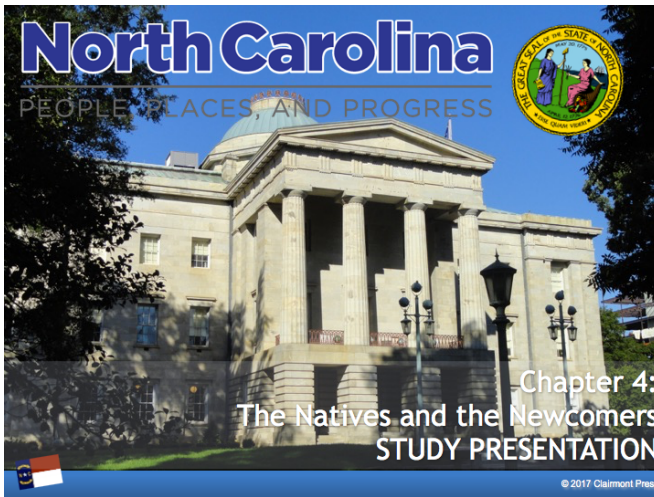




# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes



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**Section 1: Cultures of the First People**

- Essential Question:
- How did the advancements in tool making, hunting, and agriculture influence the development of different cultures during the prehistoric periods?



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**Section 1: Cultures of the First People**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - archaeologist
  - culture
  - atlatl
  - pemmican
  - ceremonial center



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Introduction

- First people who settled in area that would become North Carolina about 12,000 years ago were probably from Asia during the last Ice Age
- These first people were called “paleolithic” because they used stone tools, they were foragers in the Uwharrie Mountains and made spearheads from slate
- Their habits and patterns (the basis of a culture) are classified as the Archaic Period



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#### The Archaic Period

- People formed foraging communities when weather warmed around 9,000 years ago. Nuts and berries from forest increased and people became healthier, made more complex tools with flint and rock
- Foragers moved from place to place according to season- spent spring along coast and winter closer to the fall line
- Developed an improved spear & used launcher to improve throw. Atlatl was carved stick used to fling spears forward with more force and speed- this improved hunting
- Larger communities formed, built huts with hearths (permanent stone for fires), made clay pottery, and planted seeds and crops for the first time, improved tools
  - Ground meat, grease, and nuts together to make pemmican



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#### The Woodland Period

- Life quality of natives increased again with introduction of corn around 3,000 years ago; grew well in stream bottoms with “sisters” beans and squash
- People were able to stay in one place longer, and the village tradition became part of culture of the natives
- The natives depended greatly on forest for food and shelter and hunting, so this period of history is referred to as the Woodland Period



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Mississippian Influence

- The natives were influenced by the culture coming from the southwest with its principal towns located along the Mississippi River
- In turn, the Mississippians had been influenced by traders from Mexico
- Mississippians built ceremonial centers wherever they lived, allowing them to come together for worship, recreation, and fellowship
- They believed that the ceremonies helped grow better crops and helped them live in better harmony with the earth
- To create community among Mississippian settlers along the Pee Dee River, priests ordered ceremonial center built, today called the Town Creek Indian Mound, where ceremonies were held and many community leaders were buried
- People came several times a year to celebrate; the most important was the Green Corn Ceremony when corn was ripe enough to eat

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#### Section 2: The Native People “Discovered”

- Essential Question:
- How did contact with the Europeans affect Native American life and the culture of the Woodland people and other early NC tribes?

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#### Section 2: The Native People “Discovered”

- What terms do I need to know?
  - dialect
  - clan
  - matrilineal
  - Columbian Exchange
  - immunity

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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Introduction

- Columbus's voyages began a rapid increase in European exploration in the West
- Found natives in "new world," but for the natives, Europeans were the strange ones
- Native culture was well organized in North Carolina by the 1500s, native groups had developed customs and values that lasted through the European contact, though many groups were renamed by Europeans
  - There were probably at least 30 different groups living in Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains areas, some no larger than a few small villages, others with much larger populations



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#### Algonquin Tribes

- The Algonquin Tribes were small groups living along the coast that all spoke versions of the Algonquin language
  - This language was shared by tribes all along Atlantic Coast
- These groups depended heavily on fish they caught in the sea and in the sounds, as well as plants, including corn



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#### The Tuscarora

- The Tuscarora dominated the Coastal Plain in the 1500s, with about 15 large villages each with 300-500 people
- "Tuscarora" means "hemp gatherers"; they were known for using hemp to make rope and cords
- Kin to Iroquois nation of New York, probably came south in 1400s



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### The Catawba

- Tribes living west of the fall line that consisted of at least 12 different groups with many names, the Catawba were the largest group in this area
  - They were named by explorer Juan Pardo, from words meaning “where the river divides”
  - They called themselves “the people who lived on the river”
- Distinguished by burnt-black pottery they made out of various clays in the area
- Many groups moved around in Piedmont during the 1500s, but all spoke variations of the Sioux language and most groups were descendants of the Sioux tribes of Great Plains



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#### The Cherokee

- Originally from the area around the Ohio River, bad relations with Iroquois forced them from their homes to settle in deep mountains during Woodland Period
- When Europeans arrived, the Cherokee controlled mountain region of about 40,000 square miles
- One of largest tribes in US, they numbered more than 30,000 during the Woodland Period
- There were three principal groups of Cherokee, depending on their location: the Lower Cherokee, the Middle Cherokee (where the largest and most important villages were located), and the Upper Cherokee
- All three groups of Cherokee spoke different dialects of the Cherokee language



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#### Native American Habits and Beliefs

- Tribes shared many habits and beliefs of the Woodland culture by 1500s
  - All tribes hunted (primarily for deer), all depended on the same forest products (grapes, berries, and nuts), and all tribes planted the “three sisters” (corn, beans, and squash)



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Village Life

- Villages were the norm for all Native American groups by 1500s
- Most common shelter was huts made with tree branches and clay
- Each village had their own rules and customs, and many had fencing around them to keep out bears, wolves, and other attacking tribes
- Kinship ties were established through the women of the tribes
  - All children belonged to mother's clan (an extended family with common ancestor)
  - Matrilineal society: family line is traced through the mother
- Work divided between men and women
  - The women planted and cared for crops, and the men hunted and cleared the ground



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#### Belief Systems

- All natives respected nature, and knew their survival depended on their interactions with their environment
- Their religion was often about nature, and they respected the spiritual qualities of all things
- The Native Americans repeated stories to gain understanding of nature, which often included monsters and beasts (similar to fairy tales)
- The Cherokee believed that the "Little People" lived under rocks and roots and could help them in times of trouble



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#### The Columbian Exchange

- Native tribes were doing well in the 1500s when Europeans arrived, and their arrival brought drastic changes to all
- People, ideas, and goods from Europe were brought to Americas, and through trade and warfare things from Americas were brought to Europe
  - The exchange of plants, animals, food, people, diseases, and ideas was called the Columbian Exchange
- Europeans also brought diseases that the Natives had never been exposed to so they had no immunity (resistance)
  - Smallpox, measles, chicken pox, and influenza were the most deadly
  - Disease and warfare seriously decreased native population
  - Within 100 years of the arrival of the Europeans, the population of Native Americans in the Carolinas was reduced by half



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

**Section 3: European Explorers Come and Go**

- Essential Question:
- What were the motivations of the European explorers in Americas and North Carolina, and how did their motives impact their interactions with the Native Americans?



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**Section 3: European Explorers Come and Go**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - expedition
  - charter



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**Introduction**

- 30 years after Columbus's discoveries, the first Europeans set foot on what became North Carolina at Cape Fear in 1524
  - They were hoping to find precious metals and an all-water route through North America to Asia



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Giovanni da Verrazano and the French

- Giovanni da Verrazano was an Italian explorer working for the King of France, looking for a water route to China and the riches of Asia
- When he arrived in the Carolinas, he and his explorers believed that the color of the beaches meant that gold had to be nearby
  - He failed to find gold or a water route to China, but he believed that the water off Portsmouth Island went all the way to Asia and reported that information when he returned to Europe



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#### Hernando de Soto and the Spanish

- Columbus helped establish a vast new world dominated by the Spanish— by the 1520s, the Spanish had conquered the natives from Cuba to Mexico, discovered the Pacific Ocean, and discovered gold and silver mines in South America
  - They continued looking for gold all the way to the Carolinas
- In 1539, Hernando de Soto and his soldiers explored what would become the Southeastern United States, and by 1540 his expedition had reached the Carolinas
- de Soto never found the gold he sought, and he treated the natives he encountered very badly, demanding favors and stealing goods and animals at will



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#### Juan Pardo and More Spaniards

- The second group of Spanish explorers stayed longer; Juan Pardo left base camp in South Carolina in 1569 for the area explored by de Soto, bringing men and Catholic priests to convert the natives to Christian beliefs
- Pardo left behind small groups of soldiers along the way to establish camps for future exploration
- They were hoping to find gold in the mountains and use the camps as stopping points on the way back to the coast; some Spaniards stayed in the camps for several years before giving up finding gold



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Walter Raleigh and the English

- By the late 1500s England wanted to gain new world riches, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh believed that they could find the route to China
- In 1578 they planned an expedition to find the Northwest Passage for England and Queen Elizabeth I granted them a charter to explore the new world
  - They had to turn back within the first year because of storms and Spanish attacks
- They planned a second expedition; Sir Gilbert went without Raleigh and was lost at sea in 1583
- In 1584 Raleigh tried again and sent the first of several English expeditions to New World



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#### Section 4: The Story of the Lost Colonists

- What were the results of the first English attempts to settle in North Carolina and what achievements were gained through the expeditions?



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#### Section 4: The Story of the Lost Colonists

- What terms do I need to know?
  - colony
  - Lost Colony



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### Introduction

- The English landed in an inlet in the Outer Banks that the Indians called Roanoke on July 13, 1584
- They explored the coast for six weeks making notes for a settlement and returned to England with notebooks, samples of plants, and two native people
- Queen Elizabeth I named the area Virginia and Raleigh worked to set up a permanent English settlement on coastline



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#### The Lane Colony

- In 1585, Raleigh sent another group to Roanoke; Ralph Lane was sent to build fort for protection and settlement
- The scientist and artist included in the expedition made this expedition a very important scientific journey
- Lane built a base called Fort Raleigh in Outer Banks- England's first colony in what would become North Carolina
- Wasted a lot of time digging for gold without finding any, and fought among themselves and antagonized the local natives
- Lack of success and shortages of food led to violence- the English murdered a local chief and many inhabitants of a nearby village
- After a year, the colonists decided to go back to England on the ships sent to restock their supplies



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#### The White Colony

- Raleigh tried English settlement again, sending women and children along with soldiers to improve relations with the natives
- John White led 110 settlers towards the Chesapeake Bay but they never made it past Roanoke
- The White Colony still struggled with shortages; White returned to England to get supplies and didn't return for 3 years
- In 1590 White returned to Roanoke and found no one
- The settlers had promised that if they moved they would carve destination in a tree so White could find them
- White found a tree with "CRO" carved in it and a post with "CROATOAN" referring to a native village on Hatteras Island
- White wanted to go to Croatoan, but damage to his ships forced him to return to England
- No Englishman ever saw the Roanoke colony again



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# North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

## Chapter 4: The Natives and the Newcomers

### Quick Notes

#### The Fate of the Lost Colony

- The missing Roanoke colony became known as the Lost Colony, and their exact fate is unknown
  - There was no evidence of violence, so the colonists likely went to Croatoa and lived with the natives there
- 100 years later, natives of Cape Hatteras spoke of ancestors who could “talk from a book” and white settlers in later years noticed natives who had blue eyes, built houses, and had English names, these Indians at one time called themselves Croatoans and claimed the Lost Colony as their ancestors
- The disaster at Roanoke kept the English from North Carolina for more than fifty years; they didn’t return to the Outer Banks area until after the Jamestown settlement was established and successful

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