

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_



# North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

## Chapter 10: The Industrial Transition

### Section 2: Tobacco and Textiles Spur the Transition

#### Focused Reading

**Instructions:** Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In the years after the \_\_\_\_\_, North Carolinians did their best to take advantage of the marketing made possible by the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The two products that sold the best were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, which prompted some North Carolinians to build their own \_\_\_\_\_ and sell their finished goods for a higher price.
3. In 1852, Stephen Slade, a slave on a Caswell County plantation, discovered that \_\_\_\_\_ heat improved the curing of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Eventually, people called this improved product \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco became as important to North Carolina in the 1800s as naval stores had been in the 1700s, because the \_\_\_\_\_ made it known worldwide.
6. Bull Durham, ground-up \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco sold loose in cloth bags, became one of the first famous \_\_\_\_\_ names in United States history.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were particularly popular in northern cities where workers could keep them in their mouths and still work with both hands.
8. “Buck” Duke, as he was known, learned that there were \_\_\_\_\_ that could make \_\_\_\_\_ faster and more efficiently.

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9. The \_\_\_\_\_ Machine could make cigarettes forty times faster than any \_\_\_\_\_ roller.
10. Duke became known throughout the nation for his tobacco \_\_\_\_\_. That is, he personally \_\_\_\_\_ most of the tobacco \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
11. After the Civil War, several manufacturers moved their \_\_\_\_\_ to the towns along the newly rebuilt \_\_\_\_\_.
12. By the 1890s, \_\_\_\_\_ were being operated in just about every town along the North Carolina \_\_\_\_\_. One of the reasons \_\_\_\_\_ grew so big was its development of machine shops and warehouses to supply the \_\_\_\_\_ for textile machines.
13. By the 1890s, just about every town in North Carolina had some sort of new \_\_\_\_\_. Most were run with \_\_\_\_\_ engines, just like \_\_\_\_\_ were, and no longer depended upon waterpower from nearby streams.