

Naturally North Carolina
Distance Learning Program Materials



Educator Information

Thanks for watching *Naturally North Carolina*! Everything you need is in this package, except for pencils and the video. The program usually takes 45 minutes to an hour to complete.

Before you begin the video, here's what you need to do:

1. Divide the class into four groups.
2. Print the materials needed.

Materials Needed	Copies Needed
Presentation Sign-Up Sheet	1 for each group- 4 total
A and B cards	1 A and 1 B card for each student
Presentation Materials	
Group 1 Inner Coastal Plain Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 2 Outer Coastal Plain Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 3 Piedmont Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 4 Mountain Region Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo

3. Ask the members of each group to complete the presentation sign-up sheet. Remember more than one person can share a job.
4. Ready? Start the video, but be prepared to pause it when the Museum Instructor prompts you to do so. **Please do not pass out materials (except for the presentation sign-up sheet and the A and B cards) until prompted to do so during the video.**

During the video:

1. Hand out the A and B cards and Pages A, B, C, and D, along with the cultural object pictures when requested by the Museum Instructor.
2. Monitor group activity and assist students who are having difficulty.
3. Help facilitate discussion on the topics presented in the class. Keep students on topic and help them follow directions.

After the video:

1. Check the museum website for additional resources relating to North Carolina's geography and history.

Thank you for helping us make this program a meaningful learning experience for your students.

Group Presentation Sign-Up Sheet

Group Number: _____

Please complete before beginning the video.

Dear Educator,
Members of the four groups should complete a copy of this sheet before beginning the video. **Remember, more than one person may share a job.**

The following jobs make up your group presentation. Write the name of the person(s) responsible for each job.

1. Present information on the region.
Your job is to read the information about your region to your group and to share information about the region with the class.

Name:

2. Present the county map.
After your group has located the counties for your region, your job is to color in those counties, and choose two or three counties to name aloud when you share the map during the presentation.

Name:

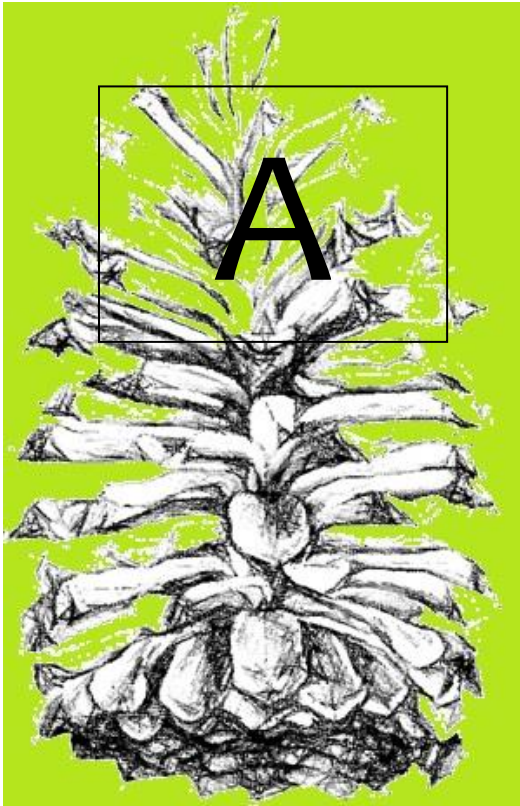
3. Present the cultural object.
Your job is to read the information on the object to your group, share the image or object, and to tell the class about your object.

Name:

4. Introduce the video.
Your job is to enthusiastically read the video introduction to the class when your group makes its presentation.

Name:

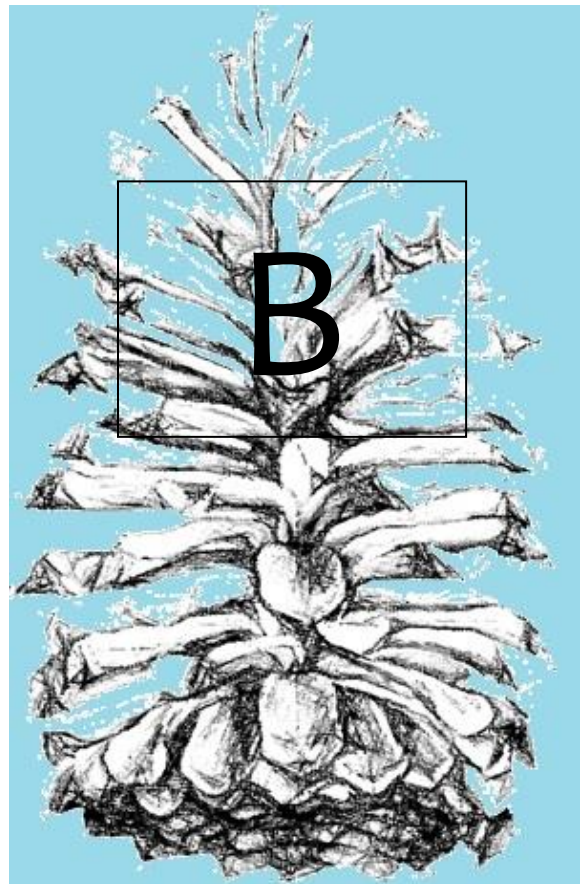
Naturally North Carolina



*Naturally North Carolina
Distance Learning Program Materials (2019)
The North Carolina Museum of History*

Print 1 A and 1 B card for
each student.

Naturally North Carolina



NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

The Outer Coastal Plain

The 325 miles of barrier islands off the coast of North Carolina are dynamic: they change with wind, weather, and time. The unique features of the Outer Coastal Plain have meant different things to the people who have called this region home for thousands of years.

American Indians fished and hunted in the area. Explorers and settlers cut timber, built homes, planted, drained swamps, and hunted for food and profit. Enslaved people escaped to freedom in the Great Dismal Swamp.

Pirates liked hiding here. Fishermen earned a good living. Ships found the shifting shoals to be deadly. Tourism increased the popularity of building near a changing coastline.

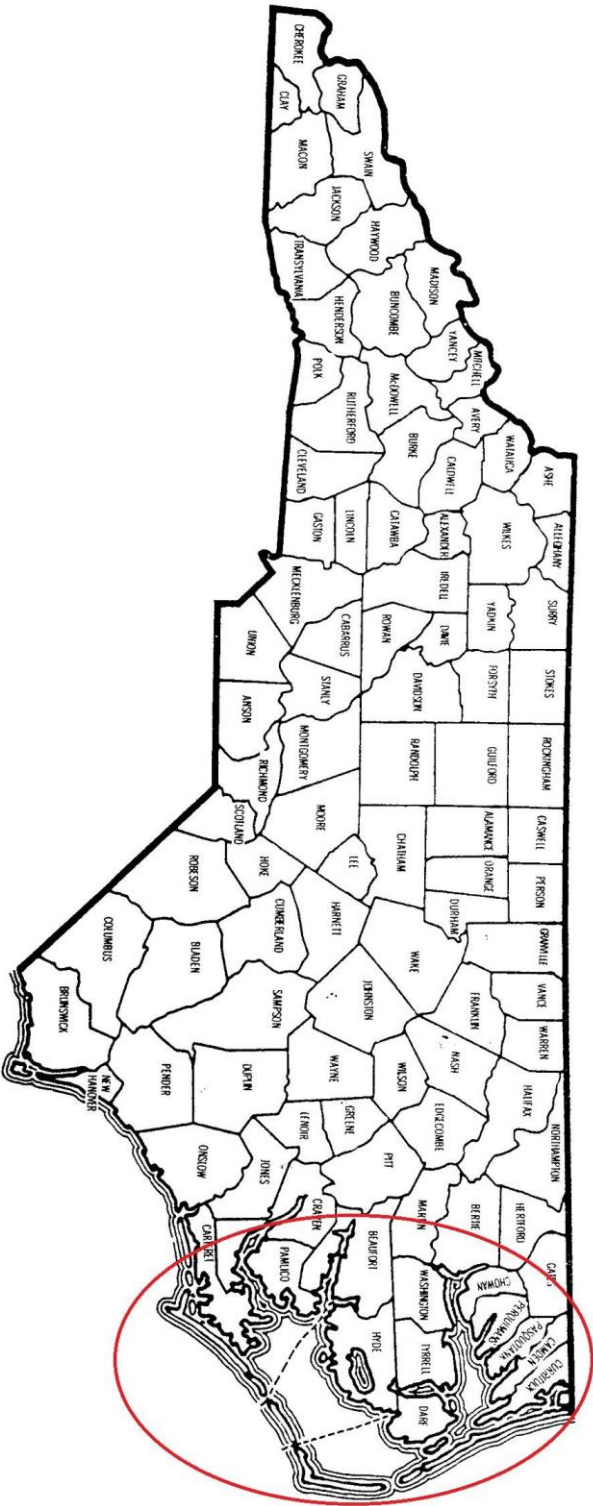
It remains a challenge to maintain the remarkable coastal environment as the region's popularity continues to grow.

Presentation Packet: Group 1
Page B

Counties for the Outer Coastal Plain (13): Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington

Look at the area indicated on the map below. Find the counties within that general area, listed above, for your region. Shade in only those counties listed for your region. Write the name of your region on the top of the county map.

Region: Outer Coastal Plain



**Presentation Packet: Group 1
Page C**

Canoes

On the land side of the Outer Coastal Plain are estuaries, where fresh water mixes with salt water. These estuaries are home to many fish, shellfish, birds, and other animals.

Canoes have served as a main way to travel in North Carolina waters for some 5,000 years. American Indians made canoes using trees and sharp shells. Explorers and settlers imitated the native peoples' use of juniper and cypress trees for canoes. These trees resist rotting.

Dugout canoes remained popular with North Carolinians throughout the 1800s.

The Outer Coastal Plain Cultural Object Photo



**Presentation Packet: Group 1
Page D**

Outer Banks Video

The Outer Banks area is rich with stories of North Carolina's past.

These stories demonstrate the special features of North Carolina's coastal and tidewater area, which are impacted greatly by construction and weather.

Together, people work to make sure the coast remains a natural resource that provides homes, enjoyment, and a sound economy for many.

Let's roll the video!

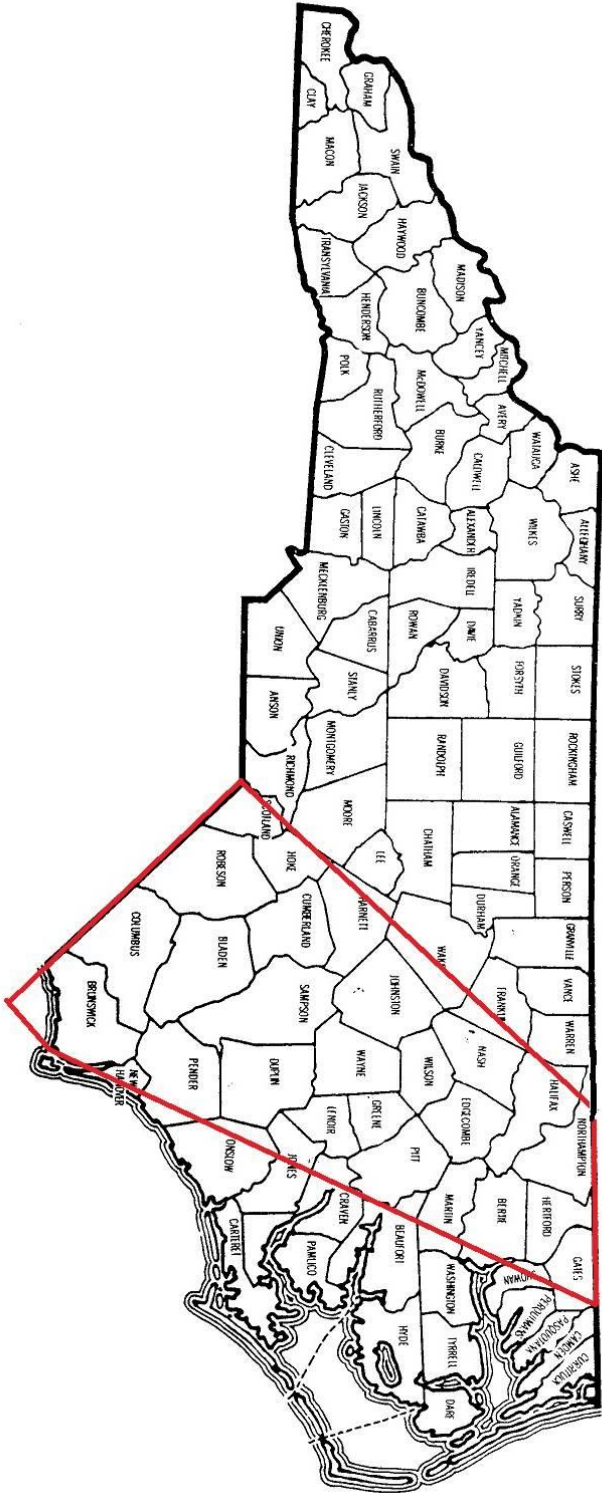
The Inner Coastal Plain

The Inner Coastal Plain extends from the Tidewater to the Fall Line, which marks the boundary with the Piedmont.

For hundreds of years, the main feature of the region was a huge longleaf pine forest. This forest extended across several states and throughout the southeast for some 90 million acres. Travelers often remarked on the many miles of tall grasses and taller pines—referring to them as the Barrens.

The Sandhills, a hilly and sandy area, covers portions of several counties in the region. The Sandhills area has mild winters with low humidity—perfect for golf. In the early 1900s, the resort town of Pinehurst was developed as a health retreat and golf resort.

Presentation Packet: Group 2
Page B



Counties for the Inner Coastal Plain (26): Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hoke, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne, Wilson

Look at the area indicated on the map below. Find the counties within that general area, listed above, for your region. Shade in only those counties listed for your region. Write the name of your region on the top of the county map.

Region: Inner Coastal Plain

**Presentation Packet: Group 2
Page C**

Tar Soap

Longleaf pines can live for more than 400 years. Their inner wood is dense and almost as strong as steel. They were harvested for buildings and flooring.

The pines also provided tar, which protected ships' ropes. Boiling tar created pitch, which was used inside and outside of ships and barrels to waterproof them. Resin gathered from pine trees was used to make liquid turpentine and solid rosin.

Pine products eventually made their way into soaps, shampoos, and medicines. Today, we still use tar in products like tar soap.

The Inner Coastal Plain Cultural Object Video



**Presentation Packet: Group 2
Page D**

The Barrens Video

Longleaf pine forest covered much of the Inner Coastal Plain for centuries. By the early 1900s, most of it was gone—to naval stores or timber.

Today, people are re-planting longleaf pines. Pine trees grow in all 100 counties of North Carolina.

Let's roll the video!

The Piedmont

The French word for “foot of the mountain” is Piedmont, and in North Carolina this region is the area between the Coastal Plain and the Mountains. The Fall Line marks the boundary between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. The area is marked by shallow, rapid, rocky streams and waterfalls.

Seven major rivers flow through the Piedmont and provide many sites for waterpower. Gold is found here, and the region was the site of the first United States gold rush.

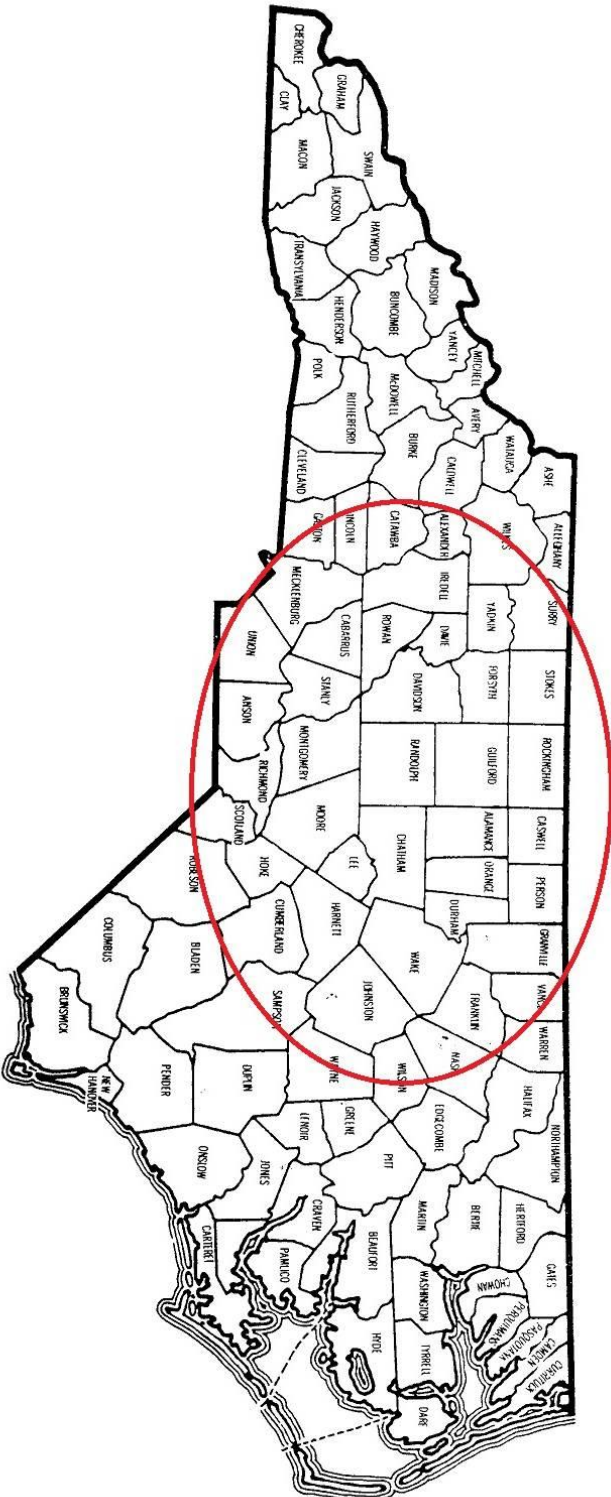
The Piedmont served as a natural corridor from the northeastern United States to the South for thousands of years. Ancient American Indian trading paths eventually became the general route of highway I-85.

Presentation Packet: Group 3
Page B

Counties for the Piedmont (38): Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guildford, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Yadkin

Look at the area indicated on the map below. Find the counties within that general area, listed above, for your region. Shade in only those counties listed for your region. Write the name of your region on the top of the county map.

Region: Piedmont



Covered Wagon

A covered wagon is just that: a wagon with a frame of curved wood slats, covered by a canvas tent. Pulled by horses, oxen, or mules, these wagons helped move people into North Carolina's Piedmont region. Settlers followed Indian trading paths and the Wagon Road, and used wagons to carry their belongings.

The demand for such wagons was so strong that in 1834, John Nissen opened a wagon shop in Waughtown, near present day Winston-Salem. Nissen wagons were used by pioneers, the Confederate Army, and by tobacco merchants. Nissen wagons were eventually replaced by automobiles in the 1940s.

The Piedmont Cultural Object Photo



Presentation Packet: Group 3
Page D

Rivers Video

Rivers connect all North Carolinians.

Drinking water, farming water, mill water, transportation water—rivers are and have been an important natural resource for the people who live here.

The challenges to having healthy rivers change over time, but can be faced by people working together.

Let's roll the video!

The Mountain Region

The Mountain region is steep and rugged, with high mountains and deep valleys. It is part of the Appalachian Mountains chain, which is the oldest mountain range in the United States.

American Indians did little to change the land, but settlers practiced slash-and-burn agriculture, which led to erosion. Later, plant disease destroyed the chestnut tree, which was an important resource for food and products.

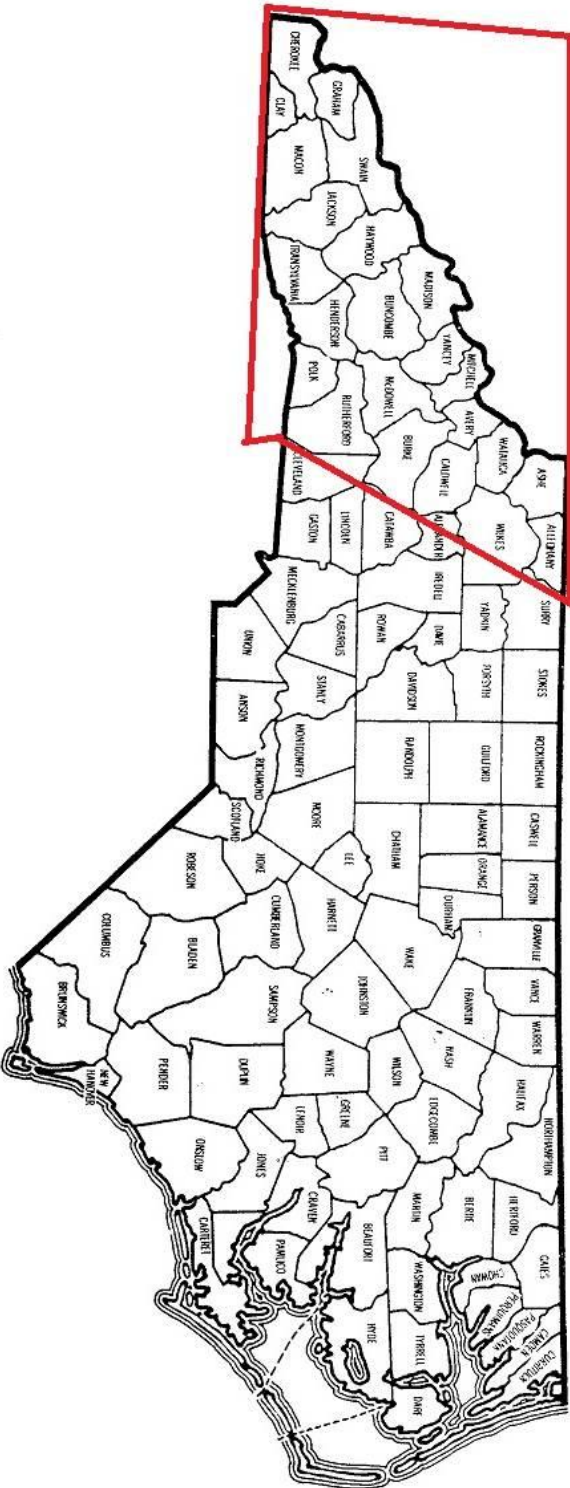
Trees from the forests were cut for timber and burned for charcoal. Many mountains became bare.

Later, dams brought electricity and controlled flooding. Parks and recreation areas restored many acres of wilderness, but also forced people from their homes of many generations.

Presentation Packet: Group 4
Page B

Counties for the Mountain Region (23): Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes and Yancey

Look at the area indicated on the map below. Find the counties within that general area, listed above, for your region. Shade in only those counties listed for your region. Write the name of your region on the top of the county map.



**Presentation Packet: Group 4
Page C**

Carved Bear

Because it was difficult to travel around the Mountain region, family traditions were handed down without much outside influence for years. People made handicrafts that included basket making, weaving, woodworking, and quilting.

Carving was a craft taken up by Mountain residents, who shaped wood into decorative figures and toys. Carving was also popular with the Cherokee, who made masks, walking sticks, and other items that spoke of their traditions and culture.

Today many Mountain people continue to make traditional handicrafts.

The Mountain Region Cultural Object Photo



**Presentation Packet: Group 4
Page D**

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park Video

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created in 1934 in parts of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.

Many groups of people lived and worked on the land. It was difficult for them to give up their homes of many generations.

Today the park hosts thousands of visitors each year, and is the home to many living things.

Let's roll the video!

Museum Contact Information

We hope that you have enjoyed taking part in this distance learning program. We invite your comments and questions. Please take advantage of other distance learning programs offered by the North Carolina Museum of History, including History-in-a-Box kits, videos on demand, educator notebooks, and the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association, as well as professional development opportunities for educators. For more information, visit BeyondTheExhibits.com.

North Carolina Museum of History

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<http://ncmuseumofhistory.org/>

Division of State History Museums • Office of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, www.ncculture.com

