

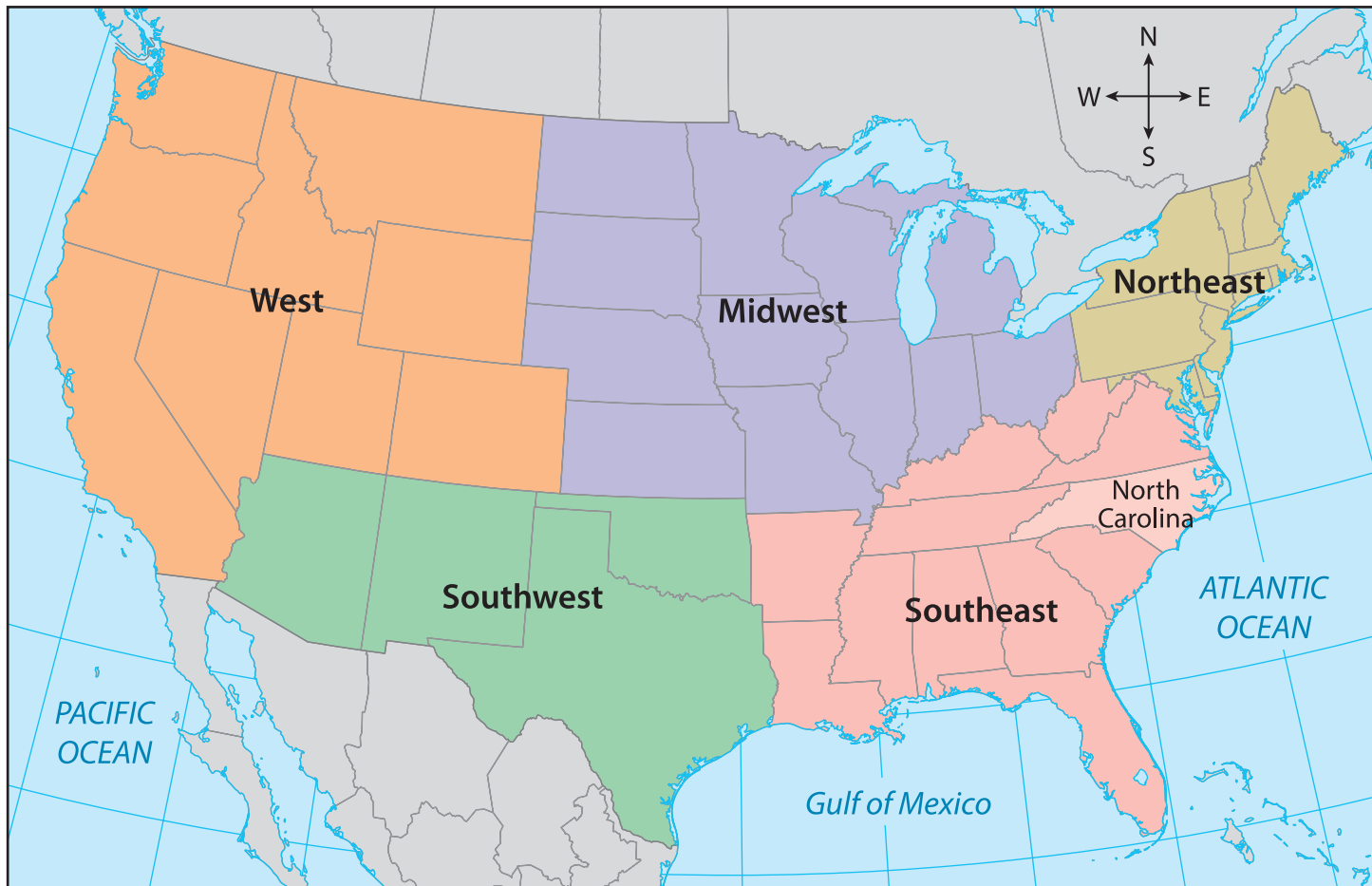
The Story of North Carolina

Timeline Cards



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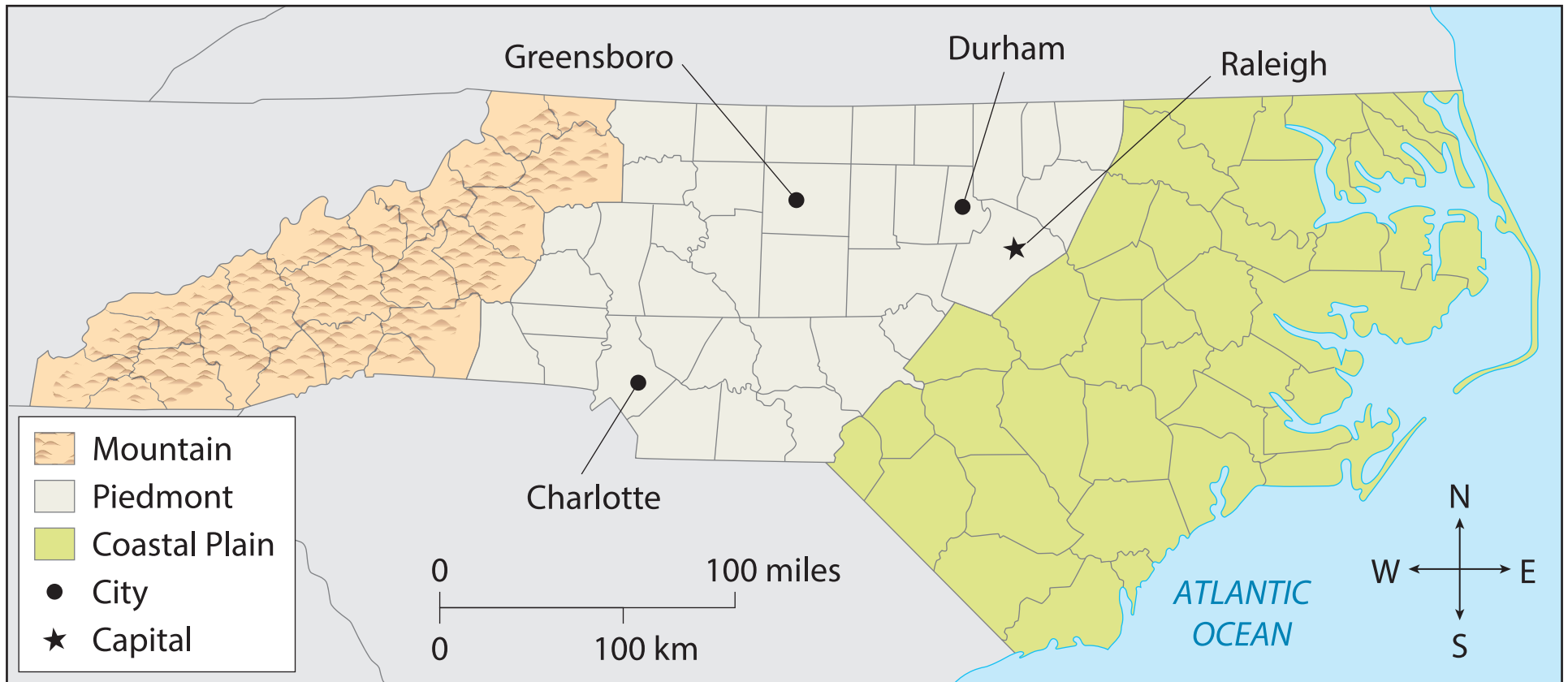
CHAPTER 1: A Place Called North Carolina



North Carolina is located in the southeastern United States.

Big Question: What physical and human features define North Carolina?

CHAPTER 1: A Place Called North Carolina

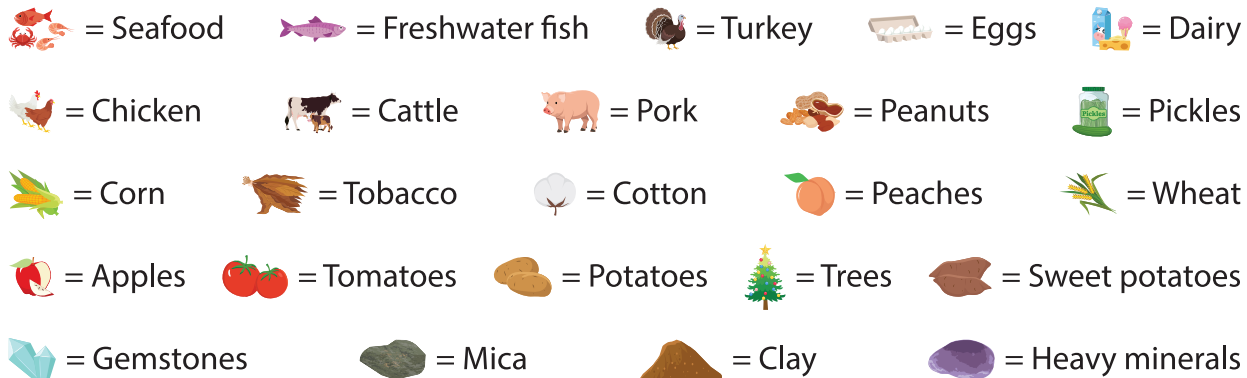


North Carolina has three main regions: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, and the Mountains. Each region has its own special features, like sandy beaches in the Coastal Plain, rolling hills in the Piedmont, and tall peaks in the Mountains.

Big Question: What physical and human features define North Carolina?

CHAPTER 1: A Place Called North Carolina

North Carolina produces a diverse mix of natural resources.



Big Question: What physical and human features define North Carolina?

CHAPTER 2: Government in North Carolina

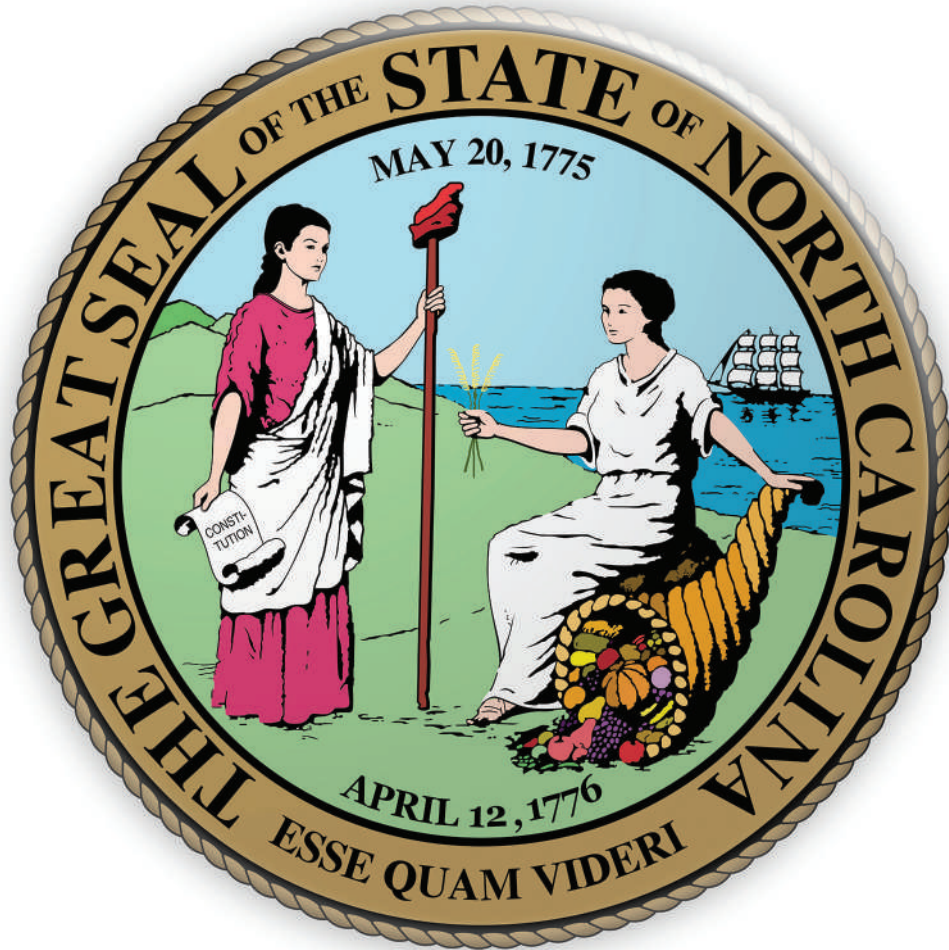


North Carolina's state capitol building in Raleigh was completed in 1840 and remains an important symbol of democracy. Both the governor and the state legislature meet here to decide how to best serve the state's people.

Big Question: How do North Carolina's different levels of government work?

CHAPTER 2: Government in North Carolina

North Carolina's current constitution was adopted in 1971. It states that "all political power" comes from the people, who can exercise that power by voting.



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CHAPTER 2: Government in North Carolina



Kids can show civic responsibility by helping clean up a local park or by writing letters to community leaders.

Big Question: How do North Carolina's different levels of government work?

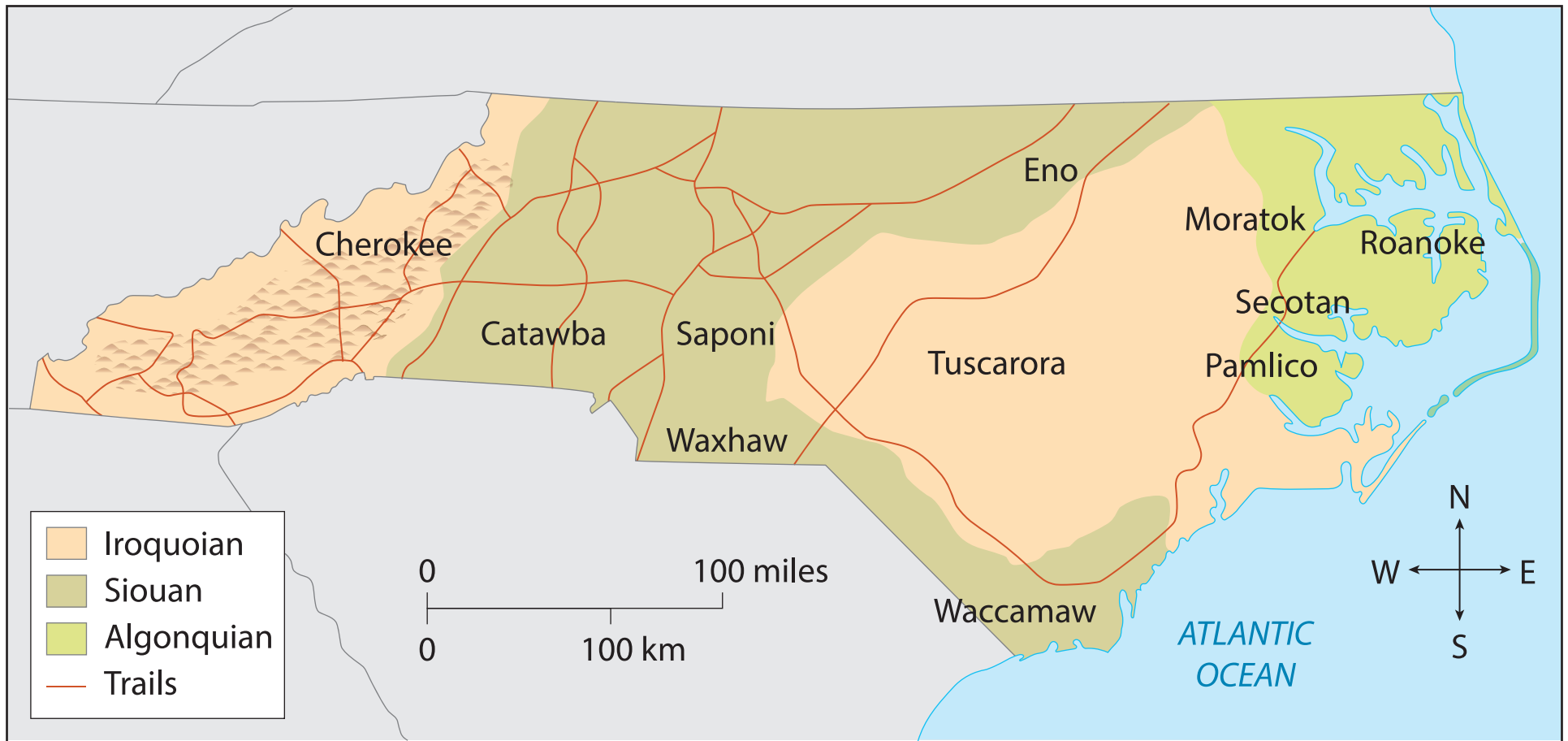
CHAPTER 3: North Carolina's First Peoples



The first peoples in North Carolina lived during the Paleoindian (10,000–8000 BCE) and Archaic (8000–1000 BCE) periods.

Big Question: Who were North Carolina's first peoples, and how did they live?

CHAPTER 3: North Carolina's First Peoples



By 1524, more than one hundred thousand Native Americans lived in what is now North Carolina.

Big Question: Who were North Carolina's first peoples, and how did they live?

CHAPTER 4: Colonial North Carolina



In 1587, English settlers formed the Roanoke Colony off the coast of what would become North Carolina. It was the first English settlement in America, and it mysteriously disappeared, leaving many questions.

Big Question: How did Carolina grow and change as a colony?

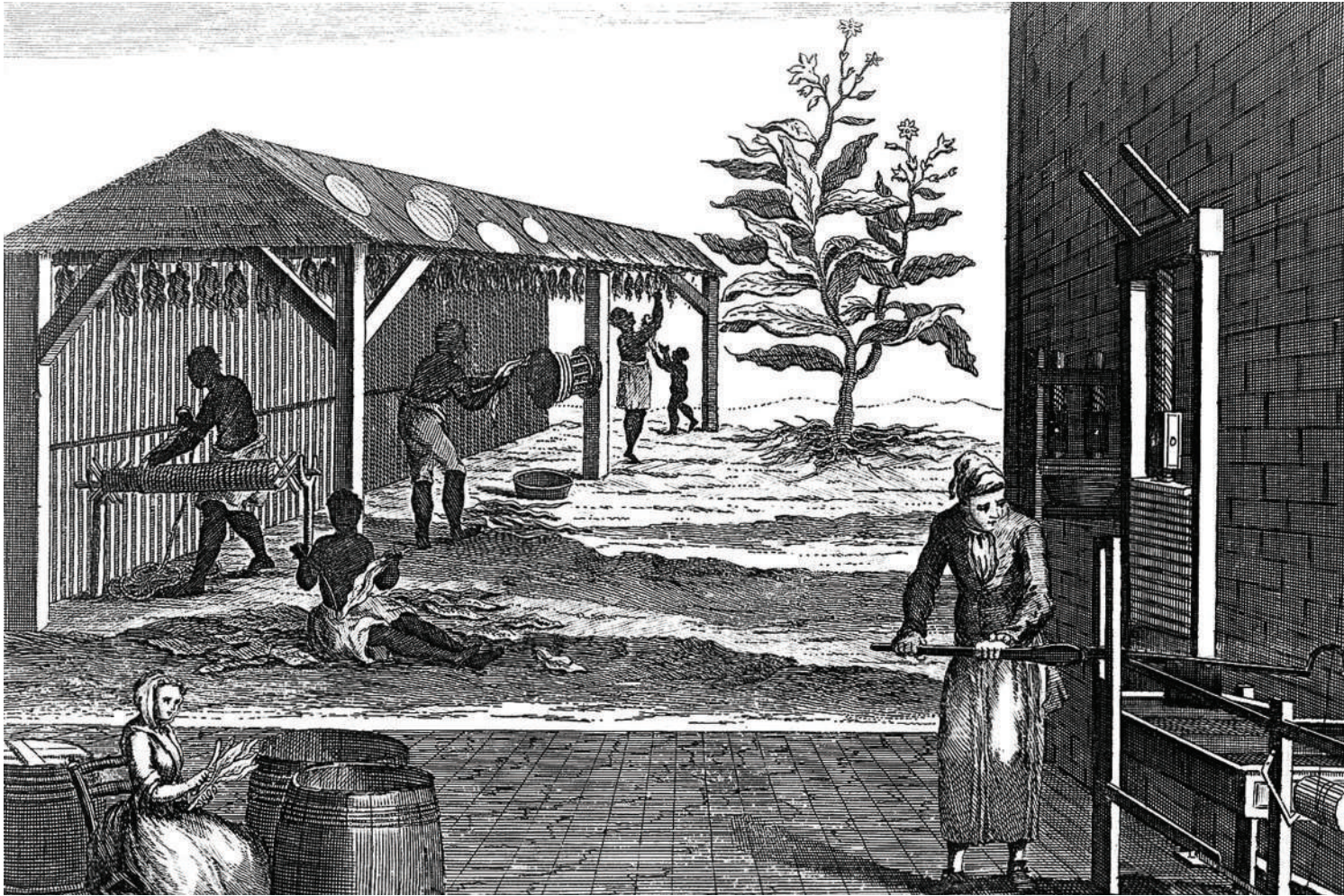
CHAPTER 4: Colonial North Carolina



North Carolina attracted many settlers from Europe and from the northern colonies. Many of them traveled south on the Great Wagon Road to reach Carolina.

Big Question: How did Carolina grow and change as a colony?

CHAPTER 4: Colonial North Carolina



The first enslaved Africans arrived in Carolina in the 1680s. They were forced to work on farms and plantations under harsh conditions.

Big Question: How did Carolina grow and change as a colony?

CHAPTER 4: Colonial North Carolina



In 1712, the colony was divided into North and South Carolina.

Big Question:

How did Carolina grow and change as a colony?

CHAPTER 4: Colonial North Carolina



The Great Awakening spread through the colonies in the 1730s. The movement taught that all people were equal in the eyes of God and encouraged people of different backgrounds to take part in religious services.

Big Question: How did Carolina grow and change as a colony?

CHAPTER 5: Revolution and Early Statehood



In the 1760s, the Regulator Movement in North Carolina fought for fairer government practices, representation, and the reduction of taxes that the Regulators believed were unfair.

Big Question: How did North Carolina develop as a state?

CHAPTER 5: Revolution and Early Statehood



During the American Revolution (1775–83), North Carolina became one of the thirteen states in the new United States of America.

Big Question: How did North Carolina develop as a state?

CHAPTER 5: Revolution and Early Statehood



The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s led to a boom in production that fueled North Carolina's growing textile industry.

Big Question: How did North Carolina develop as a state?

CHAPTER 5: Revolution and Early Statehood

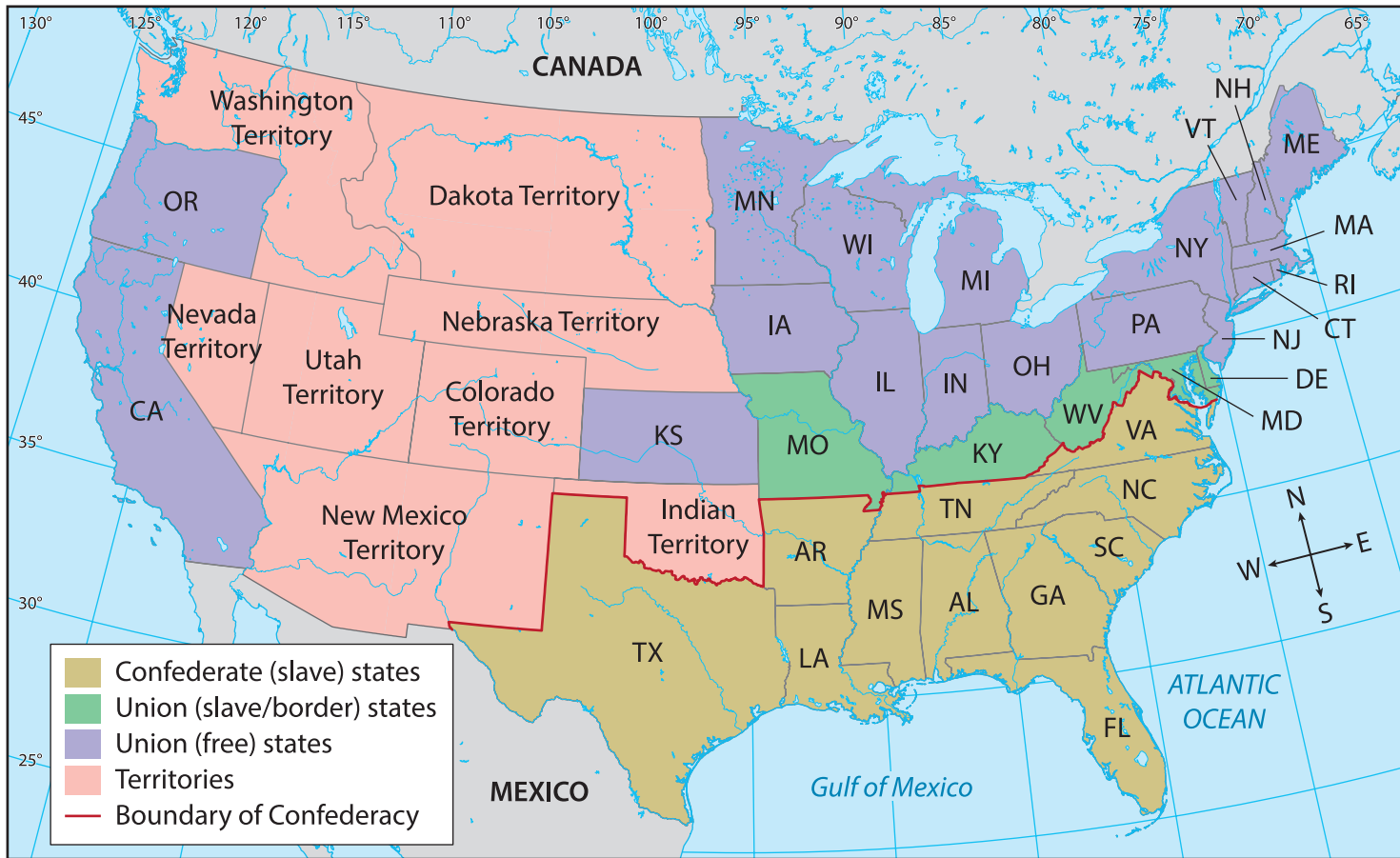


The Indian Removal Act of 1830 led to the forced relocation of thousands of Native Americans to land that is now Oklahoma. Many Native Americans in North Carolina were affected, but some Cherokee escaped by hiding in the mountains.

Big Question:

How did North Carolina develop as a state?

CHAPTER 6: North Carolina and the Civil War



The issues of slavery and secession divided North Carolinians, but on May 20, 1861, North Carolina's lawmakers voted to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy.

Big Question: How did the debate over slavery and the Civil War affect North Carolina?

CHAPTER 6: North Carolina and the Civil War



North Carolina's strategic position made it a key battleground state during the Civil War. In January 1865, the Union captured Wilmington, the Confederacy's last major port.

Big Question: How did the debate over slavery and the Civil War affect North Carolina?

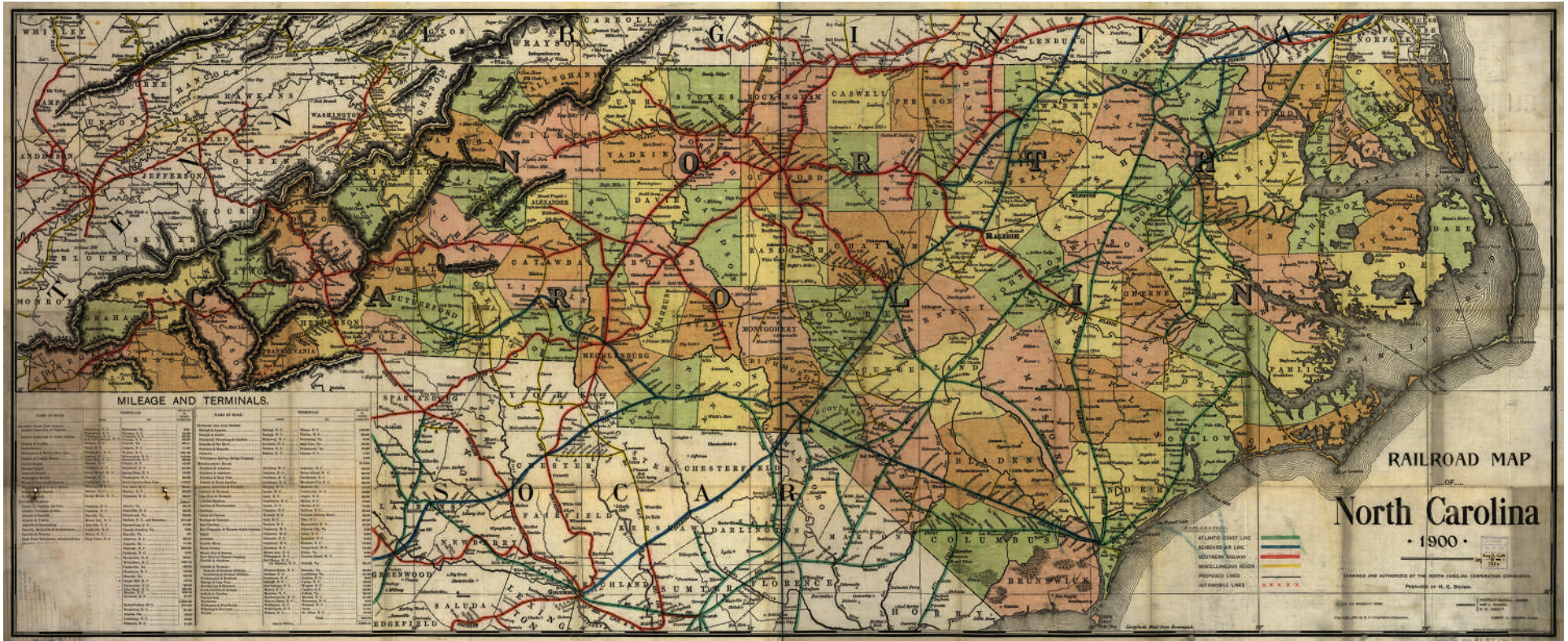
CHAPTER 6: North Carolina and the Civil War

In 1868, North Carolina wrote a new state constitution that abolished slavery and granted all men of any race the right to vote. For the first time, African American men were elected to participate in public office in North Carolina.



Big Question: How did the debate over slavery and the Civil War affect North Carolina?

CHAPTER 7: North Carolina in a Changing Nation



In the late 1890s, railroads were expanding rapidly across North Carolina, helping businesses grow and making it easier to trade goods across long distances.

Big Question: How did North Carolina change after Reconstruction?

CHAPTER 7: North Carolina in a Changing Nation



The Industrial Revolution transformed North Carolina's economy. New furniture and textile mills provided jobs, but with long hours and in dangerous conditions.

Big Question:

How did
North Carolina
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Reconstruction?

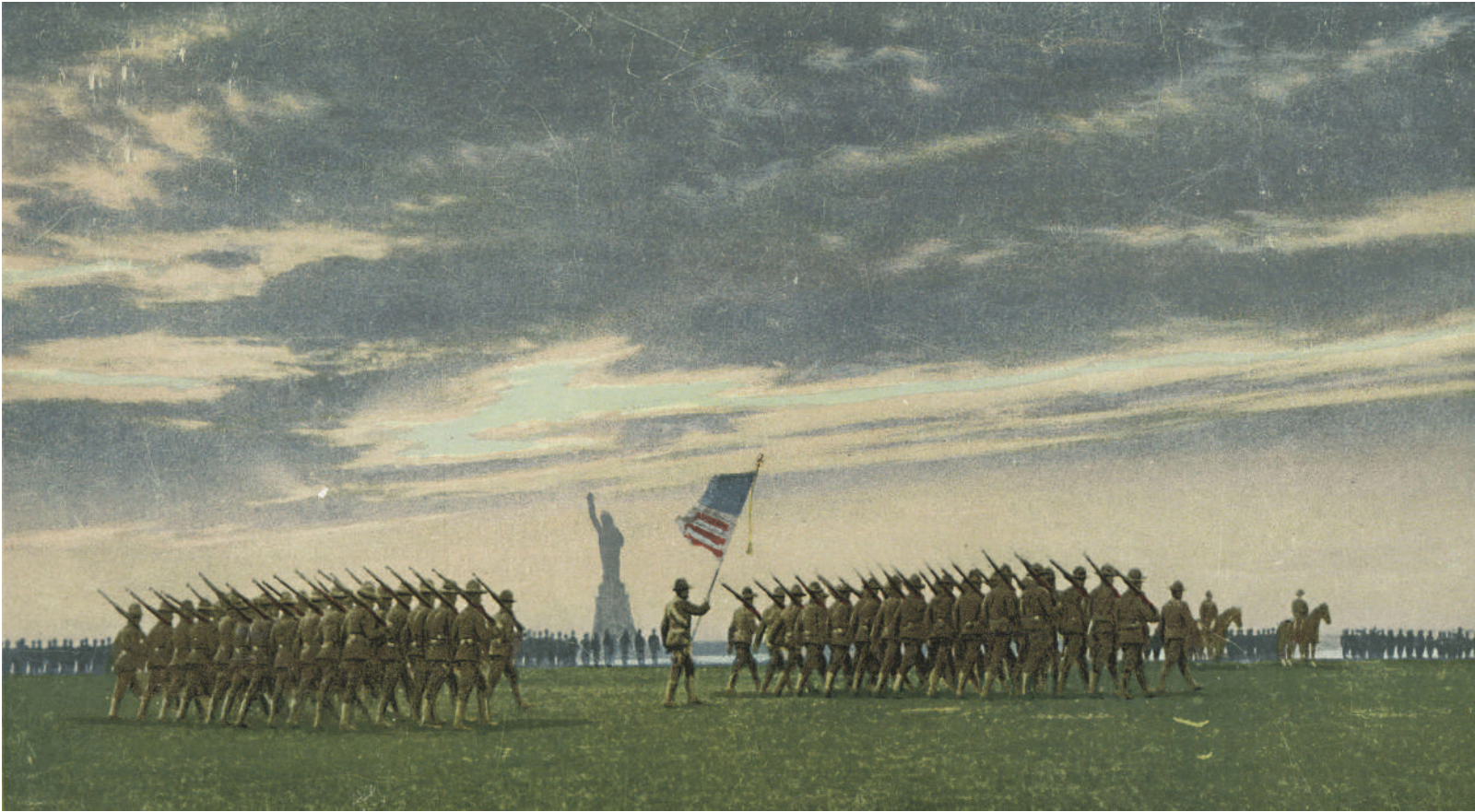
CHAPTER 7: North Carolina in a Changing Nation



Late-nineteenth-century America saw the growth of industry and monopolies that made a small number of people fantastically wealthy. The Biltmore Estate, completed by 1895, represents the kind of wealth and luxury the “robber barons” were known for.

Big Question: How did North Carolina change after Reconstruction?

CHAPTER 8: Years of Challenge and Conflict

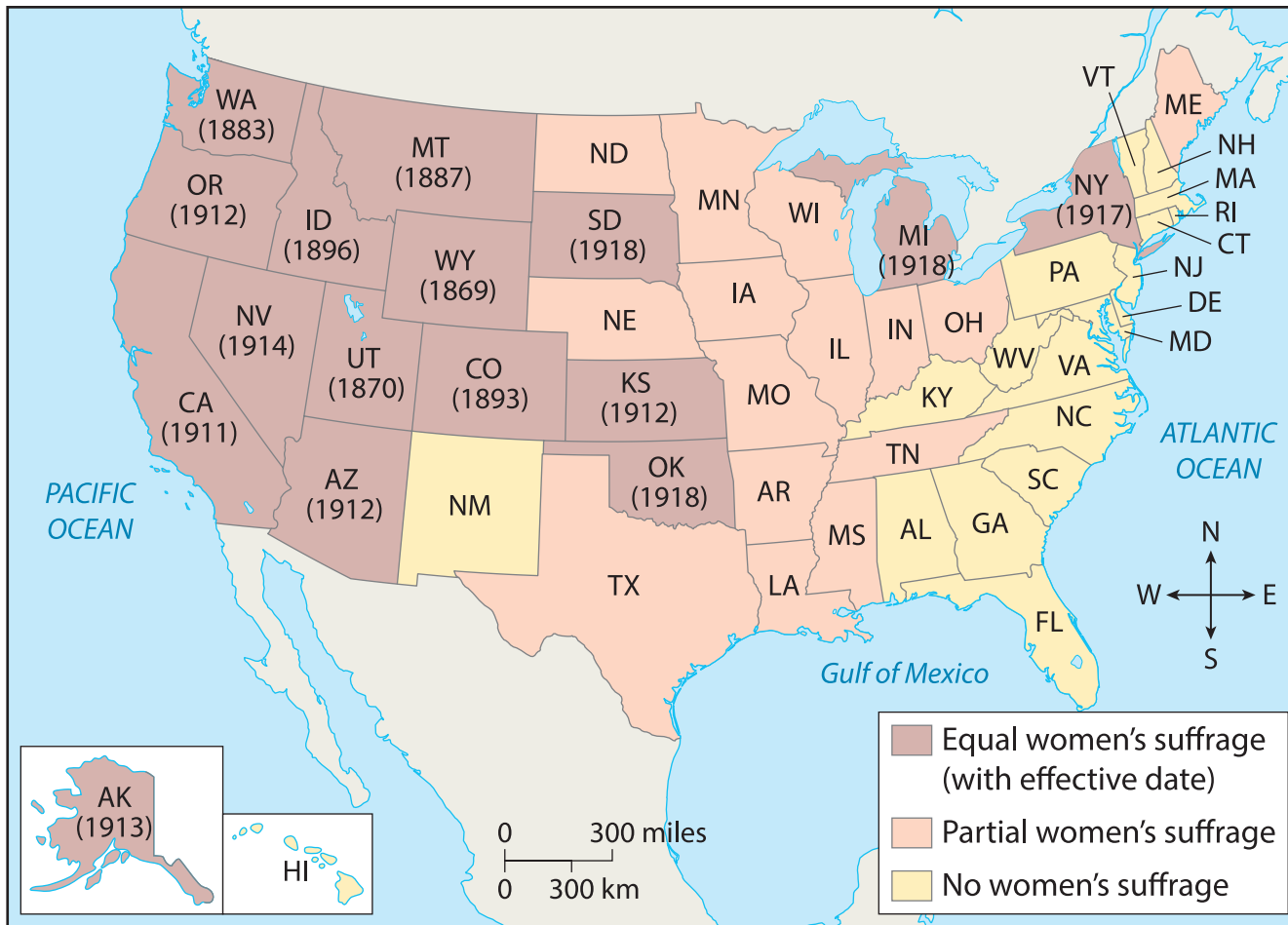


More than fifty-five thousand North Carolinians fought overseas in World War I (1914–18). New soldiers trained at army camps around the state including Camp Green in Charlotte and Camp Polk near Raleigh.

Big Question: How did world and national events affect North Carolina in the early twentieth century?

CHAPTER 8: Years of Challenge and Conflict

Territories and States with Women's Suffrage, 1869–1919



The Nineteenth Amendment was fiercely debated in North Carolina. In 1920, the amendment was ratified, granting women nationwide the right to vote.

Big Question: How did world and national events affect North Carolina in the early twentieth century?

CHAPTER 8: Years of Challenge and Conflict



North Carolina was hit hard by the Great Depression. By 1933, one in four workers in North Carolina were unemployed.

Big Question: How did world and national events affect North Carolina in the early twentieth century?

CHAPTER 8: Years of Challenge and Conflict



During World War II (1939–45), North Carolina's military bases, like Fort Bragg, served as important training centers for U.S. Army and Navy personnel.

Big Question: How did world and national events affect North Carolina in the early twentieth century?

CHAPTER 9: North Carolina in the Late 1900s

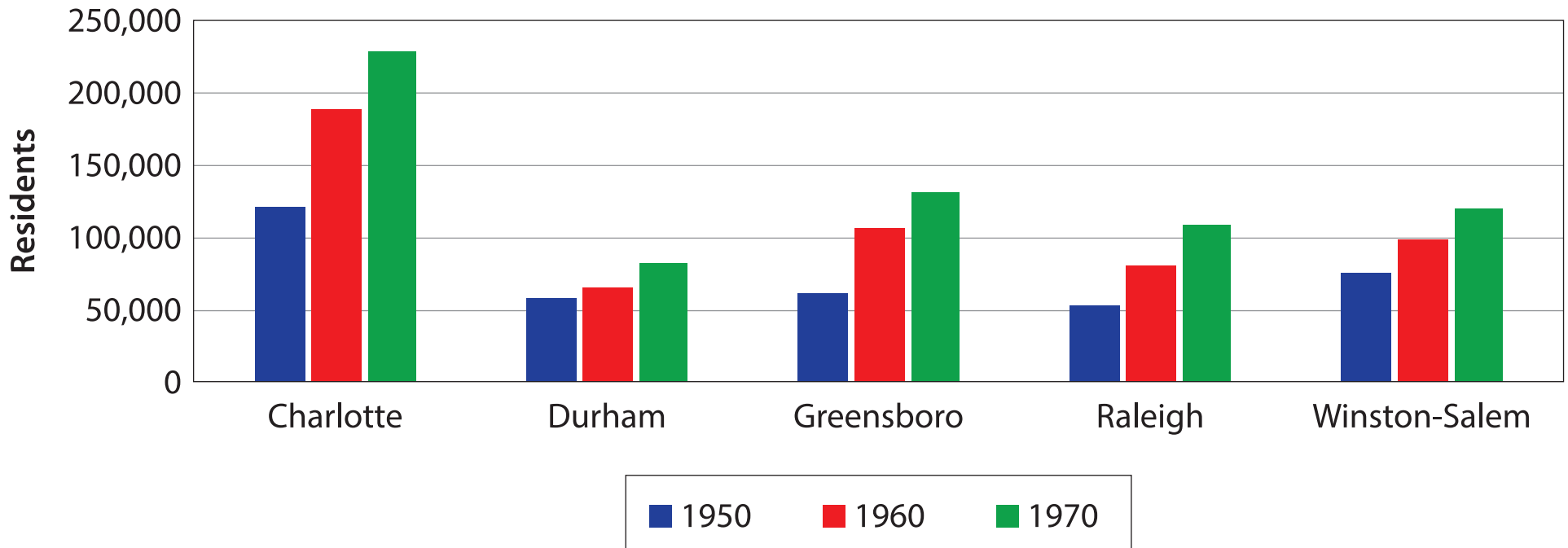


Research Triangle Park, established in 1959, brought together science and technology companies with some of the state's leading universities. This effort has helped make North Carolina a leader in education, technology, innovation, and medicine.

Big Question: How did North Carolina change in the late twentieth century?

CHAPTER 9: North Carolina in the Late 1900s

Growth of North Carolina's Largest Cities, 1950–1970



Source: Data from U.S. Census Bureau

In the decades after World War II, North Carolina's population continued to rise, driven mainly by growth in its major cities.

Big Question: How did North Carolina change in the late twentieth century?

CHAPTER 9: North Carolina in the Late 1900s



North Carolinians played a major role in the civil rights movement. Black students from North Carolina A&T University started the first sit-in at a Woolworth's Department store, inspiring similar protests around the country.

Big Question: How did North Carolina change in the late twentieth century?

CHAPTER 10: North Carolina in the Twenty-First Century



North Carolina is a leader in renewable energy. Large solar and wind farms help supply the state with clean electricity.

Big Question: What challenges and changes face North Carolina in the twenty-first century?

CHAPTER 10: North Carolina in the Twenty-First Century

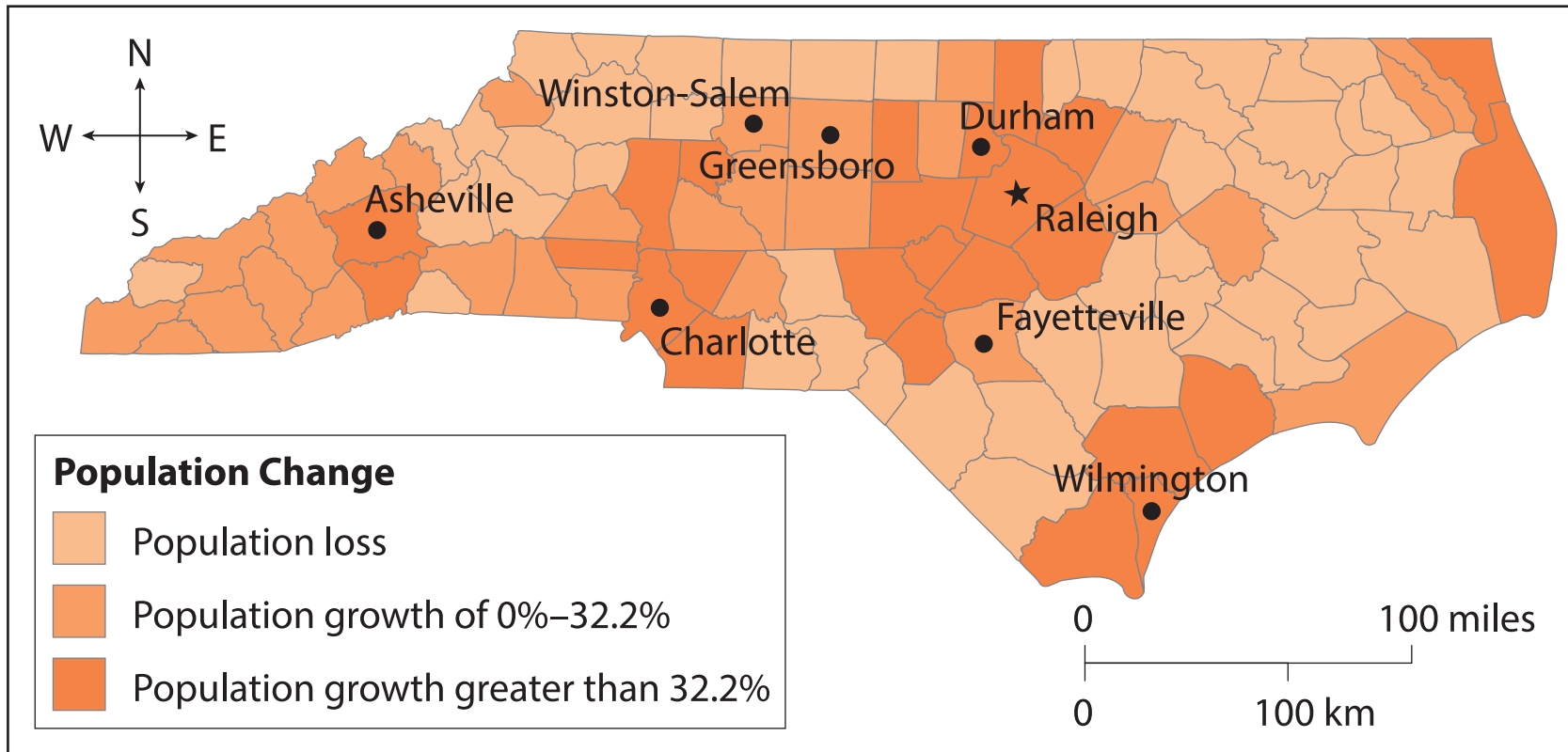


Tourism is a key part of North Carolina's economy. Every year, millions of visitors travel to the state to enjoy its beaches, mountains, and cities, where people see attractions like the NASCAR Hall of Fame in Charlotte.

Big Question: What challenges and changes face North Carolina in the twenty-first century?

CHAPTER 10: North Carolina in the Twenty-First Century

Projected Population Change in North Carolina's Counties, 2021–2050



North Carolina's population continues to grow, with more and more people choosing to live in cities and urban environments.

Big Question: What challenges and changes face North Carolina in the twenty-first century?

Subject Matter Experts

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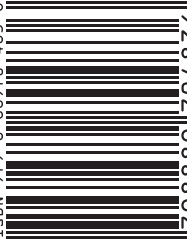
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