Inner Coastal Plain.**

**All of the mountains in North Carolina are part of the larger Appalachian Range that extends from Canada to Alabama.**

**Mount Mitchell is the highest peak in the eastern United States and is located in North Carolina.**

**The largest natural lake in North Carolina is Lake Mattamuskeet.**

**Some crops grown in North Carolina include apples, corn, cotton, cucumbers, hay, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes, tobacco, watermelons, and wheat.**

## **Social Studies Study Guide Units 1 & 2**

**Objectives: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 2.01, 3.01, 3.03 & 3.05**

**\*Not all items on the study guide will be on the test\***

**The state's most important minerals are Feldspar, Mica, Lithium, and Olivine.**

**Some of the first cash crops in the state were tobacco and cotton.**

### **Comparing Regions**

**The Coastal Plain covers almost half the state. It stretches more than 100 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Fall Line. It has sandy beaches, swampy wetlands, and flat or gently rolling hills.**

**The Piedmont stretches about 200 miles from the Fall Line to the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is made up of plateaus, rounded hills, and low ridges.**

**The Mountain region is the smallest region. Much of the land is steep and covered with forests.**

### **Location, People, and Ways of Life**

**The "Triangle" is made up of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill.**

**The "Triad" is made up of Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and High Point.**

**The main industries in the Coastal Plain are forestry, seafood, and tourism.**

**The main industries in the Piedmont are furniture, textile, electronics, machinery, and tourism.**

**The main industries in the Mountain region are forestry and tourism.**

**Hogs, chickens, and turkeys are the most important livestock in the state.**

**Some of the most important crops raised are tobacco, sweet potatoes, corn, cotton, and wheat.**

**Settlers used the forests of the Coastal Plain by building sawmills and using pine trees to make naval stores such as turpentine and tar. Naval Stores were important in shipbuilding.**

**When the settlers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia traveled to North Carolina, they followed an American Indian trail that became known as the Great Wagon Road.**

### **Early American Indians**

**The Native Americans that lived in the Coastal Plain often used the same kinds of resources. Most lived in villages near water and some built rectangular homes called longhouses.**

## **Social Studies Study Guide Units 1 & 2**

**Objectives: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 2.01, 3.01, 3.03 & 3.05**

**\*Not all items on the study guide will be on the test\***

**The Native Americans in the Piedmont built round houses called wigwams. They also had large meetinghouses as the center of their government. The entire village gathered in the meetinghouse to discuss problems.**

**The largest Native American group in the Mountain region was the Cherokee. Most Cherokee families had two houses. During the summer they lived in a box-shaped house made of wood that was left open on one side to stay cool. During the winter, families lived in a smaller house made of grass and clay.**

### **Exploration and Settlement**

**The Northwest Passage is the water route to Asia through or around North America.**

**In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano became the first European to reach what is now North Carolina.**

**In 1585m Sir Walter Raleigh sent about 110 men to settle Roanoke Island. He chose Ralph Lane to be the governor. The colonists built Fort Raleigh and several houses. In 1586 food was scarce and the colonists were afraid they'd starve. They returned to England with Sir Francis Drake, whose ships passed near the colony.**

**In 1587, a group of colonists led by John White sailed to Roanoke Island and repaired Fort Raleigh and built new houses. They had little food, so White returned to England to get food and supplies.**

**A war with Spain made it impossible for White to return to Roanoke for three years. When he returned, there were no colonists. The only traces of the colony were the letters CRO carved on a tree and the word CROATOAN carved on a post. White thought the colonists might have gone to live with the American Indians, others believed they were attacked by the Native Americans. No one knows what really happened to the colonists.**

### **Settling the Coastal Plain**

**Carolina means "Land of Charles." Carolina stretched from Virginia to Florida.**

**As the colonists settled the Carolina colony, they moved onto the American Indian lands. The towns of Bath and New Bern were built on lands taken from the Pamlico and Tuscarora.**

**In 1711, American Indians attacked Bath and New Bern. These attacks led to the Tuscarora War. The colonists defeated the Tuscarora in 1713 and as a result gained more land to settle.**

## **Social Studies Study Guide Units 1 & 2**

**Objectives: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 2.01, 3.01, 3.03 & 3.05**

**\*Not all items on the study guide will be on the test\***

**Edward Teach was one of the most famous pirates. He was called Blackbeard because of his long black beard. In 1718 a group of Virginia sailors tracked him down and killed him. He was hiding in the Ocracoke Inlet.**

**The size of Carolina made it difficult to govern. In 1712 the Lords Proprietors divided Carolina into two colonies—North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1729, North Carolina became a royal colony (ruled by the king).**

### **Settling the Piedmont & Mountain regions**

**Some of the settlers in the Piedmont came from England, Ireland, Germany, Scotland and Switzerland.**

**The Moravians (a group of Germans) came to the Piedmont from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. They built the town of Salem in 1766. The Moravian church governed the community and owned all property.**

**When Moravian children turned 14 they left home and went to school to learn skills and a trade. The girls moved into the Single Sisters' House and learned how to knit, sew, weave and make things. The boys moved into the Single Brothers' House and learned how to be shoemakers, carpenters, or blacksmiths. They also learned baking, brick-making, or tailoring.**

**Moravian children stayed in these houses until they were married.**

**Daniel Boone was a famous guide for settlers moving from the Piedmont to the Mountain region.**

**Just like the colonists in the Coastal Plain, the colonists in the Mountain region had problems with the Native Americans of the region. By 1776, colonists had taken all the Cherokee lands east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.**

**In 1785, the Cherokee signed the first of many treaties. With each treaty, the Cherokee sold land for very little money and moved farther west. In return for signing each treaty, they were promised that no more land would be taken, but these promises were always broken.**

**Mountain pioneers lived far from towns and had to make or grow most things that they needed. They bartered for goods instead of using money.**

**Several generations of a family often lived in the same cabin. Each new generation tried to improve the cabin. One group might add windows while the next might use boards to cover the dirt floor.**