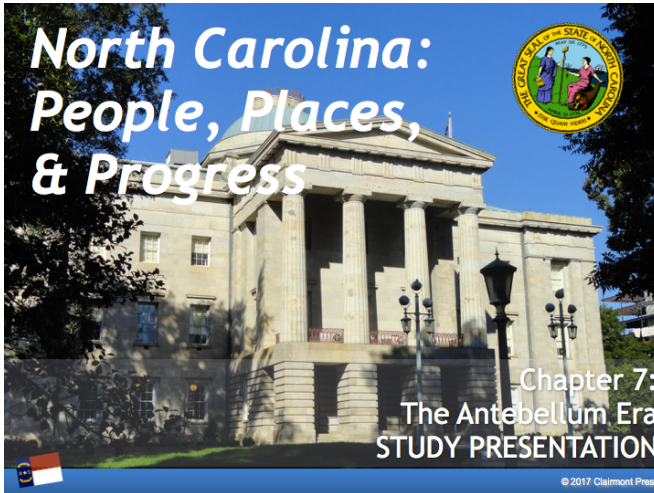




North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

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Quick Notes



Section 1: The State That Moved Like a Turtle

➤ Essential Question:

- What were North Carolina's beliefs in states' rights and how did those beliefs cause their turn to Jeffersonian ideals?

Section 1: The State That Moved Like a Turtle

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- states' rights
- republican simplicity
- War of 1812



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Introduction

- North Carolina had been a backwater colony before the Revolution and little changed after the Constitution was written
- North Carolina's tradition of distrusting political power was the common governing approach of the nation after 1800, and North Carolina began to contribute significantly to national leadership



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North Carolina and Federalism

- North Carolina refused to take an oath of allegiance to the federal government in 1790 because Congress had passed a law that disputes between states would be settled in federal court, not state courts
- The Tenth Amendment granted to states all power not delegated to the the federal government in the Constitution
 - North Carolina believed in states' rights, that states should assert independence when the federal government was doing something wrong
- The Eleventh Amendment restrained the Supreme Court from taking cases brought by a citizen of one state against another
- In the 1794 election, North Carolinians voted for the Antifederalists, led by Thomas Jefferson



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North Carolinians Become Jeffersonians

- Americans who distrusted the Federalists rallied to Thomas Jefferson
- Antifederalists soon controlled state government in North Carolina, most importantly Nathaniel Macon, a Congressman
- Macon was leading spokesman for republican simplicity, the idea that citizens in a republic should live as independently and simply as possible
 - Wanted Americans to be self-sustaining farmers
- The government should stay out of the way, except to provide defense and other matters for the nation's survival
- The best government was the local government



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North Carolina in the War of 1812

- The War of 1812 was fought between the Americans and the British to ensure Americans' rights to settle in the West and be safe from British interference on the sea
- The War of 1812 had a very small impact on North Carolina itself, but many served in the American army
- Two former residents became national heroes:
 - First Lady Dolley Madison refused to leave the Executive Mansion to protect the important documents there, and when she left she took an important portrait of George Washington.
 - Andrew Jackson became the leading military figure of the war

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Section 2: The Rip Van Winkle State

- Essential Question:
 - What factors became obstacles preventing the improvement of transportation and education in North Carolina?



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Section 2: The Rip Van Winkle State

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Rip Van Winkle state
 - subsistence farming
 - clubbing
 - recession
 - internal improvements
 - canal
 - common school
 - Literary Fund



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Introduction

- Rip Van Winkle was a character in a fictional story set in New York who fell asleep for 20 years and awoke amazed at the changes around him
- At a time when the nation was growing and changing, North Carolina seemed to be asleep to improvements, leading to the state being called the Rip Van Winkle state



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Subsistence Farming

- Most families had to practice subsistence farming, growing what they needed to feed themselves and their livestock, then selling the surplus, often to neighbors
- Bartering (trading one item for another) was very important in North Carolina since most residents had little cash
- Neighborhoods practiced clubbing, combining their surplus crops into one large load and trusted their friends to go to market for them



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The State Struggles

- The state did little to help the situation of its residents, believing that problems could be solved without government interference
- Most years, the state's taxes barely covered the salaries of state officials
- The state did start building roads in the western mountains, connecting travelers to roads leading to Charleston, and making North Carolina more prosperous
- A national recession (economic slowdown) in 1819 put many farmers in debt, and frustrated residents left the state for newer areas across the Mississippi River



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Murphey's Proposals

- After the War of 1812, Archibald Murphey tried to improve North Carolina by presenting ideas to the legislature for internal improvements and public education
- Internal improvements referred mostly to transportation, as residents of the backcountry were still isolated by rivers
 - Murphey wanted to deepen channels and create canals, man-made water channels that allowed horses or mules to pull flatboats with less effort than on roads
 - Despite Murphey's efforts, North Carolina had fewer canals than almost any other state
- They also urged the state to fund at least one common school in each county, where every white family could send their children to be educated
- The state was slow to fund the proposals due to lack of money, but a Literary Fund was set up in 1825 to help build schools

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Section 3: North Carolina Awakens

- Essential Question:
 - How was a more balanced representation between the eastern and western parts of the state gained and how did this change the government of North Carolina?



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Section 3: North Carolina Awakens

- What terms do I need to know?
 - suffrage
 - Democratic Party
 - Whig Party



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Introduction

- In 1831, the capital in Raleigh burned down, destroying nearly all of the contents
- Fayetteville was considered again to be the capital, then most of Fayetteville burned down as well
- The state laid a cornerstone for a new Capitol in Raleigh in 1833
 - The granite building with its copper dome is still the North Carolina State Capitol today



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East versus West

- Citizens were leaving because of lack of opportunity and disgust with the state's leadership
- The east continued to hold power even after 1830 census showed that the east had fewer people than the west, but more representatives in the legislature
 - Sectionalism still mattered more than the state to many leaders in North Carolina
- The west rebelled after attempts to get the legislature to call for constitutional change



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The Constitutional Convention of 1835

- In 1835, almost every voter in the west voted for a constitutional convention, and almost every voter in the east voted against, but the west had more people, and the convention was held
- Their greatest need was to make representation fair across the state
 - Each county would still have at least one representative in the House, but more populous counties would have multiple
 - The state Senate would be apportioned by wealth, the wealthier a county was, the more Senators it got
- This created a balance of power between the two sections of the state for the first time
- The governor was now elected by the people rather than the legislature for a 2-year term
- Now, black men and Native Americans were no longer granted suffrage, the right to vote
- With the election of 1836, North Carolina was governed in a new way



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Reform and the Nation

- North Carolina's reforms were part of a broader national movement to change how the government worked
- Andrew Jackson built up the Democratic Party during his terms as president from 1829-1837
 - Those who disliked him and his assertiveness formed the Whig Party to oppose him
- Andrew Jackson made it easier to buy federal land and worked to lower federal tax rates and established banks with federal money in the western states
- Jackson believed that the states, not the nation, should decide where there should be banks, so he vetoed the Bank of the United States

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Section 4: Whigs Support Development

- Essential Question:
 - What improvements were brought to North Carolina under Whig leadership and how did those improvements change the state?



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Section 4: Whigs Support Development

- What terms do I need to know?
 - curriculum
 - literate
 - plank road



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Introduction

- Whigs wanted to use government money to build up the state and soon formed a party out of Murphey's supporters and controlled the state in the 1830s and 1840s
- The first Whig leader was John Motley Morehead, who pushed both parts of Murphey's plan: public education and internal improvements



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Improvements in Education and Literacy

- In 1839, the Whigs created the state's first public school system and the first school opened in Rockingham County in 1840
- By the 1850s, every county had common schools and the state had developed a school system
- In 1852, Calvin H. Wiley became the first superintendent of public instruction and introduced standards for teachers and published a magazine to help teachers improve their skills
 - North Carolina had the most extensive school system of the South during the Antebellum era
- The University in Chapel Hill also grew and expanded its curriculum (courses offered) to include law and agricultural chemistry
- By the 1850s, more North Carolinians were literate (able to read and write) than ever before



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The Coming of the Railroads

- In the 1830s, the invention of railroads became one of the most important things to happen to the state, as railroads could be built almost anywhere
- Both Whigs and Democrats voted to use public money to invest in railroads
- The first railroads in North Carolina were the longest railroads in the world at the time
- Railroads impacted the farmers of the state, with some planters tripling the amount of cotton they grew and tobacco farms multiplying
- Railroads impacted the development of towns, which grew up around railroad stops
- Fayetteville built plank roads, made out of planks laid like a deck across the roadbed to help farmers keep their wagons above the mud and ruts



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Social Improvements

- The spirit of development across North Carolina impacted most residents
- Governor Morehead had the legislature set up a school for the deaf and blind
- In 1894, the state established the Hospital for the Insane in west Raleigh
- The Whig legislature encouraged the chartering of private academies and colleges, which were primarily established by Christian denominations
- As the railroads brought prosperity, support for educating women grew
 - The Moravians had already established Salem Female Academy in 1802



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Industrial Beginnings

- The Whigs chartered cotton mills, setting the stage for the later growth of that industry in North Carolina
- A dozen more factories were built in the 1840s, most along the Cape Fear River
- Edwin M. Holt ran the Alamance Factory near the site of the battlefield, producing the first dyed cloth in the state in 1852 called "Alamance Plaid"
- The telegraph was first installed in the state in 1848, and between 1835 and 1850, the number of newspapers published in the state more than doubled
- The number of people living in towns also doubled during this period



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Mining

- North Carolina had been known as a gold-producing state since the John Reed family opened the nation's first significant gold mine in the early 1800s
- So much gold was found in the central part of the state that the federal government set up a branch of the United States Mint there in 1837
- The most famous mine site was Gold Hill, started in 1842 at the edge of the Uwharries, with more than 3,000 people working the mine in shifts
- North Carolinians also mined iron ore
- North Carolina's first coal mine opened in 1855 at Cumnock in Lee County and operated through the Civil War



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Section 5: Racial Issues in the Time of Reform


- Essential Question:
 - How were racial issues in North Carolina impacted by the policy of Indian removal and the Trail of Tears?



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Section 5: Racial Issues in the Time of Reform


- What terms do I need to know?
 - Trail of Tears
 - plantation
 - staple crop
 - yeoman farmer
 - artisan
 - emancipation
 - slave code
 - quarters
 - free black



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Introduction

- During the Antebellum era, the rights of minority groups were restricted by the actions of the white majority in North Carolina
- New laws made it easier to control the lives of slaves and put restrictions on privileges of free people of color
- Native Americans were evicted from their homes by the efforts of whites



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The Cherokee in the Southeast

- In the early 1800s, North Carolina included part of the Cherokee Nation, considered to be most civilized of the Five Civilized Tribes
- Most of the Cherokee lived in Georgia, but about 4,000 still lived in North Carolina and remained the largest Native American group in the state
- They lived in the deepest parts of the mountains and kept many of the old traditions of hunting, gathering, and village life, and considered themselves citizens of North Carolina



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Cherokee Removal and the Trail of Tears

- In the 1820s, southern whites began to harass the Cherokee and other Native Americans to give up their land
- In the 1830s, President Andrew Jackson convinced Cherokee to sign a treaty calling for their removal to the west, but many were able to elude the soldiers coming to round them up
- During 1838 and 1839, more than 15,000 Cherokee were forced to move to Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) in a brutal journey later called the Trail of Tears
- About 1,000 Cherokee were allowed to remain in North Carolina with the help of a white man adopted into the Cherokee nation, who held the land in his name since the Cherokee couldn't own land
 - This became the basis for the establishment of the Eastern Cherokee nation later in the 1800s



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Masters and Slaves

- Slavery was not quite as dominant in North Carolina as other states in the South, about 1/4 families owned slaves
- The greatest concentration of slaves was along the Tidewater and Coastal Plain, which had some of the best soil in the state and was close enough to ports to sell crops
- A significant number of slaves lived on plantations (farms large enough to produce both food for subsistence and large amount of surplus staple crops to earn money)
 - Staple crops were primarily tobacco and cotton, but sometimes included grains
- Plantations used slave labor to clear and cultivate huge areas of land and to graze livestock, taught some slaves to be skilled craftspeople (artisans), and used large groups of slaves to cultivate and harvest fields



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The Conditions of African Americans

- Two conditions made a person a slave: he or she had to be at least partially African American, and his or her mother had to have been a slave
- Without an act of emancipation (a master legally freeing a slave) a slave was a slave for life
- The slave code defined the social, economic, and physical place of slave in North Carolina
 - They lacked freedom of movement, were denied most forms of advancement (such as reading or writing) and could not legally marry
- Slaves generally lived in slave quarters, where their housing was located, and their living conditions depended on the attitude of the master
- All slaves faced the horrors of the possibilities of being beaten or sold, or having their family members sold and sent away



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Free People of Color

- A few blacks in North Carolina were free but suffered from prejudice and poor treatment
 - In Fayetteville, free blacks wore a label on their sleeve identifying them
- Ralf Freeman, a freed slave, became one of the most notable preachers in the Uwharries during the 1820s
- Almost 200 free blacks owned slaves, in many cases their own relatives bought to keep them from being owned by whites

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