Nan	ne: Date: Class: Class:					
North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress						
	apter 5: The Early Settlement of North Carolina tion 4: Life in the Backcountry					
Foo	cused Reading					
	<b>structions:</b> Read the section and complete each item with words from passages in this section.					
1.	Until 1730, almost every resident of, aside from the Native Americans, lived east of the,					
2.	By the 1750s, towns, like Cross Creek (later to be named Fayetteville) on the and Halifax on the, were being created to serve as and and					
3.	Most of the traveled from the northern colonies, particularly The lower cost of in North Carolina drew them south.					
4.	Many newcomers followed an warpath down the great valley along the River in Virginia. This 731-mile trail was gradually widened and became known as the Road.					
5.	The first people to settle the backcountry were the					
6.	Because the unwelcoming lived to the north, the headed south and scattered themselves from one end of the to the other.					
7.	Coming right after the Scots-Irish were the from Pennsylvania. These people had come to in 1690 to escape in their homeland.					
8.	Mixed into the by the 1760s were people who were in their background. Many were, part of the religious movement started in England in the 1660s.					

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9.	Quite a few of the early households brought along one or two with them.
10.	The most people to come to the North Carolina backcountry were the, a close-knit German-speaking community who first arrived in 1752.
11.	They continued to live in tightly villages where they worked and worshipped with one another. Their official name, the, described their approach to living.
12.	The last of the many ethic groups to come to the were the, who wedged themselves into the
13.	Finally, a few remnants of groups could still be found in the backcountry of the 1760s.
14.	The earliest settlers of the Carolina found exactly what they wanted— The area near the Great Wagon Road had long stretches of, meaning that there was more open than there were
15.	consisted of stripping the bark for about two or three feet around the tree. Over time, the severing of the lines dried out the wood. When the dried fell over, they were easily chopped for
16.	These open spaces provided the earliest with two ways to make a living: grazing and growing
17.	One of the first ways a settler could become in the backcountry was to build a (a place to grind grain into

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	flour). A of the grain) each time	took a e the	(a pa	ayment of a portion ated.
18.	Everyone planted	,	which fed both pe	erson and beast.
19.	Most size and shape of thei	_ families liv	ved in log houses t	that resembled the
20.	All families kept where inside a tall picket	,	, and flow	wers were grown
21.	All Almost all valued soon started to		expression, and r	with them. nost neighborhoods
22.	The most active The structured environment the most	eent than anyo	lived in a one else, and	more organized and
23.	The and		hat many neighb	ors resented their