

North Carolina End of Grade Review—8th grade

NC Geography

- NC is made up of three geographic regions: Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain is divided into Inner Coastal Plain and Outer Coastal Plain or Tidewater—Coastal Plain good for farming (loose, fertile soil)
- Fall Line is the imaginary line where rivers fall toward the ocean from the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain
- Piedmont is the most populated with the most cities and industries
- NC was the last colony to be settled due to the hazardous coast nicknamed the *Graveyard of the Atlantic*—shallow coastlines and non-navigable rivers

Colonization

- Columbian Exchange—transfer of plants, animals, and diseases btwn Europe and the New World. Most Native Amer. Were killed by diseases (smallpox)—some were killed through relocation and were forced into slavery.
- Most Africans came over to the Americas as slaves—some as indentured servants.
- Triangle Trade occurred btwn Britain, Africa, and the Americas. The Middle Passage was the horrific leg of the journey that brought slaves to the New World.
- Sir Walter Raleigh tried to establish a colony on Roanoke Island, NC. Failed each time. Last attempt—Lost Colony. Virginia Dare—1st European born in New World.
- Jamestown 1st permanent settlement in New World.
- Lord Proprietors received land grants from King Charles II to set up Carolina colony. Split in NC and SC in 1712. NC became a royal colony in 1729 when King bought shares from all Lord Proprietors except Lord Granville.
- Great Wagon Road led to settlement of NC by Germans, Scots-Irish, and Moravians. Native Americans moved out.
- Settlers came to NC after VA and SC were settled.
- 3 colonial regions-New England, Middle, Southern
- many colonies founded for religious freedom
- NC divided btwn East and West—East is wealthy with political control/West is poorer with little input in NC General Assembly (government)

Revolutionary War

- French and Indian War 1754-1763—colonists wanted to control Ohio River Valley and fur trade—against French and its Indian alliances—England won
- Albany Plan for Union—written by Ben Franklin—idea was for colonies to unite and defeat French and Indians (Join or Die snake cartoon)
- Regulator Movement in NC—started by western farmers who wanted to change unfair tax collection, upset over Gov. Tryon's Palace built with tax money
- Main cause of war—taxes—“No taxation without representation”—colonists wanted representation in British Parliament, England said no
- Mecklenburg Resolves (NC)—stated Mecklenburg County was independent and free of British control-1775
- Halifax Resolves (NC)—1st call for independence—urged all colonies to declare independence-1776
- *Common Sense*, written by Thomas Paine, was a pamphlet urging US to declare independence
- Declaration of Independence—mostly written by Tom Jefferson, said govt gets its right to govern from the people—1776
- 1st battle-Lexington and Concord—showed the British were willing to fight to keep colonies—nicknamed “Shout heard round the world”
- Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge (NC) showed British it would not be able to rely on Loyalist support in the South as much as it thought, South would not be taken so easily. Loyalist defeated. Kings Mountain is also a Patriot victory.
- Loyalist—supporter of England Patriot—supporter of independent nation
- Battle of Saratoga was the turning point of the war—now in favor of colonists. France supports the colonists.
- British army under Lord Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown, VA with French help.
- Treaty of Paris 1783 ended Rev. War. Gave U.S. all land btwn Atlantic and Mississippi River.
- Articles of Confederation governed the colonies during the war. Weak govt that could not collect taxes and gave most power to the states and not the central govt

