

Chapter 2

Natives and Newcomers



Chapter Preview

Terms: archaeologist, atlatl, pemmican, culture, ceremonial center, dialect, clan, matrilineal, consensus, conjurer, immunity, expedition, colony, Lost Colony

People: Archaic people, Woodland people, Mississippian people, Tuscarora, Catawba, Cherokee, Giovanni da Verrazano, Hernando de Soto, Juan Pardo, Walter Raleigh, Philip Amadas, Arthur Barlowe, Ralph Lane, Thomas Harriot, John White, Francis Drake, Virginia Dare, Lumbee Indians

Places: Town Creek Indian Mound, Fort Raleigh

Carolina's native people greatly interested John Lawson. In 1700, the English explorer visited Waxhaw, near present-day Charlotte. There, the women danced nonstop in a circle for six hours, until "a white lather" of sweat covered their bodies. Musicians accompanied them with drums made of deerskin stretched over clay pots and gourd shakers full of corn kernels. Earlier, the Waxhaw men had gyrated and gestured for two hours—"a way of dancing nothing short of a stamping motion," Lawson reported back to England. Their shrieks echoed off the walls and pyramid roof of their council house. Villagers crowded into benches along the walls, each spectator also listening to the stories the dancers chanted. Just like everyone else, Lawson snacked on stewed peaches and smoked venison as he watched.

Unusual sights, sounds, and tastes were the highlights of the trip Lawson took across the Carolinas. At Kadapau—near today's Carowinds—he ate "barbakue," meat roasted over coals just like today. Near Kadapau, Lawson watched thousands of pigeons fly over in one afternoon. While at Sapona (where I-85 crosses the Yadkin River today), a "fierce wind came up" and almost blew down the village. The conjurer, who was supposedly able to cast spells on people and nature, rushed from his hut, muttered phrases into the air, and "in two minutes the wind ceased."

When Lawson returned to England, he published the account of his adventure. It was the first book



written about North Carolina. Some readers recognized that the miracle performed by the Sapona chief was really caused by the passing overhead of a tornado. Even so, the “delicious country” that Lawson explored was filled with wonders. “None I have ever seen exceeds it,” Lawson said of the region’s natural resources and human accomplishments.

Lawson was one of the first white explorers to come into contact with a culture that had been a thousand years in the making. Native Americans had lived in the Carolinas since the beginnings of civilization, and their lifestyles were the product of the many lessons learned about their bountiful environment. What had taken so long to perfect, however, was soon displaced and all but destroyed by the early explorations of Europeans. First, the Spanish, then the English came to claim Carolina as their own. They, too, would suffer in the exchange of germs, habits, and ideas between the natives and the newcomers.

Below: This painting imagines the voyage of Christopher Columbus’s ships the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa María* to the New World. **Opposite page:** This Clovis spear point is characteristic of the earliest human inhabitants of North Carolina.





SIGNS OF THE TIMES

SPORTS

The Aztecs in present-day Mexico played a form of one-on-one basketball. The hoop was made of stone and the ball of solid rubber. The loser was beheaded. At the same time, football was popular in England. Sometimes they used the head of an executed criminal to kick around.

SCIENCE

Corn was grown as early as 7000 B.C. in Central America, the same time that agriculture first appeared in western Asia with crops of lentils, barley, and wheat.

MATHEMATICS

Europeans first used fractions in 1585, the same time that Thomas Harriot, an English mathematician, was exploring Roanoke Island for Sir Walter Raleigh.

ART

John White, an English watercolorist, was painting scenes of Native America villages near Roanoke Island in 1585, when Michelangelo, one of the greatest European artists of all time, was still serving an apprenticeship in Italy.

RELIGION

Pyramids were part of many early religious sites across the world, including the Egyptian culture of about 2700 B.C. and the Mayan culture of Central America about 500 A.D.

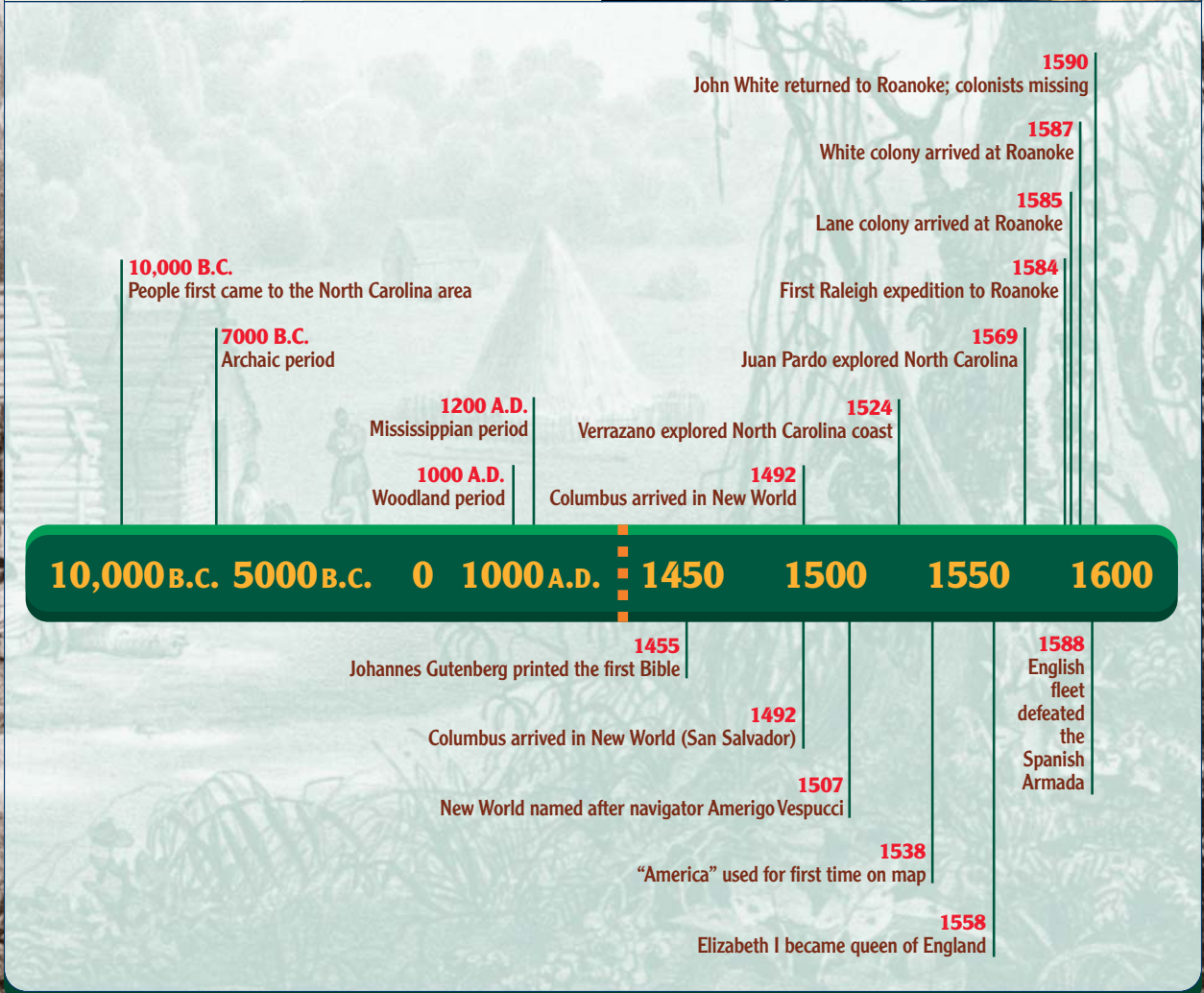
EVERYDAY LIFE

Men in Persia invented pants about 500 B.C. Buttons for pants and shirts first appeared in France about 1200 A.D. During the same time, Native Americans went without both, although men wore leggings and breechcloths.

ARCHITECTURE

The Gothic cathedrals of Europe first appeared around 1100 A.D., about the same time that the biggest of the serpent mounds were being built by Native Americans.

Figure 3 Timeline: 10,000 B.C. – 1600 A.D.



10,000 B.C. 5000 B.C. 0 1000 A.D. 1450 1500 1550 1600

TARGET READING SKILL

SQ3R

Defining the Skill

The reading material in social studies textbooks is usually structured and includes detailed information. Because of the amount of reading required, it is beneficial if you can skim or read the material quickly in order to recall prior knowledge, locate specific information, and predict the content of the reading. **SQ3R**, which stands for *survey, question, read, recite, and review*, is a reading strategy that will help you do this.

Practicing the Skill

Practice the SQ3R strategy by skimming Section 1 of Chapter 2.

Survey: As you read, survey the section to determine its title as well as the main idea found in the first paragraph.

Question: After your survey, make a list of questions you think will be answered in the section.

Read: Read the section, noting any unfamiliar vocabulary words.

Recite: Write the answers to any of the questions you posed in your survey. On a separate sheet of paper, write down the main ideas in the section and then summarize the section in your own words.

Review: Finally, on a separate sheet of paper, rephrase your notes into questions. Then, answer your questions from memory.

