| Nan | ne: Date: Class:  |
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| No  | orth Carolina: People, Places, & Progress   |
|     | apter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers<br>ation 2: The Native People "Discovered"   |
| Fo  | cused Reading   |
|     | structions: Read the section and complete each item with words from passages in this section.   |
| 1.  | What followed voyages was a rapid increase in exploration from Europe to the West. As the explorers ventured into the area that we now know as the, they found people living on the land. |
| 2.  | Archaeologists think that more than different groups lived on the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountings in the 1500s.  |
| 3.  | Along the coast lived small groups that spoke various versions of the language.   |
| 4.  | These groups included the and who lived north of the Albemarle Sound,   |
|     | each of whom was the namesake for a county.   |
| 5.  | The Coastal Plain was dominated in the 1500s by one tribe, the  |
| 6.  | The name <i>Tuscarora</i> means ""  |
| 7.  | The largest group came to be called the, a name given them by the explorer Juan Pardo— because he heard them say something that sounded like <i>ka pa tu</i> , meaning that they lived    |
| 8.  | Regardless of what name they went by, the tribes of the Piedmont spoke languages that were various versions of the  |

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Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers Section 2: The Native People "Discovered"

## **Focused Reading**

|     | language. At some point in their past, the Sioux had lived in the areas of what became the United States.  |
|-----|--|
| 9.  | The are the most well-known Indian group in North Carolina history, both for their size and their location.  |
| 10. | The Cherokee first settled in the deep mountains during the height of the period.  |
| 11. | The Cherokee were one of the largest tribes in what became the United States. They may have numbered more than during the late period.                         |
| 12. | The Woodland had become so common by the 1500s that the tribes shared many, and  |
| 13. | All tribes planted the "three sisters"—, and, all of which were dried and preserved. The vegetables balanced the natives' diet in winter when game was scarce. |
| 14. | Native American groups by this time. was the norm for all  |
| 15. | Each village followed and<br>that helped individuals find their way through life and have a sense of and accomplishment.                                       |
| 16. | Woodland Indians established their kinship ties through the of the tribe. All children belonged to the (an extended family of people with a common             |
|     | ancestor) of their mothers. Today we call this a   |

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Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers Section 2: The Native People "Discovered"

| <b>Focused</b> | Reading |
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| FO  | cused Reading   |
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|     | society, where the "family line" is traced  |
|     | through the "matri," or mother.   |
| 17. | The culture divided work up fairly cleanly between men and women. Men helped the ground in the spring for planting, but women owned the and and nurtured them. Men spent long periods, usually after planting and after the |
| 18. | Most tribes were governed by, meaning they discussed their problems until almost everyone agreed to the same action.  |
| 19. | All Native Americans respected as much as they did their elders. They knew that their very depended upon their interaction with the environment. In many ways, their religion was about                                     |
| 20. | All Native Americans repeated to gain an understanding of how nature worked.  |
| 21. | ,, and, and, and, are the Americas.   |
| 22. | This exchange of plants, animals, foods, people, diseases, and ideas between the Old World and the New World was called the   |
| 23. | Europeans also brought something that was far deadlier to the Indians— The Native Americans had never been exposed to these diseases so their bodies had no , or resistance.  |