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Review Packet #2 – Unit 1.2:

North Carolina Geography, Native Americans, & Explorers

UNIT RECAP

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| North Carolina has four distinct landform regions. These regions are different because of their landscape, vegetation, soil, and even climate. Over time, each region has also developed different types of industries. The four landform regions are (from west to east): the Mountains, the Piedmont, the Coastal Plain, and the Tidewater.  The **Mountains** region is located in the western part of the state. North Carolina mountains are part of the **Appalachian Mountain Chain**. Because of the rough landscape, it is not very heavily populated. The two major industries in this region are tourism and Christmas tree farming.  The **Piedmont** is part of the Appalachian mountain foothills. Since farming has been difficult in the Piedmont, three major industries developed: textiles, tobacco, and furniture. The economy of the Piedmont has found more economic outlets recently. For example, Research Triangle Park, NASCAR racing, the banking industry, and world-class hospitals are all located in the Piedmont. **Durham** is located in this region.  The **Coastal Plain** is where most of North Carolina’s farming takes place. This region is mostly flat with the state’s best soil for farming. Historically, most people farmed tobacco in this region. Nowadays, cotton and tree farming have replaced tobacco as leading crops.  The **Tidewater** region is located on the coast of North Carolina. Due to its location near the water, fishing and tourism are the leading industries.  :::Dropbox:Lowe's Grove:Lessons:Unit 1.2 - NC Geography, Native Americans, Explorers:Screen shot 2013-09-10 at 10.09.21 PM.png  \*\*\*\*\*  Before the 1500s, only Native Americans inhabited North Carolina. The first people to come to America probably came across a land bridge from Asia to Alaska, then spreading throughout North and South America. There are four early Native American periods: **Paleolithic** (12,000BC-7000BC), **Archaic** (7000BC-500BC), **Woodland** (500BC-1000AD), and **Mississippian** (800AD-1500AD). The first Europeans to come to America encountered tribes during the Mississippian Period.  In North Carolina, there were four major Native American tribes, but many smaller tribes. The **Algonquin**, **Tuscarora**, **Catawba**, and the **Cherokee** were the four largest groups in the state. The **Cherokee** Indians were located in the mountains of North Carolina. They were very advanced and resisted Indian Removal much longer than other tribes.  When Europeans arrived in America, they unknowingly carried diseases that killed many Native Americans. Some estimations say that 50-90% of all Natives died from European diseases. This exchange of diseases, plants, animals, and cultures between the “Old” and “New” Worlds has become known as the **Columbian Exchange**.    Speaking of European explorers, many of them came to North Carolina! Most explorers came for one of three reasons: (1) to find a **Northwest Passage** to Asia, (2) to find gold and silver, or (3) to convert Native Americans to Christianity. While Christopher Columbus did not come to North Carolina, the first European to lay eyes on the future state was Giovanni de Verrazano. He was followed by the Spaniards Hernando de Soto, Juan Pardo, and others. The English would be the first to colonize the state, though. **Sir Walter Raleigh** would support the first attempts at colonizing the New World. **Roanoke**, the first attempt, would be a failure. |

UNIT RECAP QUESTIONS

1. What are the four landform regions of North Carolina? Where is Durham located?
2. In which landform region would you find the following?
   1. Christmas tree farming
   2. Most of the state’s farming
   3. Tourism (2 regions)
   4. Banking industry
   5. Fishing
3. What were the four early Native American time periods?
4. Who were the Cherokee?
5. List some examples of items exchanged in the Columbian Exchange.
6. Name some prominent explorers who came to North Carolina.
7. Where did the English first attempt to set up a colony?

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| *“In 1491, the world was…two worlds—the New World, of the Americas, and the Old World, consisting of [Europe, Asia and Africa]. [Christopher] Columbus brought them together, and almost immediately and continually ever since, we have had an exchange of native plants, animals and diseases moving back and forth across the oceans between the two worlds. A great deal of the economic, social, political history of the world is involved in the exchange of living organisms between the two worlds.*”  - Alfred W. Crosby, historian and author of *The Columbian Exchange* |

In the quote above, Alfred Crosby says that the world has never been the same since the Columbian Exchange began.

8. What are **three ways** that your life would be different today if there was not an exchange of “living organisms” between the Old and New World?

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PRACTICE TEST QUESTIONS

9. What is the term for the non-existent water route through the New World to Asia that many explorers hoped to find?

a. Gold

b. Northwest Passage

c. Panama Canal

d. Mississippi River

10. Other than a water route to Asia, what did most explorers hope to find in the New World?

a. New animals

b. Gold & silver

c. Guns

d. Slaves