

Section 4 Efforts to Improve North Carolina

Directions: Use the information from pages 204-213 to complete the following statements.

1. Towns of the state, with minimal access to ports, continued to be _____.
2. There was virtually no statewide effort to build _____.
3. The 1788 convention agreed to a site for a permanent _____.
4. Raleigh was equal distance for people in the backcountry, the _____ and the _____ to travel _____.
5. The newly created town of _____ made a real effort to gain the _____.
6. Wilmington, _____ and Beaufort all competed to be the leading port.
7. Every state in the Union had a _____ before North Carolina got its first one.
8. Little was done to preserve the _____ and topsoil eroded away in heavy _____.
9. Over time, the size of _____ went down.
10. A national _____ in 1819 caused many farmers to go into _____.
11. A legislator in 1817 estimated that more than _____ natives had left the state in the previous twenty years.

GUIDED READING

CHAPTER 6: A FLEDGLING STATE IN A NEW NATION (Page 5)

12. Archibald D. _____ was one of the more renowned leaders of the whole history of North Carolina.
13. Two principal plans focused on _____ improvements and _____.
14. _____ schools were to be set up in every county.
15. The leaders of North Carolina were _____ to agree to fund the Murphy proposals.

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16. The state kept borrowing from the _____ Fund, and that stopped the growth of schools.

GUIDED READING

CHAPTER 7: NORTH CAROLINA FINALLY AWAKENS (Page 1)

Section 1 Murphy's Dreams Fulfill led Directions: Use the information from pages 221-227 to complete the following statements.

1. After long debate, the _____ allowed the people to decide if a change in their _____ would lead to better government.
2. Leaders responded with a better document and increased government _____.
3. The _____ came to North Carolina and solved its transportation difficulties.
4. In _____, the _____ building in Raleigh burned down.
5. The state laid a cornerstone for a new _____ in 1833.
6. Many North Carolina citizens were leaving the state because of lack of _____ and disgust with their _____.
7. Only men who owned at least _____ acres of land could vote for the candidates for state _____.
8. The eastern part of the state wanted to keep the control it had gained during the _____ period.
9. Easterners liked low _____ and made fun of efforts by western leaders, such as _____, who tried to get the state to do more.
10. North Carolina earned a reputation as the "_____ State" because it was like the state had fallen asleep.
11. The best leaders from both east and west came to _____ in 1835 to revise the constitution.
12. The greatest need was to make _____ fair across the state.
13. As for the _____, the new constitutional amendments allowed the voters to elect him directly, instead of the legislature.

GUIDED READING

CHAPTER 7: NORTH CAROLINA FINALLY AWAKENS (Page 2)

14. Free _____ men lost the right to vote in the 1835 constitutional amendments.

Section 3 Whigs Support Development

Directions: Use the information from pages 232-237 to complete the following statements

1. The two main political parties in the 1830s were the _____ and _____ Democrats.
2. Whigs and Democrats disagreed primarily over how active _____ should be in helping people develop their lives.
3. Whigs advocated _____ government involvement, while Democrats wanted _____.
4. Because they had the support of the _____, the Whigs controlled the state in the 1830s and 1840s.
5. Morehead and other Whigs pushed forward on both parts of Murphey's plan: public _____ and internal _____.
6. In _____, the Whigs created the state's first _____ system.
7. _____ County opened the first common school in 1840.
8. The state found out that the terrain (geography) was too rough for _____ to be built at a reasonable cost.

GUIDED READING

CHAPTER 7: NORTH CAROLINA FINALLY AWAKENS (Page 4)

9. The invention of the _____ was one of the most important things ever to happen to the state.
10. The Wilmington & _____ Railroad did return profits to the state.
11. The original railroads only helped the _____.
12. When they were new, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad were the _____ railroads in the world.
13. The cost of _____ goods was cut in half after the invention of the railroad.
14. The largest town not to get a railroad was _____.
15. Governor Morehead convinced the _____ to set up a school for the deaf and _____.

15. North Carolina native _____ was president from 1829 to 1837.

Section 2 The Cherokee Removal

Directions: Use the information from pages 228-231 to complete the following statements.

1. In the early 1800s, North Carolina included part of another nation, where the _____ lived.
2. About _____ Cherokee lived in the North Carolina mountains. The rest of the 16,000 members of the Nation lived in _____ and northern _____.
3. Sequoyah invented a _____ that imitated their spoken sounds.
4. Beginning in the 1820s, whites began to harass the Cherokee and other Native American groups to give up their _____.
5. Many whites argued that all Indians should be moved across the _____ River, away from white settlement.
6. Most of the Cherokee, led by Chief _____ of _____, did not want to be sent away.
7. In the _____, President _____ had convinced some Cherokee to sign a treaty calling for removal to the West.
8. Because many Cherokee lived deep in the _____, they hid in _____ and eluded the soldiers.
9. During the years _____ and _____, more than 15,000 Cherokee were forced to move to what was being called _____.

GUIDED READING

CHAPTER 7: NORTH CAROLINA FINALLY AWAKENS (Page 3)

10. There was not enough _____ or _____ along the way.
11. Cherokee would remember this ordeal as the _____.
12. With the help of _____, a white who had been adopted into the Cherokee Nation, about _____ Cherokee were allowed to remain in North Carolina.
13. Most of North Carolina had only indirect _____, or _____ with the Cherokee removal.