

present-day Morganton. Another was at Guatari, the name given to the Sapon village on the Yadkin River near present-day Salisbury. Early residents of Lincoln later discovered "the Spanish well" next to old house foundations of dressed and squared stone, indicating that a base had been set up there.

Apparently, Pardo hoped to find gold and other riches in the mountains and then use the camps as stopping-off points on the way back to the coast. Maybe as many as a hundred Spanish stayed in the foothills region for several years before giving up, just as others had.

### Walter Raleigh and the English

Not just the French and Spanish were fooled by the future site of North Carolina. By the late 1500s, the English had grown in strength and power to become Protestant rivals of the Catholic Spanish. The English wanted part of the New World riches for themselves. At the time, a small group of influential men became close to the English Queen, Elizabeth I. The group included two half-brothers, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh. The two men had studied the Verrazano reports and believed they could find the route to China.

In 1578, Raleigh and Gilbert convinced the Queen to plan an expedition to find the Northwest Passage so that England would benefit and grow rich by trade with other nations. The expedition was turned back the first year by heavy storms and Spanish attacks. The two received permission for a second expedition. However, the Queen would not let Raleigh leave, for she had dreamt that he would die if he sailed away. Gilbert did go, but he was lost at sea in 1583. The next year, Raleigh gained permission to try again, and he sent the first of several expeditions to the New World.

The Raleigh expeditions were the first English attempts to settle in the New World. They would become famous in North Carolina history, for they resulted in what came to be known as the Lost Colony.

#### It's Your Turn

1. What was the Northwest Passage? Why was it important?
2. What was the goal of the early Spanish explorers?



### Map 10 De Soto's Expedition

**Map Skill:** Why do you think de Soto's route was so complex?

### Did You Know?

In 1578, Sir Humphrey Gilbert received a six-year patent, or license, to explore North America. His 1583 expedition, undertaken just before his patent was to run out, landed in Newfoundland.

### Map 10 Skill

Student answers will vary.

### Geography Activity

On a current map of North Carolina, tell students to mark the places where Pardo's men set up camps, according to information in the text.

### Writing Activity

Tell students to pretend that they are Queen Elizabeth I and that they have just had a dream as described in the text. Have each student write a letter to Sir Walter Raleigh, explaining why the queen will not allow him to leave on the expedition.

### Lesson Closure

As a review, discuss with students the reasons these early European explorers failed to settle North Carolina.

### ASSESS

#### It's Your Turn

1. It was an all-water route through the North American continent. The route could be used by England to benefit its trade.
2. to find gold and other riches

### Teacher CD-ROM

You can use the test generator software on the CD to create a quiz or test on this section.

### Teacher Notes

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## Section 4 The Story of the Lost Colonists

### INTRODUCE

#### Outline

- A. The Lane Colony
- B. The White Colony
- C. The Fate of the Lost Colony

#### Materials

Textbook, pages 76-83

#### Blackline Masters

Who Am I?: Roanoke Voyages  
Edition, page 17

Roanoke Voyages: English  
Roots Put Down in Carolina,  
page 18

Language Arts Connection:  
Persuasive Writing, page 19  
Primary Source: Thomas  
Harriot's *Briefe and True  
Report*, page 20

#### Spanish Workbook

¿Quién soy?: Edición de "Las  
expediciones a Roanoke"

Viajes a Roanoke: Raíces ingle-  
sas trasplantadas a Carolina

#### Teacher CD-ROM

#### Transparencias

www.mystatehistory.com

Online textbook

Ch. 2 Internet Activity, "Early  
Settlements in America"

#### Strategies for

U.S. History Test Preparation  
"Roanoke, The Lost Colony,  
1590," pages 8-9

### Getting Started

Ask students if they have ever heard the story of the Lost Colony. If so, what do they know? If not, what does the name "Lost Colony" suggest to them?

## Section 4

# The Story of the Lost Colonists

This section will help you meet the following objectives:

- 8.1.01 Assess the impact of geography on the settlement and developing economy of the Carolina colony.
- 8.1.02 Identify American Indians who inhabited Carolina and assess their impact on the colony.

As you read, look for:

- the first English attempts to settle North Carolina
- the Lost Colony
- vocabulary terms **colony**, **Lost Colony**



Above: Queen Elizabeth I granted patents first to Sir Humphrey Gilbert and then to Walter Raleigh to discover "remote" lands for colonization.

**July 13, 1584, might easily be considered** the birthday of North Carolina. On that day, Englishmen first spied the shore they would call "the goodliest land under the cope of heaven." The commanders of the two small ships sent by Raleigh—Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe—held a ceremony to claim the land in the name of Queen Elizabeth. They found an inlet across the Outer Banks and dropped anchor in the sound that "the Indians call Roanoak."

The Englishmen rowed their small boats across the sounds and walked up and down the coast for more than six weeks, taking notes about how suitable the land was for settlement. They returned to England by autumn with notebooks, samples of plants, and two Indians named Manteo and Wanchese.

So happy was Queen Elizabeth about the expedition that she quickly made Raleigh a knight and allowed him to call the area "Virginia," after her title as the Virgin Queen. Raleigh moved to set up a permanent English presence on the coastline.

### The Lane Colony

In the spring of 1585, Raleigh sent a second expedition to Roanoke. Richard Grenville commanded the ships, and Ralph Lane was sent to erect a fort for protection and settlement. In addition, two very talented men went along to learn more about the New World. Thomas Harriot was noted as a poet, a mathematician, and a scientist. He helped develop algebra and experimented with an early version of the telescope. Harriot spent almost a year on Roanoke

### Objectives

**8.1.01** Assess the impact of geography on the settlement and developing economy of the Carolina colony.

**8.1.02** Identify and describe American Indians who inhabited the regions that became Carolina and assess their impact on the colony.

### Writing Assignment

Have students write an essay comparing the reactions of the Englishmen who came to North Carolina in 1584 to the reactions of the Spanish who came to North Carolina in 1540.



**Top:** Sir Richard Grenville, who led an expedition from England to Roanoke Island in 1585, fought the Spanish Armada in 1588 and died in a naval engagement with Spain. **Above:** Thomas Harriot was a brilliant scientist who published his observations of the New World in 1588. **Left:** John White's map of "Raleigh's Virginia," probably drawn in 1585-1586, appears remarkably accurate even today.

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## TEACH

### Using Technology

Have students look up the web site [www.nps.gov/archive/fora/trumpler.htm](http://www.nps.gov/archive/fora/trumpler.htm), read the article, and answer the following questions:

1. What college did Harriot attend? (St. Mary's Hall)
2. What job was Harriot given on the expedition to the New World? (Raleigh's representative, to assess the area's economic potential and to describe the natives)
3. What happened to the evidence of a lot of Harriot's work at the colony? (It was left behind.)
4. Who did Harriot marry that jeopardized his good relationship with Queen Elizabeth? (One of her ladies-in-waiting)
5. Of what illness did Harriot succumb? (Cancer of the nose)

### Geography Activity

Compare the map of "Raleigh's Virginia" with a current map of the same area. Note similarities and differences.

### Research Activity

Using sources of their choice, have students find ten facts about the artist that are not discussed in the text. Share the findings with the class.

### Critical Thinking

What were the benefits of having such a brilliant scientist and artist as Thomas Harriot accompany the second expedition to the New World in 1585?

### Teacher Notes

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### Using Photographs and Illustrations

Have students study the clothing worn by Sir Richard Granville and Thomas Harriot. What does their clothing tell us about how they wanted to be perceived by the public? How do their facial expressions compare with that of Queen Elizabeth I on page 76?

## Addressing Multiple Learning Styles

Have students pretend that they are early explorers of North Carolina. They should create a journal page of drawings, notes, sketches, etc., of the area around them, as Thomas Harriot and John White did.

## Writing Activity

Tell students to imagine that they are residents of the Lane Colony. Have them describe the rapidly deteriorating conditions that you and the other colonists are facing.

## Differentiated Instruction – For English Language Learners

Have students study the definition given for the vocabulary term *colony*. Then, discuss with students how a colonist was different from an immigrant, and how they are similar.

## Reviewing Information

Have students make a list of the problems that led to the abandonment of Fort Raleigh.

## Multidisciplinary Activity

**Language Arts:** Have students write a play that takes place as Francis Drake and his men attacked a Spanish ship.



**Above:** The 1585 colony commanded by Ralph Lane built a fort on Roanoke Island. The site, now called Fort Raleigh, was excavated and reconstructed between 1947 and 1950.

### Did You Know?

The Sea Dogs were English sea captains who attacked Spanish treasure ships (with the Queen's approval) and stole their cargo.

recording his impressions and collecting plant specimens. Accompanying him was John White, an artist. White's watercolors of natives and their village life became some of the most significant pieces of art in early American history. Between Harriot and White, the Lane expedition became one of the most important scientific journeys ever made. Much of their information is still stored and studied in British museums.

While Harriot and White explored the sounds and the Outer Banks, Ralph Lane and about one hundred soldiers built a base, which they called Fort Raleigh. Unfortunately, they caught a dose of the Spanish fever for gold and wasted a lot of time digging and searching for it, without luck. They also fought among themselves and, soon after, antagonized the nearby natives. Eventually, lack of success and shortages of food pushed the English soldiers to violence. They murdered the local chief and killed a number of inhabitants in nearby villages. A year after its arrival, the Lane colony was in peril, as the natives turned against them and the food supplies dwindled. (A **colony** is a group of people who settle in a distant land but who are still under the rule of their native land.)

In summer 1586, Francis Drake, the most famous of the so-called English Sea Dogs, arrived with a small fleet of ships. Drake, the most notorious foe of the Spanish in the Caribbean, had just completed a successful raid on Spanish ports, taking away plunder and prisoners. Drake put in at Roanoke Inlet to replenish the Fort Raleigh soldiers. When a hurricane threatened, all the Englishmen decided to abandon Roanoke and head

## Teacher Notes

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home. To make room for the Lane company, Drake left behind a number of his prisoners, a mix of slaves and Europeans who had worked for the Spanish. (What exactly happened to them has gone unrecorded. John Lawson later wrote that their descendants were the Hatteras Indians.)

Soon after Lane left, Richard Grenville arrived from England to resupply Fort Raleigh. Finding no one around (perhaps the Spanish prisoners were hiding), Grenville decided to sail to the Caribbean and, like Drake, plunder and pillage. He left fifteen soldiers to guard Fort Raleigh. They too were never seen again.

### The White Colony

Despite the failure of the Lane colony, Walter Raleigh was determined to continue English settlement. But this next time, Raleigh sent women and children with the soldiers, in an attempt to make the natives think that better relations would follow. Since John White had been to Roanoke, he led the group of 110 settlers. Since Roanoke had proven to be unsuitable for settlement, the expedition aimed to land at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, where the deeper water allowed ships to go and come more safely. However, the pilot, Simon Fernandez, got his own bout of gold fever. He left White and the others at Roanoke and sailed toward the Caribbean.

The settlement quickly ran into many of the same difficulties experienced previously. Despite the help of Manteo, the colony ran short of



**Above:** In 1588, Sir Francis Drake was too busy defending England and helping defeat the Armada to worry about the Roanoke colony. **Below:** This painting imagines the baptism of Virginia Dare.



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### Teacher Notes

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### Class Discussion

**Ask:** Do you think Sir Francis Drake made a wise decision when he left his prisoners behind to make room for the Lane Company? Why or why not?

### Cooperative Learning

Divide the class into two groups: a group of settlers stuck at Roanoke who want to go to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and a captain and crew of a ship who want to leave the settlers at Roanoke and instead search for gold in the Caribbean. Have the two groups debate their opposing positions.

### Critical Thinking

Ask students what they think happened to the slaves and Europeans left behind by Drake. What do they think happened to the fifteen soldiers left by Granville to guard Fort Raleigh? Ask students to choose a person left behind and write a journal entry describing a day at Fort Raleigh after being left behind.

### Using Technology

Have students go to web site [www.outerbanks.com/manteo/history/vadare.htm](http://www.outerbanks.com/manteo/history/vadare.htm) to find out what was the first recorded Christian sacrament administered in North America (Hint: the second sacrament was the baptism of Virginia Dare).

**Answer:** The first sacrament administered was the baptism of Manteo, an Indian chief who was rewarded for his service by being christened and named “Lord.”

## Technology Activity

Tell students to use the Internet to prepare a two-page report on the Spanish Armada. They may include drawings of the Armada and of the naval battle.

## Geography Activity

Have students use a blank North Carolina map to label the following events:

1. Birth of Virginia Dare (White colony settlement at mouth of Chesapeake Bay)
2. Location of settlers if they went to the village they hinted about with carvings on a tree (Croatoan village on Ocracoke island)
3. Where White left to return to England during the approaching hurricanes (Coast of North Carolina toward England)

## Multidisciplinary Activity

**Art:** Have students draw the “clues” John White saw at Roanoke, using the description provided in the text.

## Writing Activity

Tell students to make up and write a timeline of the Life of Virginia Dare, including speculated events that occurred after White left the colony.



**Above:** A visit to the *Elizabeth II* in Manteo gives an idea of what shipboard life was like in the sixteenth century.

supplies. White left to return to England to bring back needed supplies. He left behind a new granddaughter, Virginia Dare, born August 18, 1587. Virginia Dare was the first baby born to English settlers in the New World and, in a sense, the very first native white North Carolinian.

John White did not return for three years. England was desperately defending itself from a major Spanish invasion. The Spanish Armada—one of the largest fleets ever assembled in Europe—was intended to end for all time any English threat to Spanish control of the New World. The Spanish, however, met disaster as leaders like Raleigh and Drake helped scatter the Spanish ships all over the seas surrounding the British Isles. White was finally able to return to Roanoke, and he arrived one day after Virginia’s third birthday in 1590.

No one was at Roanoke. White blew a trumpet to alert the settlers of his approach. He then sang silly English songs to show he was not a disguised Spaniard. Still, as he later reported, “we had no answer.” He was not immediately alarmed. Since Roanoke was such a bad location, the settlers had often talked of moving elsewhere. But

they had promised that if they did move they would carve their destination on a tree, so White could find them.

The settlers also promised to carve a cross above the name of their destination if they were in danger. White found two clues at Roanoke, both of which suggested the destination of the colonists. On one tree near the shore were the letters *CRO*; on a post near the gate was the word *CROATOAN*. The letters referred to the village on Ocracoke Island where Manteo lived, so White assumed the Roanoke colonists had gone there for safety. Neither had a cross above it.

White wanted to go immediately to Croatoan, where he thought the refugees likely were. But the other members of his party had other ideas. Then a storm damaged their ship, and the season for hurricanes was approaching. White was forced to sail back to England without going the fifty miles to Hatteras to find his colony. No Englishman ever saw the Roanoke colony again.

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**Above:** North Carolina's most famous outdoor drama tells the story of the mysterious disappearance of the Lost Colony.

### The Fate of the "Lost Colony"

The missing Roanoke residents became known in North Carolina history as the **Lost Colony**. No one can pinpoint their exact fate. One early speculation was that the Spanish had raided the settlement, but no records ever appeared to prove this. It is possible that the nearby natives, who were still angry about the Lane colony, killed the colonists. White, however, found no evidence of violence. So, the likely story is that the colonists did what they promised to do. They went to live with the Croatoans,

just as the message on the tree said. They may well have been alive when White left for England.

A century later, the natives who lived at Cape Hatteras told John Lawson that their ancestors "could talk from a book." Some later moved inland to escape white settlements. They likely settled near the Cape Fear region on the Lumber River. In the 1700s, white settlers were startled to find that Indians living on the Lumber had blue eyes, built houses, and had

English names. At one time, these Indians called themselves Croatoans and claimed the Lost Colony as their ancestors. In the twentieth century,

### Did You Know?

Today, visitors to Roanoke Island can see the story of *The Lost Colony* on summer nights. *The Lost Colony* is the oldest and longest-running outdoor drama in the country.

### Cooperative Learning

As a class, act out one of the possible fates of the Lost Colony. Perform the short play for other history classes if possible.

### Technology Activity

Tell students to go to web site [www.lost-colony.com/](http://www.lost-colony.com/) and click on "Maps, Images, Photos" on the left side of the web site. Scroll down to "Images," to look at John White's drawings of Secotan Village and Pomelooc. Using these two drawings, have students describe ways colonists structured their villages to ensure safety from natives and animals.

**Teacher Note:** This web site has a link "Possible Croatoan Descendants" with pictures and information.

### Research Activity

Students can conduct research about the Indians who are also known as Croatoans or Lumbee. They should try to find pictures of these people, their houses, and records of their names. Then discuss how these things suggest that they might be descendants of the Lost Colony.

### Technology Activity

Students can go to web site [www.thelostcolony.org/](http://www.thelostcolony.org/) to read about the oldest and longest-running outdoor drama in the country.

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## Critical Thinking

**Ask:** What do you think happened to the Lost Colony? Students can use ideas from the text or make up their own stories, but they must support their ideas convincingly.

## Lesson Closure

Have each student share their ideas about the fate of the Lost Colony from the exercise above and information from this section. Encourage students to consider all possible explanations.

## ASSESS

### It's Your Turn

1. Virginia
2. Relations with the Native Americans were bad, and food supplies had dwindled.
3. White could not return while England was fighting a war with Spain.

## Chapter Closure

Divide the class into four groups. Assign each group one of the four sections of the chapter. Instruct the groups to develop questions and answers pertaining to the important points of each section. Then collect all the questions and answers and play a "Jeopardy"-type game with the whole class using the questions and answers they submitted.

## Teacher CD-ROM

You can use the test generator software on the CD to create a quiz or test on this section. If you choose not to use the test from the Blackline Masters, you can use the test generator software to customize a chapter test.



**Above:** The internationally famous actress Lynn Redgrave played Queen Elizabeth in the 2006 production of the outdoor drama *The Lost Colony*. In this scene, John White is presenting one of his paintings to the Queen. The play is put on each summer on the actual site of the Roanoke settlement.

they took the name Lumbee, derived from the swampy river that is their homeland.

There is one other known story about the fate of the Roanoke settlers. When the English came back to the New World in 1607 and established Jamestown on the Chesapeake Bay, their leader, John Smith, and others searched for the Lost Colony. Smith thought that the Roanoke residents attempted to move to the original destination, the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. Smith was told by several Indians that some white people had come

to the Chesapeake and lived among the Indians there. They had died of various causes. Some were caught in the middle of tribal wars. Others were murdered at the approach of the whites because the Indians expected to be punished for holding them in captivity. According to a record found in the British record office in London, Powhatan (most famous for being the father of Pocahontas) "miserably slaughtered . . . men, women, and children of the first plantation at Roanoke." There was also a story told that some were taken to Occaneechi to work in the Uwharrie mines there, but no one could prove that was true.

The mention of children begs the question: What was the fate of Virginia Dare? Did she grow up to be a successful adult? Did she adopt the ways of the natives? Did she get to have a family of her own? No one knows. However, North Carolinians have never forgotten the story of the first European baby born in their state. One story that residents of the Coastal Plain told for years was the occasional sighting of a white doe, a perfectly formed deer that could be seen on moonlit nights. A legend grew that the deer was the spirit of Virginia Dare, still present in "the goodliest land."

The disaster at Roanoke kept the English away from what became North Carolina for more than fifty years. Only after the second attempt to create "Virginia" was successful did whites return to the area along the Outer Banks.

### It's Your Turn

1. What name was given to the land explored by Amadas and Barlowe?
2. What caused Lane to abandon his colony at Roanoke?
3. Why did it take John White so long to return to his colony at Roanoke?

## Teacher Notes

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# CAROLINA CELEBRITIES

## Sir Walter Raleigh

**Although the state capital is named** for Sir Walter Raleigh, that English aristocrat never set foot on our soil. Raleigh was responsible for the three attempts to establish an English colony at Roanoke, and he was eager to find out about the fate of the Lost Colony. But he never came to look himself. In fact, Raleigh only crossed the Atlantic once, to lead a military expedition to South America. Although it is possible he spied the shore of Cape Hatteras from out in the Gulf Stream, no record suggests it.

Raleigh rose to fame and temporary fortune by being part of the group of Englishmen who helped keep Elizabeth I on the throne in the 1570s. Raleigh and a number of his friends came from the "West Country," to the west of London. They worked together to further their aims and those of the "Virgin Queen." Elizabeth never married, but she and Raleigh were said to have flirted a lot. One famous story is that, early in her monarchy, the Queen was walking down a street and Raleigh spread his cloak over a mud hole to keep her dress clean. Raleigh later had the cloak drawn on his coat of arms, to commemorate the incident. Elizabeth clearly cared about him. When he later fell in love with one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, she jealously threw him in jail.

Raleigh helped Elizabeth conquer Ireland. She rewarded him with a huge plantation there. Raleigh is said to have introduced the potato, a plant native to South America, to



Ireland while he was living there. The white-fleshed tuber is known to this day as the "Irish potato."

Raleigh's fortunes changed drastically when Elizabeth died in 1603. The new king, James (of King James Bible fame) distrusted Raleigh and accused him of treason. He imprisoned Raleigh in the Tower of London. While there, Raleigh wrote *The History of the World*, a very ambitious work that was incomplete when he was beheaded in 1618. On the way to his execution, Raleigh, one of the best wits in England, looked at the axe held by the henchman and remarked, "This is sharp medicine, but it is a cure for all diseases." After his execution, Raleigh's head was embalmed and given to his wife, the former lady-in-waiting. She carried it almost everywhere she went for the rest of her life.

Raleigh was regarded as one of the best poets of his day, as good at times as his contemporary, William Shakespeare. As was the custom of that day, there was a variety of spellings for words, including Raleigh's name. In fact, he never once is known to have spelled it the way North Carolinians do. He often preferred "Rawley."

Raleigh's last act was to create a custom that lasted a long time in England and America. Since he had been one of the first Englishmen to popularize tobacco, he asked to delay his execution until he had a last smoke. In this way, he helped establish the popularity for one of North Carolina's best-known products.

### Differentiated Instruction – For Advanced Readers

Have students read a short book or book excerpt about Sir Walter Raleigh and have them summarize that information for the rest of the class.

### Cooperative Learning

Divide the class into two teams. Have one student at a time from each team try to be the first to stand and answer correctly the following statements about the life of Sir Walter Raleigh. (Correct answers earn a point for the team; you can add other questions to the list.)

1. Raleigh, North Carolina, was named for Sir Walter Raleigh. (True)
2. We took the spelling "R-a-l-e-i-g-h" from the way Sir Walter Raleigh spelled his name. (False)
3. Raleigh came from the "East Country." (False)
4. Sir Walter Raleigh loved tobacco. (True)
5. Long after his death, Sir Walter Raleigh's head was carried around. (True)
6. Queen Elizabeth once threw Raleigh in jail. (True)
7. Raleigh had no sense of humor and despised jokes. (False)
8. Raleigh's book *The History of the World* was completed in prison. (False)
9. Queen Elizabeth was once secretly married to Raleigh. (False)
10. Raleigh had a cloak drawn on his coat of arms. (True)

### Teacher Notes

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### Class Discussion/ Reading Strategies

As a class, make a list of the important points about Sir Walter Raleigh in the text. Use the SQ3R method if the class has difficulty completing the activity.

## CHAPTER REVIEW

### Reviewing People, Places, and Terms

1. ceremonial center
2. culture
3. clan
4. expedition
5. colony
6. conjurer
7. pemmican
8. immunity

### Understanding the Facts

1. Paleolithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian
2. The atlatl allowed hunters to fling a dart or spear with more force and speed, which made hunting more successful.
3. the Archaic period
4. maize
5. a ceremonial center built by Mississippian Indians in North Carolina
6. the Cherokee; their size and their location
7. They knew that their very survival depended on their interaction with their environment.
8. Giovanni da Verrazano, Hernando de Soto, Juan Pardo, Walter Raleigh
9. On that day, Englishmen first saw the North Carolina shore at Roanoke Island.
10. The Lost Colony refers to the failed colony established by John White. Although there are some theories, no one knows for sure what happened to the settlers left behind when White returned to England.

## CHAPTER REVIEW

### Summary

- Scientists usually divide prehistoric peoples into four cultures: Paleolithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian.
- The Archaic period began around 9,000 years ago, when the weather became warmer. During this period, hunting improved, diet became healthier, and the population tended to increase. Seeds were also first planted and harvested during this time period.
- The introduction of maize during the Woodland period allowed people to stay in one place longer. They began living in villages, often along streams and rivers.
- The Mississippians were known for their ceremonial centers, which allowed the people to come together for religious ceremonies and recreation. The farthest advance of the Mississippian culture into North Carolina was along the Pee Dee River.
- The Indian cultures that played important roles in North Carolina's history include the Algonquin, the Tuscarora, the Catawba, and the Cherokee.
- The tribes that lived in North Carolina when the first Europeans came shared many beliefs, habits, and customs.
- None of the early explorers of North Carolina were successful in finding gold or other riches.
- Sir Walter Raleigh was the first to attempt to establish a colony in North Carolina. The Lane colony and the White colony, however, both failed.
- The disappearance of the Roanoke settlers has led to their being called the "Lost Colony."

### Reviewing People, Places, and Terms

Match each of the following terms with the definitions that follow.

ceremonial center  
clan  
colony  
conjurer  
culture  
expedition  
immunity  
pemmican

1. An area where Mississippians came together for religious worship, recreation, and fellowship
2. The beliefs and traditions of a group of people who share common experiences
3. An extended family of people with a common ancestor
4. A journey for a specific purpose
5. A group of people who settle in a distant land
6. A Native American "medicine man"
7. A mixture of meat, nuts, and grease
8. Resistance to disease

### Understanding the Facts

1. What are the four prehistoric cultures?
2. Why was the atlatl an important development?
3. During what period were seeds first planted and harvested?

### Teacher Notes

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