

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 7: The Antebellum Era

Section 4: Whigs Support Development

Focused Reading

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

1. In North Carolina, Nathaniel Macon and his allies had been strong _____ of President Jackson because they wanted farm families to be left _____ to make their own _____ whenever possible.
2. In contrast, those who _____ Macon became _____ because they wanted to use _____ money and other financial resources to _____ up the state.
3. Because they had the _____ of the west (and parts of the _____ that liked Murphey's call for dredging the sounds) the _____ controlled the state in the 1830s and 1840s.
4. _____ and other Whigs pushed forward both parts of Murphey's plan: _____ and _____.
5. In 1839, the _____ created the state's first public _____ system.
6. If _____ taxes were raised, the state would _____ the plan with money from a rejuvenated (restored) _____. Once a county approved the fund, each neighborhood would get a _____.
7. In 1852, Calvin H. Wiley of Guilford County became the first _____ of public instruction. Wiley introduced _____ for teachers and published a _____ to help teachers improve their skills.
8. During the same period, the _____ in Chapel Hill also grew.

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9. By the 1850s, more North Carolinians were _____ (able to read and write) than ever before, and they had more of their own _____ to read.
10. In the 1830s, the invention of the _____ became one of the most important things ever to happen to the state. A _____ could be built almost _____.
11. Eager to revive the state, both _____ and _____ in the legislature during the reform period voted to use public _____ to invest in the new technology.
12. The first _____, which connected the state capital to the Roanoke River area, _____ to make money, but the second, the _____, was the biggest success in state history.
13. The state's first railroads helped only the _____.
14. When they were _____, first the Wilmington & Weldon (at 161 miles), then the NCRR (at _____ miles), were the _____ railroads in the world.
15. The _____ of the railroads could be seen in the _____. Planters on the Coastal Plain _____ the amount of cotton they grew. _____ farms multiplied in counties along the Virginia line, especially when a _____ reached Danville.
16. The railroads had an _____ on the development of _____ in the state.
17. The _____ town not to get a railroad, _____, resorted to a cheaper innovation. It supported the construction of

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- _____ , often called “farmer railroads,” made out of _____ laid down like a deck across the roadbed.
18. The spirit of _____ spread across the state and had an _____ on most citizens.
 19. In 1849, after a special plea from Dorothea Dix of Massachusetts (a pioneer in the proper care of people suffering from _____ illness), the state _____ the Hospital for the Insane in west Raleigh.
 20. The _____ legislature also encouraged the chartering of _____ academies and colleges.
 21. Support for _____ women became more widespread once the trains brought _____.
 22. The _____ also chartered cotton _____, setting the stage for the later growth of that industry in the state.
 23. A dozen or more _____ were set up in the 1840s. Most were located on tributaries of the Cape Fear River since _____ of the cloth was easily done in Fayetteville.
 24. Edwin M. _____ ran the best-known mill, the _____ Factory near the site of the Regulator battlefield. The Holts produced the first _____ cloth in the state in 1852. They called their product “_____.”
 25. North Carolina had been known as a _____ - _____ state ever since the John Reed family opened the nation’s first significant _____ mine in Cabarrus County in the early 1800s.

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26. North Carolinians tried to mine other _____ products.
_____ ore was taken out of the Cranberry Mine, located in the
_____, west of the present town of Spruce Pine.
27. North Carolina's first _____ mine opened in 1855 at Cumnock,
in what became Lee County.